"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Friday; little change in temperature; moderate south and southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,355. ... NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SHARK KILLS 2 BATHERS, MAIMS 1, NEAR NEW YORK

Swims Ten Miles from Sea Through Raritan Bay, and Into Small Creek for Its Prey.

BOY TORN FROM HIP TO KNEE

Another Dragged Down to Death by Monster Fish—Leg of Third Twice Bitten.

TOWN SCORNS 2 WARNINGS

Man Eater Seen in Matawan Creek on Sunday — One Boy Seized in Three Feet of Water.

Special to The New York Times.

MATAWAN, N. J., July 12.—Captain Thomas Cottrell, a retired sailor, caught a glimpse of a dark gray shape swimming rapidly in the shallow waters of Matawan Creek this morning as he crossed the trolley drawbridge a few hundred yards from town. So impressed was he, when he recalled the two swimmers killed by sharks on the New Jersey coast within two weeks, that he hurried back to town and spread the warning among the 2,000 residents that a shark had entered Matawan Creek.

Everywhere the Captain was laughed at. How could a shark get ten miles away from the ocean, swim through Raritan Bay, and enter the shallow creek with only seventeen feet of water at its deepest spot and nowhere more than thirty-five feet wide? So the townfolk asked one another, and grown-ups and children flocked to the creek as usual for their daily dip.

But Captain Cottrell was right, and tonight the people are dynamiting the creek, hoping to bring to the surface the body of a small boy the shark dragged down. In the Long Branch Memorial Hospital lies the body of a youth so terribly torn by the shark that he died of loss of blood, and in St. Peter's Hospital in New Brunswick doctors are working late tonight to save the left leg of another lad whom the shark nipped as the big fish fled down the creek toward Raritan Bay.

The dynamiters hoped, when they brought their explosives to the creek, that besides the body they might bring up the shark where men, waiting with weapons, could kill it. Others hastened to the mouth of the creek where it empties into the bay a mile and a half from town and spread heavy wire netting.

Two Warnings Scorned.

The people of Matawan had been horrified by the tales of sharks which came to them from Spring Lake, Beach Haven, Asbury Park, and the other coast resorts. They had been sympathetically affected by the reports of the death of Charles E. Vanant and Charles Bruder. But those places were far away, and the tragedies had not touched them closely.

Tonight the whole town is stirred by a personal feeling, a feeling which makes men and women regard the fish as they might a human being who had taken the lives of a boy and a youth and badly, perhaps mortally, injured another youngster. The one purpose in which everybody shares is to get the shark, to kill it, and to see its body drawn up on the shore, where all may look and be assured it will destroy no more.

The death of the boy and youth and the injury to the other youngster were due to the refusal of almost every one to believe that sharks would ever enter the shoal waters where clamdiggers work at low tide. As long ago as Sunday, Frank Slater saw the shark and told it everywhere. He stopped repeating the tale when every one laughed him to scorn.

Then today came Captain Cottrell's warning, and with that Lester Stilwell, 12 years old, might have been the only victim had it not been for the unfortunate coincidence that the boy suffered from fits. It was supposed that an attack in the water had caused him to sink, and rescuers, with no notion that a shark had dragged him down, entered the water fearlessly.

It was while trying to bring young Stilwell's body ashore that Stanley Fisher, son of Captain W. H. Fisher, retired Commodore of the Savannah Line fleet, lost his life. The third victim, Joseph Dunn, 12 years old, was caught as he tried to leave the water, the alarm caused by Fisher's death at last having convinced the town that a shark really was in the creek.

Stilwell was the first to die. With several other boys, he had gone swimming off a disused steamboat pier at the edge of the town. He was a strong swimmer and so swam further out than his companions.

Shark Retakes His Prey.

So it was that none could follow him, but several boys, instead, raced through the town calling that Stilwell had had a fit in the water and had gone down. They said the boy rose once after his first disappearance. He was screaming and yelling and waving his arms wildly. His body was swirling round and round in the water. Fisher was one of the first to hear and immediately started for the creek.

"I remember what Captain Cottrell said!" exclaimed Miss May Anderson, a teacher in the local school, as Fisher passed her. "It may have been a shark."

"A shark here!" exclaimed Fisher incredulously. "I don't care anyway. I'm going after that boy."

He hurried to the shore and donned bathing tights. By the time he was attired many others had reached the spot, among them Stilwell's parents. Fisher dived into the creek and swam to midstream, where he dived once or twice in search of Stilwell's body. At last he came up and cried to the throng ashore: "I've got it!"

He was nearer the opposite shore and struck out in that direction, while Arthur Smith and Joseph Deuiew put out in a motor boat to bring him back. Fisher was almost on the shore and, touching bottom, had risen to his feet, when the onlookers heard him utter a cry and throw up his arms. Stilwell's body slipped back into the stream, and, with another cry, Fisher was dragged after it.

"The shark! The shark!" cried the crowd ashore, and other men sprang into other motor boats and started for the spot where Fisher had disappeared.

Continued on Page 2.

German U-Boat Shells English Town at Night

LONDON, July 12.—The English port of Seaham Harbor was attacked last night by a German submarine. About thirty rounds of shrapnel were fired. One woman was killed by the bombardment. One house was struck by a shell. The official announcement says:

"At 10:30 o'clock last night a German submarine appeared off the small undefended port of Seaham Harbor, (on the North Sea, six miles southeast of Sunderland, a coal shipping port.) She approached within a few hundred yards of the town, and then opened fire. Some thirty rounds of shrapnel were fired from a three-inch gun. Twenty rounds fell in the direction of Daltondale; a dozen rounds fell in and about Seaham Colliery.

"A woman walking through the colliery yard was seriously injured and died this morning. One house was struck by a shell. No other damage was done."

GIANT SUBMARINE UNLOADED HASTILY

Dyestuffs Being Rushed from Deutschland So She Can Leave in Few Days.

CREW VISITS CAPITAL TODAY

Sailors Want to Meet Wilson—Donate $10,000 Gift to German Red Cross.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—The departure of the submarine Deutschland on her return trip to Bremen may be only a matter of hours after the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, completes his informal visit of inspection tomorrow.

All day today the cases of dyestuffs which comprise the 500-ton cargo of the first transatlantic freight-carrying submarine were hoisted from her hold and rushed to the adjacent bonded warehouse with driving energy. Those in charge of the work expected to complete it within twenty-four hours, even if it should prove necessary to work all night tonight. Significance was attached to the fact that sudden speeding-up in the already hurried work came today because of a direct request from Captain Paul Koenig, master of the submersible to the Eastern Forwarding Company, agents here of the Deutsche Ozean Rhederei, which sent the vessel over.

The mystery in the disappearance from Baltimore harbor yesterday of the tug Thomas F. Timmins, which was specially equipped and outfitted to act as convoy up Chesapeake Bay for the Deutschland, was solved today. The Timmons steamed to the shipyards of the Charles L. Rhode & Sons Company at Canton. There she underwent quick overhauling and repairs in a drydock. This afternoon the Timmons hurried back to the side of the Deutschland and anchored there with every appearance of remaining until she is called upon to escort the submarine back down the bay to the Virginia capes.

Expect Bremen to Arrive Soon.

There was some question here today as to whether the customs officials would be compelled to make public at once the clearing of the Deutschland when it occurs or whether, if such announcement could be construed as furnishing military information of value to Germany's enemies, they would be required to withhold it in order to comply with the spirit of true neutrality. Captain oKenig himself declared today the publication of such information on the part of the Government would be a matter of indifference to him.

"I shall clear and announce my departure like any other merchantman and then go out," he asserted.

German circles here are agitated over the current report that the real reason for rushing the departure of the Deutschland is the imminent arrival here of the Bremen, which is declared to be the second merchant submarine to be expected at this port. With more confidence every day, the coming of the Bremen is put forth as an indisputable fact. The actual arrival of the Deutschland after declarations that she would come, had been scouted and ridiculed for weeks, has led skeptics in maritime circles here to hold their peace over the Bremen.

The Eastern Forwarding Company's specially built pier at which the Deutschland lies, with its elaborate arrangements for guarding the vessel and shielding it and the operations aboard from curious eyes, is the only place in the local harbor, it is conceded, that the agents would be satisfied to berth the Bremen. For this reason it is thought that the Deutschland, which now occupies all the available slip space, will be rushed out of the way just as soon as possible.

Crew Visits Capital Today.

The entire crew of the Deutschland is to be taken tomorrow for a short visit to Washington. Plans were completed tonight for the excursion, but were not made public. Germans here were almost unanimous in their desire to entertain the members of the crew in some fitting manner. The men were consulted and after thinking over the various diversions offered declared they would be most interested in seeing the capital of the United States and President Wilson. So they are to be taken to see the Government departments in operation and every effort will be made to arrange for them a special audience with President Wilson, unless something arises over night to necessitate canceling their special leave.

The $10,000 donated to the ship's company by August Heckscher of New York will be turned over by officers and crew to the German Red Cross, according to seemingly reliable reports tonight. It is said the disposition of the sum was put up to the members of the crew themselves and that they unanimously voted that it should thus be devoted to war relief work.

Rubber and Nickel at Pier.

Every pound of the Deutschland's return cargo of rubber and nickel is already stored at her pier. The nickel is in small boxes which can be stored readily in space available for it. The great quantity of rubber has been cut into odd shapes, which are reported to be so arranged that they can be used to fill practically every odd nook and cor-

Continued on Page 3.

NOTED SCIENTISTS ORGANIZE TO CURB INFANT PARALYSIS

Many Celebrated Physicians Join the Mayor's New Advisory Board.

17 DEATHS; 162 NEW CASES

Heavy Losses to Landlords as Tenement Dwellers Flee Infected Houses.

HUNDREDS MORE ARRESTED

Magistrates in Manhattan Alone Impose Fines on 340 Persons in Sanitary Cases.

Day's Record of the Disease in City.		
Borough.	Deaths.	New Cases.
Brooklyn	12	131
Manhattan	4	12
Queens	1	13
Bronx	..	1
Richmond	..	5
Totals	17	162
Total of cases to date		1,440
Total of deaths to date		287

Deaths from infantile paralysis reported in the city yesterday were only one more than half the number reported the day before, and yesterday's figures for the new cases showed a decrease of thirty-three, the records being: Deaths, yesterday, 17; Tuesday, 32; new cases, yesterday 162; Tuesday, 195.

Although Health Commissioner Emerson and his assistants were inclined to be encouraged by this comparison, they repeated what they had said before, that no reliable estimate of the advance or retrogression of the disease could be made from two days' figures, but they were struck with the borough figures for yesterday as emphasizing more strongly even than usual the fact that the outbreak is really a Brooklyn scourge which has jumped, not spread, to spots in Manhattan, the Bronx, Queens, and Richmond Boroughs.

For example, although yesterday's total figures for the whole city were higher than the average since the beginning of the outbreak, in all of the Boroughs except Brooklyn there were fewer new cases and fewer deaths than on almost any day. Of the 162 new cases, there were only thirty-one outside of Brooklyn, and of the seventeen deaths, there were only five outside of that borough.

One of the most truly encouraging facts of yesterday's reports, in the opinion of Dr. Emerson, was that none of the day's cases was in a new district. The Health Department's object in fighting the disease is twofold, it was explained—first, to confine the disease to its present areas of infection, and, second, stamp it out in those areas. Indications that it is being confined to the infected areas are therefore encouraging.

No encouraging sign, however, is accepted by the city authorities as a justification for slackening up their warfare against infantile paralysis, and yesterday, as has been the case on every day for weeks, was marked by augmentation of forces and extension of the campaign.

The conference of leading physicians summoned to his office by Mayor Mitchel was the chief development. The heads of city departments, who organized last Sunday to fight the disease, attended the conference.

The physicians, who were present at the request of the Mayor, formed themselves into a Special Advisory Board, of which Dr. S. S. Goldwater, of Mount Sinai Hospital and former Health Commissioner, was made Chairman.

The New Board's Plans.

This board will not supersede either the Standing Advisory Committee of the Health Department nor the special Physicians' Committee appointed by Dr. Emerson to assist him; but its members will follow the progress of the epidemic, watch special cases, perform experiments, and observe conditions everywhere, with a view to making practical suggestions whenever possible. Meetings will be held whenever Dr. Goldwater and his associates on the board think it advisable.

In addition the board yesterday designated a subcommittee with the general purpose of assisting in the fight against the disease, and with the special purpose of studying and reporting to Dr. Emerson and the Mayor on two matters about which there is now general uncertainty.

These special matters are:

First—The question of carriers as it relates to the members of a family in which a case of infantile paralysis has occurred. The committee will devote itself to extensive and detailed field work in following the members of such families who have gone into other localities than those in which the disease originated, whether within the city or without, to determine, if possible, whether any cases in such new localities can be traced to the persons followed.

Second, the committee will formulate a more succinct and simple statement than has yet been distributed of the known and hypothetical preventive measures and symptoms of the disease. This statement will be printed in many languages and distributed broadcast for the benefit of mothers, physicians, and others.

The Physicians Who Attended.

The subcommittee is composed of the following:

Dr. Simon Flexner, Director of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Re-

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Coal Ship Ramos Vanishes Off Bahamas After Sending Wireless Distress Call

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STEAMSHIP VAN HOGENDORF, via Miami, Fla., July 12.—Received a wireless signal of distress from the steamship Ramos at 8:15 o'clock this morning. Arrived at the place of distress at 4 P. M., but found nothing of the Ramos. Dull and rainy weather. Hailed the Norwegian sailing vessel Hamingja at 5:30 this afternoon, but she had seen nothing of the Ramos.

Distress signals from the steamship Ramos reporting that her engines were disabled and that she was sinking 310 miles northwest of Watling's Island in the Bahamas were picked up at 8:20 o'clock yesterday morning by the steamship Van Hogendorp and relayed to the Marconi wireless station at Miami, Fla.

As indicated by the foregoing dispatch, the Van Hogendorp reported at 5 o'clock in the afternoon that she had arrived at the last position given by the Ramos and had been unable to locate the ship, but was continuing the search in thick weather. The captain of the Van Hogendorp added that he had little hope of finding the disabled vessel.

The Ramos sailed from Philadelphia for Cartagena on July 9 with a cargo of coal.

She is a vessel of 843 gross tonnage, but carried no passengers. She was built at Sunderland in 1885 and purchased eleven years ago by the New York & Porto Rico Steamship Company, which used her as a feeder to go round the island and collect freight for its big steamships trading between New York and San Juan. She was originally named the Foxhall, and was changed to American registry after being purchased by the New York & Porto Rico Company. Two years ago the vessel was sold to a New York man, who has been using her for towing barges down the coast from Portland, Me., to Florida and Galveston.

The Ramos was commanded by Captain McGoldrick and carried a crew of fifteen men. J. T. Turnbull, Marine Superintendent of the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company, said last night that he could not remember the name of the man who had purchased the Ramos.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—The Ramos, reported in distress northwest of Watling's Island, is a freight steamer and has a cargo of 843 tons of bituminous coal, valued at $1,958. She carries a crew of fifteen men. No passengers are aboard.

WILSON INTERESTED IN CONLEY REMOVAL

After Consulting with the President, Inquiry Is Ordered by Secretary Baker.

PHELAN CASE TAKEN UP, TOO

Friends of President Hostile to Gen. Wood, Who Got the Report on Sixty-ninth Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—After a conference with President Wilson today, Secretary Baker directed Major Gen. Scott, Chief of the Army General Staff, to make an inquiry into the circumstances attending the action of Major Gen. Leonord Wood, commanding the Eastern Military Department, in ordering the discharge from the Federal service of Colonel Conley and Lieut. Col. Phelan of the Sixty-ninth New York Regiment on the ground that they had been found physically disqualified for military duty. It was said in an authoritative way that the President had taken a personal interest in the matter and that he wanted all the facts ascertained.

There were hints from persons close to the President that he was anxious to learn whether the detaching of the two chief officers of the Sixty-ninth had been due to any other reason than that assigned. Friends of the President are angry with General Wood, and anything that would give the Government a chance to discipline him would please them. The feeling against him began some time ago and was intensified when it was reported prior to the Chicago Convention that he would be a candidate for the Republican nomination for President.

There has been talk that regular army officers were anxious to have army men placed in command of State militia organization sent to the Mexican border. This desire, it has been asserted, showed itself in efforts to have commanding officers of such organizations detached from their commands in order that regular officers could be appointed to succeed them. Some talk of this character has been heard in militia circles since yesterday morning, when Colonel Conley and Lieut. Col. Phelan were detached from the service with the Sixty-ninth by direction of General Wood on the basis of reports made by army medical officers. Nothing has come to light here, however, to indicate that this suspicion is shared by responsible officials of the Government.

From what was learned today in the best informed quarters, Colonel Conley's disability, heart trouble, is likely to be waived by the War Department if it is of a slight character, but the detachment of Lieut. Col. Phelan probably will be approved by the department, as the report of the medical officers represents his disability to be serious. Colonel Conley may be asked to sign an agreement waiving all claims against the United States in the event of disability due to his alleged physical trouble.

COL. CONLEY MAY STAY WITH THE SIXTY-NINTH

Expected to Take Phelan's Former Place As Second In Command—Troops on Way.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT TROOP TRAIN, BUFFALO, N. Y., July 12.—It was believed on the train today, and it was considered as more than conjecture, that Colonel Louis S. Conley of the Sixty-ninth would remain with the regiment when it reached the border as Lieutenant Colonel. He is expected to replace Lieut. Col. Phelan, who was discharged because of physical disability yesterday. The regiment, it was announced, would not be brigaded with guardsmen on the border, but would join the regulars and have a regular army officer for its Colonel.

This announcement was not made definite because, though officers let it be known, Colonel Conley would make no statement. It was said that the modification of General Wood's original order, mustering out the Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel, was significant inasmuch as Major Wadhams, the regular army surgeon who examined Colonel Conley, made a favorable report. This Major Wadhams admitted before the regiment left Camp Whitman.

Major Wadhams's report, it was said, in passing through the regular channels to the Chief Surgeon of General Wood's staff and to General Wood himself, may possibly have undergone alterations in medical phraseology which led to the original orders. This may be under investigation at present, for Gen-

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4 DEAD, 20 STRICKEN AS MERCURY CLIMBS

Invalid Woman, Oppressed by Heat, Jumps from Window and Is Killed.

HUMIDITY MOUNTS HIGH

Western Cities Record Temperatures Above a Hundred—No Relief in Sight.

Weather Record for 14 Hours.		
	Temperature.	Humidity.
8 A. M.	76	84
9 A. M.	79	78
10 A. M.	82	73
11 A. M.	85	69
Noon	86	66
1 P. M.	87	65
2 P. M.	88	64
3 P. M.	88	55
4 P. M.	88	57
5 P. M.	88	57
6 P. M.	89	56
7 P. M.	86	60
8 P. M.	84	66
9 P. M.	79	78
10 P. M.	82	78

Four deaths and twenty prostrations in New York City were reported to the police yesterday and attributed to the heat. One of those who died was a woman who became demented and jumped from the window of her home on the fourth floor to a paved court. She was Miss Jessie Wanless, 50 years old, of 298 St. John's Place, Brooklyn. She was an invalid and complained of the heat repeatedly during the day. Late in the afternoon, when the nurse was not in the room, she raised the window of her room and killed herself by jumping to the court.

Miss Philomena Cattenkron, 25 years old, who was also said to have been driven insane by the heat, was found wandering by a policeman at Bedford Avenue and North Eleventh Street, Brooklyn. She was able to give her name and age but not her address. She was sent to the Kings County Hospital.

Deaths.

DALY, JOSEPH, 24 years old, 345 East 185th Street; stricken at his home; died at Lincoln Hospital.

HUDSON, ROBERT, 60 years old, 139 Norman Avenue, Brooklyn; died suddenly at his home.

PETERSON, PETER, 66 years old, 44 Woodhull Avenue, Brooklyn; died at his home.

WANLESS, JESSIE, 50 years old, 298 St. John's Place, Brooklyn; killed by jumping from the window of her home, on the fourth floor.

Prostrations.

BARLEY, JOHN, 35 years old, 831 Kelly Street, overcome at 149th Street and Lenox Avenue and taken home.

BREMEN, JACOB, 29 years old, 159 East 102d Street, collapsed in front of 2,775 Webster Avenue; taken to Fordham Hospital.

BULGER, MICHAEL, 34 years old, 160 Park Row, overcome at Carlisle and West Streets; Hudson Street Hospital.

BROWN, JOSEPH, 39 years old, 157 Orchard Street, prostrated on Pier 9, North River; Volunteer Hospital.

CONNELL, MAY, 21 years old, 325 Stanhope Street, Brooklyn; German Hospital.

CALORAN, JOSEPH, 70 years old, 57 Orange Street, Jersey City, overcome on Pier 9, North River; Volunteer Hospital.

CATTENKRON, PHILOMENA, 25 years old, found at Bedford Avenue and North Eleventh Street, Brooklyn; Kings County Hospital.

DAVIS, GENE, 39 years old, 453 West Thirty-sixth Street, so stricken at 15 East Sixteenth Street; New York Hospital.

KOENIG, FRANCIS, 40 years old, Seaside Station, collapsed at 46 Third Street; Bellevue Hospital.

ECHSTERBAKER, MARGARET, 19 years old, 229 East Eighty-third Street; collapsed at 135 East Twenty-third Street; Bellevue Hospital.

LONGNECKER, EDWARD, 26 years old, 118 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn; attended at home.

LERNER, SOPHIE, 7 years old, 1,512 Broadway, Brooklyn; overcome at her home and attended there.

MASKA, PAULINE, 45 years old, 480 Fifth Street; overcome at 219 Avenue C; Bellevue Hospital.

MUNGA, MARY, 16 months old, 154 West Twenty-eighth Street; overcome at home.

MURPHY, ELIZABETH, 29 years old, 492 East 159th Street; fell from window of her home on the first floor; removed to Lincoln Hospital.

MONIGAN, CHARLES, 21 years old, 223 Bohemeotady Avenue; overcome at 214 Prospect Place, Brooklyn; Kings County Hospital.

RONACH, ROBERT, 30 years old, 570 East Seventy-ninth Street; prostrated at 348 East Forty-ninth Street; Fordham Hospital.

ROSENBERG, BEKY, 20 years old, 511 East 135th Street; collapsed at 365 Rider Avenue; taken home.

TULITORA, 24 years old, 500 West 213th Street; stricken at 5,006 Broadway; Washington Heights Hospital.

VAN BLARCOME, MARGARET, 18 years old, 520 West 156th Street; overcome at Broadway and 156th Street; taken home.

Although not the hottest day of the month as far as temperature readings went, the humidity was greater than it was on July 7 and 8 this year, when the thermometer was just as high as

Continued on Page 5.

BRITISH AGAIN PUSH GERMANS BACK, RETAKING WHOLE OF MAMETZ WOOD; RUSSIANS PRESS THE FIGHT FOR KOVEL

Germans Say Struggle Is Now Against Great Odds, Admit High Power of the British Attack

By DR. MAX OSBORN.
The Vossische Zeitung Dispatches.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE GERMAN ARMY ON THE WEST FRONT, July 10.—As expected the enemy offensive after a short breathing space has resumed with renewed strength. The fierceness and bitterness of the fighting now taking place on the Somme is increasing and I find a counterpart only in the horrors before Verdun. On the part of the French, it is the raging passion of fight for their native soil; on the part of the English, the vast numbers against which our troops must hold out, they are discharging their bloody offensive with unexampled heroism. For us outsiders there remains nothing but to marvel and to thank them, for we know that it is not merely a matter of maintaining the conquered territory, but to prove the unconquerability of Germany and to defend the Rhine on the Somme.

This time the English need not fear the reproach that they are holding back with their human matter. In fact, yesterday and the day before they drove forward in continuous storms, in vast masses in ever fresh waves.

Here, north of the Somme, the Germans are forced to fight against terrific numerical odds. On Sunday the English again undertook to attack south of the Ancre brook, partly with gas, but without success. Our defensive means against gas attacks continue to prove reliable. The struggle on the line from Ovillers north of La Boiselle over Mametz Wood to the small Wood of Trones, east of it, also ended fruitless for the English attackers.

South of the Somme, after renewed artillery preparation, the second French attack took place yesterday against the German positions at Biaches Barleux and Belloy. This movement is to be regarded as an almost continuous chain of drives, but here, too, the enemy found our infantry, despite the fierce bombardment and storms, an unshakable foe.

The losses of the French and English, whose compact masses were caught by our machine guns, must have been very great. The enemy have won practically nothing in these bloody days. Their charges are still of great power and toughness, but of a free flowing offensive there can for the present be no talk.

ARMIES LOCKED ON STOKHOD RIVER

Heavy Fighting a Prelude of Worse to Come from Russians, Germans Predict.

COSSACKS AMAZE GERMANS

Make Headlong Dashes in Masses on Trenches as Screen for the Charging Infantry.

BERLIN, July 12, (via London.)—The Austro-German retirement from the Czartorysk Salient, just south of the Pinsk swamps, having been completed, the opposing armies have come to grips all along the line of the Stokhod River, where von Linsingen has elected to stand and cover the approach to Kovel.

Heavy fighting is already in progress along the Stokhod, but apparently it is merely an earnest of what later may be expected in the persistent and desperate campaign of the Russian Commander, General Brusiloff, to reach this important railway junction regardless of losses.

The retirement, according to advices from Austrian headquarters, was for strategic purposes, and the achievement is considered one of high degree. The Russians had worked well around the flanks of the old position, and if material and units were to be saved, the retirement over an almost roadless country had to be effected at a good pace. As it was, the Austro-German forces barely reached the positions behind the Stokhod before the Russians were hammering at the crossings.

Comparative quiet prevails along the rest of the Eastern front. The Russian request for a short armistice in order to bury the dead at Baranovichi was granted and heavy fighting has not yet been resumed.

For some time the correspondents in Berlin have been hearing of the astonishing use of Russian cavalry on the front south of the swamps, and getting repeated tales of charges of masses of horsemen against intrenchments and unbroken infantry, under conditions which would make these tactics appear the height of madness. An explanation has now been received, showing that there is a certain amount of method in this madness, and that the Russians have devised new tactics, which are employed not to press home an assault, but to advance a line of skirmishers rapidly across the danger zone before the actual charge is started.

The rôle of the cavalry is played when the infantry lines reach a point some 500 yards from the Austro-German trenches. A swarm of cavalry in widely extended lines is then flung forward through the intervals of the infantry lines. The horsemen dart forward at headlong speed. Soon they fling themselves to the ground and open a rapid fire against the enemy. The Cossack horses are trained to participate in this manoeuvre and lie down at the word of command and form a living breastwork for the riders. Under cover of the heavy fire from the dismounted horsemen the infantry lines advance across the intervening country.

Men and horses, maddened by excitement, often refuse to halt at the destined position, but tear on against the trenches and entanglements in an unpremeditated charge.

The Cossacks are being largely used in attempts to force slightly guarded river crossings, though the Russian pioneers have devised a new scheme for the crossing of the infantry where more resistance is looked for. Long, slender

Continued on Page 2.

OVERCOMES EFFECTS OF HEAT.
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
Strengthens the body and nerves to resist the exhaustion caused by heat. Buy a bottle. —Advt.

GERMANS IN TRAP AT CONTALMAISON

Evidence of Heavy Losses and Great Suffering Laid Bare by the Capture.

PRISONERS TELL OF ORDEAL

Without Food and Half Mad from Thirst, They Took Turns Hiding in Few Shelters Left.

By PHILIP GIBBS.
The London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, July 10.—The village of Contalmaison has been taken by the British again. Whether it was ever held before by more than a handful of men who went in and out is doubtful.

I have already described in previous dispatches how the British concentrated fire upon the positions in front of the village and then upon the village itself with terrific intensity. I saw the beginning of this bombardment and watched the men going up to the support of the attack which was to follow.

It was begun when fresh troops who had been brought up to help the tired men who had been fighting in this part of the line under heavy shellfire for several days advanced under cover of the guns to the left and right of the village. It was already hemmed in on both sides, for other British troops were in firm possession of Bailiff Wood, to the left, and during the evening, by a series of bombing attacks, Mamet Wood, to the right, had been almost cleared of Germans.

The Germans in Contalmaison knew the position was hopeless. When the British guns lifted they heard the cheers of the British infantry on both sides of the village, and many of them streamed out of the village in a disorderly retreat only to be caught behind by the extended barrages between Contalmaison and Poziéres and Bazentin-le-Petit, so that their rout became a shambles.

The British were quickly in the village, and having learned the lesson by experience of other troops at other places made a thorough search of machine guns implacements and dugouts so there should be no further trouble with this wasp's nest.

The men left in Contalmaison were in a dreadful state. They suffered to the very brink of human endurance and beyond. They were surprised to find themselves alive enough to be taken prisoners.

One of those men with whom I talked this morning told me a tragic tale. He spoke a little English, having been a cabinet maker in Tottenham Court Road some years ago before he went back to Württemberg, where when the war began he was, he said, taken and put in a uniform and told to fight. With the other men of the 122d Bavarian Regiment he went into Contalmaison five days ago. Soon the rations they brought with them were finished. Owing to the ceaseless gunfire it was impossible to get fresh supplies. They suffered great agonies of thirst and the numbers of their dead and wounded increased steadily.

German's Story of the Attack.

"There was a hole in the ground," said this German cabinet maker, whose head was bound with a bloody bandage and who was dazen and troubled when I talked with him. "It was a dark hole which held twenty men, all lying in a heap together, and that was the only dugout for my company, so there was not room for more than a few. It was necessary to take turns in this shelter while outside the English shells were coming and bursting everywhere. Two or three men were dragged out to make room for two or three others, then those who went outside were killed or wounded. Some of them had their heads blown off, some of them had both legs torn off, and some of them their arms, but we went on taking turns in the hole, although those who went outside knew it was their turn to die very likely. At last the most of those who came into the hole were wounded, some of them badly, so that we lay in blood.

"There only one doctor there, an un-

Continued on Page 2.

ADVANCE IN TRONES WOOD

British Also Hold Contalmaison Against Two Strong Counterattacks.

SAY GERMANS LOST HEAVILY

North of the Somme, British Patrols Penetrate German Trenches in Severe Fighting.

ANOTHER DRIVE AT VERDUN

Paris Admits Loss at One Point —Berlin Reports Capture of 2,100 Prisoners East of Meuse.

LONDON, July 12.—The Anglo-French offensive is maintaining itself as rigorously as ever against the most determined attacks which the Germans are now delivering against the front in Northern France. The Germans have thrown reinforcements into the breach, having had ample time to recover from the first shock and the unexpected strength of the British and French attacks. There is no doubt the Germans had supposed the French to be enfeebled greatly south of the Somme because of the number of troops needed in the defense of Verdun against the forces of the German Crown Prince. The fact that the Allies are progrssing so methodically, and even against German attacks, gives the people of the British and French nations the greatest satisfaction.

No events of a sensational character on the front in Northern France were announced today, but General Haig, in a brief bulletin tonight, recounts the recovery by the British of all the ground lost yesterday in the Mametz Wood. The British commander tells also of the repulse of two heavy German attacks against Contalmaison, and of steady progress by his forces in the Trones Wood, the scene of much heavy and desperate fighting during the past few days. Incidentally, General Haig comments on the heavy casualties sustained by the Germans in their attacks against the British forces north of the Somme.

British Striking at Bapaume Plateau.

From General Haig's bulletins it is seen that the British are driving steadily toward the crest of the ridge commanding the wide Bapaume Plateau. According to the view of French military experts, there are no less than 600,000 German bayonets opposing the advance of General Haig's forces.

The Reuter correspondent at the British front reports that two German field guns bearing the date "1874" have been captured by the British. The correspondent asks whether, without attaching undue importance to the incident, these guns do not indicate the straits to which the Germans are beginning to be reduced in order to find sufficient armament.

The official statement of the British War Office given out tonight reads:

The day was marked by sharp local fighting in certain areas in Mametz Wood. We recaptured all the ground lost last night, and now hold the whole wood.

We also made some progress in Trones Wood. The very large number of German dead in this vicinity shows the costliness of their attack last night.

Two heavy German attacks against Contalmaison completely broke down under our fire.

The official announcement given out here this afternoon says:

Since the commencement of the battle the enemy has received large reinforcements. Yesterday and last night strong hostile attacks were made against several points of our new positions.

Except in Mametz Wood, in both of which localities the Germans regained some ground, all these attacks were beaten off.

Between the main battlefield and the sea we have been actively engaged in bombarding the enemy's positions and raiding his front line. Southeast of Loos a party of Royal Irish Fusiliers penetrated the enemy's trenches at a point where they were strongly held, and remained there for twenty minutes, during which time heavy fighting took place in the trenches. Many Germans were killed. Our casualties were slight.

Opposite the Hohenzollern redoubt two companies of Seaforth Highlanders forced their way into another portion of the enemy's trenches after a stiff fight. Many Germans were killed or wounded. A hostile machine gun was destroyed. Several dugouts crowded with the enemy were successfully bombed and some prisoners were taken.

Several combats in the air took place on July 10, as a result of which we destroyed one German machine, while one of our own machines was brought down by the enemy's gunfire.

The Belgian communication says:

Artillery actions were carried out along the whole front, but without great intensity.

Germans Say Little of Offensive.

BERLIN, July 12, (via London.)—Battling of the most desperate nature is going on along the front in Picardy, but the only news available here is that contained in the German official bulletins. The German correspondents at headquarters are studying the bulletins assiduously as the neutral correspondents in Berlin, and are producing about as little independent news of the big offensive.

Members of General von Falkenhayn's staff arriving directly from headquarters could give The Associated Press only a

general idea of the furious nature of the fighting, confirming the English press reports in this respect, and of the British losses, particularly in the northern sector of the front.

They had little to give in the way of detailed description, as officers at the front are too engaged for anything but the bare reports absolutely necessary.

The German official statement on the Somme sector today says:

The fighting which began on the afternoon of July 10 on both sides of the Bapaume-Albert road, near Contalmaison and in Mametz Wood, as well as new fighting in Trones Wood and south thereof, is continuing with bitter stubbornness.

South of the Somme the French suffered a severe check in a great attack which they prepared on the Belloy-Soyecourt front. The attack broke down completely under our fire, and weak forces which had been thrown against the Maisonette-Barleux sector fled to their starting point with heavy losses.

BRITISH APPROACHING GERMAN SECOND LINE

Trenches Pushed Forward While the Next Defenses Are Shelled Day and Night.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, July 12; via London, Thursday, July 13.—There was no extensive attack on either side today, even the artillery having some rest except for the regular shelling of certain points and sudden outbursts when any troops movements were seen.

Their new line beyond Contalmaison seemingly secure, the British pushed forward new trenches into Contalmaison Wood, which brings them here, as on the front of the Mametz Wood, with obstacles cleared and on an average of two or three hundred yards from the German second line, which is not as strong as the first line taken on July 1, and which is being shelled methodically night and day.

The Trones Wood and certain other points peculiarly illustrate the power of the guns and the cover given by slight rises and depressions in the ground. Either the British or the Germans are able to get cover on the rush if the opposing side make their tenure in the wood too costly to be worth while. In the wood fighting both sides played the trick of withdrawing and lesving the enemy under a sudden murderous outburst from the guns.

Troops on the front line engaged in digging, fighting, and pressing saps forward get no rest. The fresh troops brought out under cover of the smoke account for everything in the charges made in wave after wave with the men engaging in catch-as-catch-can scrimmages.

All told the British are phlegmatic and as at the affair was not one of life and death. They mention it verses frankly along with successes, saying "the German got into us there and we got into him here." The strengthening of their confidence is notable as the troops become habituated to the style of fighting.

The opportunity for individual initiative is singularly great, and examples of it are heard whenever the correspondent of The Associated Press talks with a battalion commander fresh from the field. An officer on the whole sector won the Victoria Cross at Gallipoli, crossed an open place in the face of a machine gun fire with two men, bombed out a bombing post protecting guns, and captured it without being hit, but was killed when he attempted to venture a second time.

Successful strategy was responsible for the taking of both Contalmaison and the Mametz wood. The final taking of Contalmaison was accomplished with few casualties, and the victorious troops when seen today were in triumphant spirits. The Germans faced their machine guns as if expecting the attack from the south, but keeping close under protecting curtains of fire the British waves swept across a thousand yards, reached the ruins of the village, and, taking the guns and gunners from the rear, forced them to surrender.

Fighting in a Thick Wood.

The Mametz Wood was rushed from the side where the Germans were unprepared in the same way. This wood is something over 200 acres in area and had not been cleared lately, and the undergrowth was so thick before the battle the men had to force a passage through it by pulling the branches to one side. The explosion of shells in this, as in the Trones and other woods which have been so fiercely contested, caused showers of fragments of limbs to fall on the troops. Machine gun bullets passed through trees of small diameter.

The last forty yards of the Mametz wood were hardest to take because of the fallen trunks and limbs of trees which formed a natural barricade. In some cases snipers posted in a tree were brought down when a big shell felled the tree. Some of the German wounded were pinned to the ground under the fallen trunks of trees and were removed with difficulty. The forest ruins are worse than the ruins of villages.

"The orders were to go through the Mametz Wood," officers said, "and we went through, dug in on the other edge as told and stuck."

Commanding Generals have continually cautioned battalion commanders against overeagerness when the chance for a rush seems good. This kind of an advance requires systematic methods with a minimum loss of life.

GERMANS AT VERDUN WIN MORE GROUND

Great Massed Assaults Carry French Position in Front of Fort Souville.

LONDON, July 12.—The German attack on the east bank of the Meuse was renewed today with great violence. Six regiments of infantry delivered massed assaults on a short front and succeeded in taking French trenches at the junction of the Fleury and Vaux roads, just in front of Fort Souville.

The Berlin statement received here today says the heavy attack yesterday on the east bank of the Meuse gave the Germans 2,145 prisoners.

French counterattacks last night won back some territory in the Fumin Wood in this region.

The official communication issued tonight by the French War Office reads:

On the Somme front there was nothing to report during the course of the day.

On the left bank of the Meuse a rather spirited artillery action occurred in the sector of Le Mort Homme.

On the right bank the Germans undertook this morning a strong effort in the direction of Fort Souville; about 10 o'clock, after intense artillery preparation, a strong attack with effectives of six regiments debouched from the village of Fleury and the Vaux and Chapitre Woods. Notwithstanding the violence of the assaults, which were launched in massed formation on a front relatively narrow, the enemy succeeded at the cost of enormous losses in gaining only a little ground in the neighborhood of the Chapel of Sainte Fine at the intersection of the Fleury and Vaux roads. The bombardment continued with great violence in the whole region of Souville, Chenois, and La Laufée.

In Lorraine an attempt against one of our trenches east of Badonvillers was completely repulsed.

The French afternoon statement follows:

On both banks of the River Somme last night passed quietly.

In the Champagne district we captured some prisoners in the course of a small operation near Cernay. Also we delivered several successful surprise attacks upon trenches of the enemy between Maisons de Champagne and Le Calvaire, to the north of Ville-sur-Tourbe.

On the left bank of the River Meuse two attacks upon one of our trenches at Dead Man Hill failed completely under our fire.

On the right bank of the river a night counterattack delivered by our troops east of the Fumin Wood made it possible for us to reoccupy a portion of the territory taken yesterday by the enemy. We took eighty prisoners, including one officer.

In the Lorraine district, sector of Reillon, we drove the Germans back from certain trenches where yesterday they secured a footing.

The German report on the operations other than on the Somme front says:

At several points on the Champagne front, east and southeast of Rheims, northeast of Massiges and northwest of Fliery, partial French attacks were repulsed.

In the Meuse region there were only small engagements to the left of the river. To the right of the river we pushed forward our positions nearer Souville and the Laufée Works, capturing 39 officers and 2,108 men. A strong counterattack was repulsed completely.

German patrol engagements southwest of Dixmude and southwest of Cerny, in the Aisne region, and also east of Pfettershausen were successful.

An English biplane was compelled to land within our lines near Athies, south of Peronne. An enemy aeroplane fell to earth near Soyecourt. Another was brought down by our anti-aircraft guns near Chattancourt. In the vicinity of Dombasle, west of the Meuse, a captive balloon was shot down by our airmen.

MAMAKHATUM TAKEN BY STORM FROM TURKS

Russians in the Caucasus Resume Drive Toward the Fortress of Erzingan.

PETROGRAD, July 12. — Russian troops have captured the town of Mamakhatum, fifty miles west of Erzerum on the Tuzlu River and half way to Erzingan, by assault, says the official statement given out by the War Office tonight, which says:

West of Erzerum our troops, having repulsed the Turks, took the town of Mamakhatum by assault. In the course of their retreat the enemy set fire to the town. We took measures to extinguish the flames.

Prisoners continue to be brought in. From the 2d to the 8th inst. 107 officers, 1,684 men, three guns, ten machine guns, and four bomb throwers were captured. A large quantity of arms and war material was left on the line of retreat followed by the Turks.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 12, (via London.)—The Russians have attempted to check the Turkish troops in the Caucasus by means of counterattacks, but the War Office announced today that these onslaughts had been beaten off. In Mesopotamia a small body of British troops was put to flight. The announcement follows:

Irak Front. — The situation is unchanged. In the sector of Felahie a Turkish reconnoitering party surprised a reconnoitering party of the enemy on the right bank of the Tigris. The enemy fled, abandoning horses.

Persian Front.—No news has been received.

Caucasian Front.—There have been no important developments on our right wing.

To the southward of the Tchoruk on the day before yesterday hostile counterattacks on the whole sector were repulsed. Forces of the enemy which succeeded in penetrating our lines in some sectors were driven off to the eastward following a counterattack which led to desperate hand-to-hand fighting.

North of the Tchoruk, on the left wing, there were skirmishes.

AMERICAN SHIP HITS MINE.

The Gold Shell, Bound for Bordeaux, Is Badly Damaged.

PARIS, July 12.—The American steamship Gold Shell, with a cargo of oil, struck a mine on Monday night and was badly damaged. She was kept afloat until she entered the mouth of the Gironde, where she is being lightered. The Gold Shell struck the mine twenty miles west of the island of Cordouan, off the mouth of the Gironde. The forward part of the hull was partly wrecked.

The Gold Shell, Captain Hayes, sailed from New Orleans June 20, and Newport News June 27 for Bordeaux. She is a tank steamer of 8,000 tons gross, built this year, and owned by C. H. Ruhl of New York.

MAY GIVE UP TOLMINO.

Paris Hears Austrians Have Evacuated City on Italian Front.

PARIS, July 12.—According to a dispatch to the Journal from the Italian front, the Austrians appear to have evacuated Tolmino, on the Isonzo front. The correspondent says that the activity of the Austrians in that region is felt less and less.

The Battle-Scarred Warspite in Port.

The first picture of the British superdreadnought Warspite taken after the battle of Jutland arrived in New York yesterday. The picture is official, and came from the Admiralty in London to an official of the British Embassy. The picture was taken immediately after King George had visited the ship. In the picture the King is seen in an improvised reviewing stand erected on shore alongside the Warspite, the officer in the stand with the King having just called on the assembled sailors for three cheers for the Sovereign.

In the forward funnel of the Warspite the picture shows three holes made by German shells. One of the masts is also shown to be damaged. Otherwise the ship appears in good fighting condition.

In all of their official reports of the battle of Jutland the Germans have contended that they destroyed the Warspite.

In a letter to an American friend an officer of the Fifth British Battle Squadron who went through the battle of Jutland tells of the narrow escape that the Warspite had in the battle.

"The Warrior was very badly straddled, but continued to steam," wrote the officer. "It was at this time that the Warspite would seem to have had a rather rough handling from the German battleships. Losing control of her steering gear, which I presume was damaged, she commenced to circle round and round the Warrior, being not under control. By so doing she undoubtedly saved the Warrior's life. Then, despite the displacement of her steering gear, the Warspite, severely punished, withdrew from action and returned to port.

"The Warrior, which had sixty-eight of her men killed, was taken in tow next morning. If a considerable sea had not then arisen she too would have been brought safely to port."

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In spite of the severity of the fighting in Picardy, where the offensive of the Allies has centred, the Germans are finding it very difficult to concede defeat on the Verdun front. The attacks have lessened considerably both in number and intensity, yet hardly a day passes that there is not some activity at some point in the Verdun line. The fighting there is, however, generally scattered. There seems no longer any real effort to advance against any one particular place. Le Mort Homme, now the most famous hummock in history, is still having its share of attention, although after all these weeks the French trenches are still found running along its slopes.

Around Thiaumont and Damloup there are still half-hearted efforts to advance, but the French seem to be gaining just about as much as the Germans.

The battle of Verdun is practically over. The only consideration affecting the Germans now is how to let go without admitting it. It is similar to the case of the British at Gallipoli. Germany knows she is beaten at this point, knows that now even if she could take the French stronghold, its value has gone. It matters not whether the value which the Germans placed on Verdun was military or political, the conclusion is the same. It was valuable only if it could be taken promptly. Its capture now has been thoroughly discounted.

Germany has made three vital mistakes in the great war, all of which have proved costly beyond measure. Verdun is one, though by no means the greatest, even though it has cost nearly half a million men. The first mistake dates back to the very beginning of the war, when, by underrating the speed with which Russia could mobilize, Germany herself paved the way for the battle of the Marne. The second was made in Poland. In the course of her great offensive against Russia last August, Germany had two lines on which she could have stopped with great advantage. One of these was the line of the Vistula, the other the railroad line running south from Vilna through Brest-Litovsk. To have halted on either one of these and conserved her strength for an offensive operation later against the Franco-British line, would have enabled Germany to throw a great many more men in the field than she now can, and would have enabled her to conserve her ammunition supply for use where it would most hurt her opponents. She would have shortened her line of supply and have held a position from which it is very doubtful if she could have been driven.

That her decision to continue the Russian drive was a fatal error is being proved now when Germany is fighting one of the most important battles of the war, that along the Stokhod, with the longest lines of communication she has yet had to maintain. Russia, with two continents behind her through which she could retreat if necessary, is practically unbeatable. This the Germans could not make themselves believe. Nevertheless, if Germany loses this war the one decision that will have had more to do with her defeat than any other will be that made on the banks of the Niemen and the Bug.

As to Verdun, the vital mistake was in placing such a high a value on it in the first place, and in estimating the valuation placed on it by French in the second. The French are a sentimental people, it is true, and this finds expression particularly in the points of historical interest. But a France which could with perfect confidence see nearly 1,500 square miles of its land occupied by an invader while waiting for a favorable opportunity to strike back, and in the face of it keep its calm confidence, could also witness the fall of one more fortified area, without becoming disheartened. The net result of this German error has been the loss of half a million men at a time and on a front where every man is needed to stem the rising tide of the Allies eastward.

To return to the specific points of interest on the various fronts, the Russians seem to be held up indefinitely along the Stokhod line. At all points along the line the German defense, aided very materially by the favorable terrain on the west bank of the river, has been able to prevent any substantial body of Russian troops from effecting a crossing. This failure has caused the Russians to shift the point of attack southward east of Vladimir-Wolynsky. The front here is by no means as difficult as along the Stokhod, as there is no primary natural obstacle which the Russians have to cross. No official reports as yet indicate that the Russian movement against the Vladimir-Wolynsky line has yet taken serious form, but there are sufficient indications to credit the supposition that as soon as the Stokhod line gives way, the line of attack will either be shifted or added to.

A successful advance along this front would completely clear the Stokhod, which rises just north of Tortschin. South of this point there is no river paralleling the front behind which the Germans take a position. The country is hilly, it is true, but hills are not necessarily an obstacle while a river always is. At any rate, this short line Verdun is one, though by no means the greatest, even though it has cost nearly half a million men. The first mistake dates back to the very beginning of the war, when, by underrating the speed with which Russia could mobilize, Germany herself paved the way for the battle of the Marne. The second was made in Poland. In the course of her great offensive against Russia last August, Germany had two lines on which she could have stopped with great advantage. One of these was the line of the Vistula, the other the railroad line running south from Vilna through Brest-Litovsk. To have halted on either one of these and conserved her strength for an offensive operation later against the Franco-British line, would have enabled Germany to throw a great many more men in the field than she now can, and would have enabled her to conserve her ammunition supply for use where it would most hurt her opponents. She would have shortened her line of supply and have held a position from which it is very doubtful if she could have been driven.

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Outside the capes there is plenty of deep water within the three-mile limit, and, if necessary, the undersea craft could go north or south for 100 miles to elude an enemy.

BRITISH VIEW IS SERIOUS.

Submarine Raises Questions to be Settled After the War.

LONDON, July 12.—The Daily News says the British Government is disposed to take a very serious view of the status of the German submarine Deutschland. The official opinion is said to be that under existing circumstances a submarine cannot be classed as a merchant vessel at all.

"The American Government faces a new and delicate problem which adds one more to the already numerous points on which a decision after the war will be imperative," The News continues. "Even if a submarine merchantman can prove herself to be really unarmed, the difficulties of supervising such a craft, even in harbor, must be almost insuperable for the friendly neutral. If such a vessel chose it is fairly clear she might, with all advantages she possesses, most grossly abuse the hospitality extended to her."

WILL CARRY CARGO OF MILK.

Submarine Traders to Relieve Babies, According to One Report.

AMSTERDAM, July 12, (via London.)—The next German commerce submarine to go to America will bring back foodstuffs, particularly condensed milk, according to reports received here from Bremen. Condensed milk also will form the bulk of the return cargo of other submarines to cross the Atlantic.

In an interview Bremen agents of the submarines' owners declare the new enterprise was prompted mainly by humanitarian feelings, as German babies are dying because of the shortage of milk. Emperor William is credited with having a financial interest in the scheme. His shares are said to be held in the name of Director Heineken of the North German Lloyd.

INTEREST IN U-BOAT CARGO.

New Yorkers Believe Britain Will Try to Blacklist Purveyors.

Dyestuff importers here yesterday passed another day without receiving manifests or other papers to show what apportionment of the cargo of the Deutschland now in Baltimore had been made by the German shippers for local interests. Interest yesterday was centred largely in exporting circles in the cargo to be taken by the Deutschland on her return. The impression prevailed that despite the exactions of the Canadian and British Governments that no nickel or rubber in any form should be exported from this country to the Central Powers, the vessel would have no trouble in loading both commodities to capacity. It was generally accepted that German agents had, in anticipation of the submarine's arrival, secretly purchased stocks of both nickel and rubber not only to meet the requirements of the Deutschland, but of the Bremen and other undersea merchant carriers expected at American ports in the near future.

The rubber trade authority said he understood the rubber intended for shipment on the Deutschland was of South American production, over which Great Britain had no control. At the same time, he added, should the British Government learn the identity of the firms selling the rubber to the Germans it was probable they would be blacklisted so far as receiving further supplies of crude material from British sources.

New York exporters, it was learned yesterday, are offering extraordinary inducements to the agents of the company owning the Deutschland for cargo space in order to ship over to Germany lard, oils, and a great variety of other products all urgently needed for German military or commercial use. Would-be shippers were informed that their offers might receive consideration later when a fleet of merchant submarines was in operation.

Postmaster Morgan yesterday said that the Post Office Department had not replied to his inquiry asking whether the department contemplated sending United States mail to Germany on the Deutschland. If it is decided to send mail over on the submarine a contract will be made with the vessel's owners in the usual manner.

GERMANS JAIL CANADIANS.

Prisoner, in Letter, Says They Were Ordered to Make Munitions.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 12.—Canadian prisoners in Germany were sentenced to a year in jail by the Germans for refusing to make war munitions, according to a letter received here from Corporal Daniel A. Simons, formerly a prisoner in Germany and now transferred to the internment camp in Switzerland.

Corporal Simons writes that Corporal Harry Hogarth is one of those who refused to make munitions, and it is expected he will have to serve the year's sentence. Corporal Hogarth's family lives in Ottawa, although he enlisted in Port Arthur and was captured at St. Julien. He has appealed against the year's sentence.

Steps have been taken to bring the matter before the authorities so that it can be investigated, as, according to The Hague tribunal, prisoners of war are not to be called upon to make munitions.

ALLIED SHIPS LOST IN JUNE.

Berlin Reports 61 Merchantmen Sunk During the Month.

BERLIN, July 12.—An official statement issued tonight says:

"In the month of June sixty-one of the enemy's merchantmen, measuring about 10,100 tons, were sunk by German and Austro-Hungarian submarines or by mines."

Russia to Employ Chinese Labor.

PETROGRAD, July 12. — Russia has authorized the employment of Chinese labor in Minsk Province, according to the semi-official news agency.

ARMIES LOCKED ON STOKHOD RIVER

Continued from Page 1.

rafts are moored along the banks of the narrow rivers by which this swampy country is intersected, concealed by overhanging bushes. At the proper moment the upstream end of each raft is released and the current swings it across the river, forming a series of narrow bridges for storming parties.

Following is the War Office statement issued today:

An attempt to cross the Dvina, made by weak Russian forces west of Friedrichstadt, and attacks south of Narotch Lake were frustrated.

On the Stokhod front the position generally is unchanged. Russian detachments which attempted to establish themselves on the left bank of the river near Janowka were attacked. Not a single man of these detachments got away from the southern bank. At this point and on the Kovel-Rovno Railroad yesterday we took more than 800 prisoners. The booty taken on the Stokhod during the last two days, apart from a number of officers and 1,932 men, includes twelve machine guns.

Our aerial squadron continues their activity in attacks east of the Stokhod. An enemy captive balloon was shot down.

PETROGRAD, July 12.—The following statement on military operations was issued today by Russian Army Headquarters:

On the whole front, from Riga to Polessie, there was intermittent artillery and rifle fire. German aviators dropped bombs on the station of Zamlie and the town of Niesvij, where several houses were set on fire.

Our artillery dispersed Germans who were attempting to bring artillery against the Ikakul Works. In the sector of the Tscherkassy Farm, south of Krevo, the Germans, supported by a violent artillery fire, took the offensive, but were repulsed by our counterattack.

Persistent fighting continues on the Stokhod front. Near the village of Grouchivka, north of Gulevichi, the enemy made his appearance on the right bank of the river, but later was ejected therefrom.

On July 10 we made prisoner twenty-four officers and 745 German and Austrian soldiers.

GIANT SUBMARINE UNLOADED HASTILY

Continued from Page 1.

ner aboard the Deutschland. Maritime men here assert, therefore, that there can be no real reason for delaying the departure of the submarine, and that they would not be surprised to see her start boldly down the bay at any hour after tomorrow night.

Ambassador von Bernstorff is expected here at noon tomorrow, the local German Consul, Carl A. Lüderitz, said tonight to THE TIMES correspondent.

"Count von Bernstorff will have luncheon with me," he added, "then the two of us will go aboard the Deutschland. Our visit will be an informal one of congratulation and inspection. The Ambassador is, of course, anxious to view the vessel of whose achievement he is so proud. It will be interesting, but, taking into account the fact that one is not an engineer, it will not be important."

Mr. Lüderitz refused to say whether the Ambassador would bring with him any dispatches addressed to his official superiors in Berlin. No doubt is entertained here, however, that the embassy will avail itself of the opportunity to communicate with its Foreign Office without the intervention of the censorship of Germany's enemies or even of the United States Post Office.

A question has arisen whether the Deutschland will carry mail back to Germany. A definite answer to this could not be obtained, but it is understood that if the United States Post Office Department requests Captain Koenig to take with him a limited amount of first-class mail matter he will accede at once.

Envoy to Be Guest of Mayor.

Hundreds of Germans are said to be begging to be allowed to send letters by the submarine. Count von Bernstorff, during his brief stay in Baltimore, will make his headquarters at the Hotel Belvedere. He will probably be the guest at a rather informal dinner in the evening of Mayor Preston, who asked him to meet a few prominent Baltimoreans. He will take a night train back to New York, according to present plans.

No attempt has yet been made to complete actual entry into this country of any of the Deutschland's cargo.

All that Collector Ryan would say about it is that just as soon as holders of the bills of lading present them and pay the duties they are welcome to the goods. He professed himself in ignorance as to when this would occur, but said no duties have been paid as yet. Mr. Ryan reiterated his determination not to allow the exact nature of the dyestuffs—anything about them, in fact, except that they appear on the ship's manifest as dyestuffs—to become public. The 10 per cent. required by law to be examined for the purpose of fixing the amount of duty has not yet gone to the Appraisers, he said.

He thinks it will go within the customary ten days after unloading, but asserts the findings of the Appraiser will not become publicly known if he can help it. Mr. Ryan said his attitude represented only proper care in the custody of business secrets intrusted to him as the Government's agent.

An even more determined effort on the part of officers of the Deutschland and of her agents to be secretive regarding all the affairs of the submarine was apparent today. None could be induced to answer questions of any sort, and even the presence of interested persons about the offices or pier was discouraged not over-politely.

Reporters tried to find out just why it was so important to construct a physical blind about the submarine, but even explanation for this was refused.

Offers $50,000 to Make Trip.

The North German Lloyd agents have received from persons in all parts of the country offers running as high as $50,000 for the privilege of taking passage on the submarine on her return trip.

"We have had letters from some persons," said a representative of the company today, "who said that they would pay any price we wanted. There was one $50,000 offer, several of $10,000, and virtually scores running from $1,000 to $5,000. These we have had to refuse. Nearly all came from Americans. There are, of course, thousands of Germans in this country who would like to get back to their native land, but no passengers will be carried."

STATE DEPARTMENT ACTIVE.

Will Watch Deutschland Developments Carefully.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12. — Denial was made today by Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State, of statements that this Government would not be interested in the attitude of the Entente Allies toward the German submarine Deutschland when that vessel leaves the Chesapeake Bay for her return voyage to Germany. Secretary Polk said no official of the Department had made such a statement or that any person had authority to represent the Department as entertaining such an attitude. He asserted that the publication of such an unfounded report was calculated to cause embarrassment.

The fact is that officials of the Department realize that there are numerous difficult problems that may be presented in connection with the Deutschland. The Department prefers to await developments and to act in each situation on the basis of the actual facts of the case. There is great interest being manifest in unofficial circles here as to the position to be taken by the Government, however, in the event that an Entente Ally warship should sink the Deutschland on sight outside the three-mile limit.

The British and French Governments have not indicated what their attitude would be toward the Deutschland if that vessel is cleared by this Government as a merchant ship. They have made no formal representations with regard to the Deutschland and the attitude of those Governments will not be disclosed until after the return of the British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, to Washington late tonight. There have been only informal, or pro forma, representations made, and these have been with respect to the Deutschland as if she were an armed submarine or a potential warship.

Six members of the crew of the Deutschland, who came to Washington this evening on a pleasure jaunt, were arrested while motoring for violating the speed regulations, and were obliged to deposit collateral at a police station.

The State Department today received the reports of the Collector of Customs at Baltimore and of the naval officers who inspected the Deutschland. These take the position that the submarine is an unarmed merchant ship and that she is correctly classed as a merchant vessel. No action has yet been taken by the State Department on these reports. It is expected that the State Department will rule that the Deutschland is a merchant vessel and entitled to clear when she pleases. The Neutrality Board will be asked to pass on the matter of the Deutschland's character.

Secretary McAdoo forwarded the official reports to the State Department, but they were not made public. However, Mr. McAdoo gave out this formal statement after receiving the reports:

"I received today the official reports of the officers designated to examine the German submersible Deutschland at Baltimore, for the purpose of determining whether the vessel is a warship or a merchantman. These reports were made by the Collector of Customs of the Port of Baltimore, the Surveyor of the Port, and Captain C. F. Hughes and two other officers of the navy detailed for the purpose at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury. The three reports, based upon a careful examination, agree that the Deutschland is a merchant vessel and not a warship.

"The investigation was directed to ascertain:

"If the Deutschland was fitted to mount guns; if she carried any guns; if she carried ammunition for guns; if she was fitted with torpedo tubes; if she carried any torpedoes; if she was fitted for discharging submarine mines; if she carried any submarine mines; if she was fitted for ramming.

"None of the fittings or articles mentioned in the above were found, and the Collector, the Surveyor, and Captain Hughes in their report to the Secretary declare that there is no evidence of any kind that the ship is a man-of-war or an armed merchant ship; that she could not be made a vessel of war without large structural changes; and that she is correctly classed as a vessel of the merchant marine."

EXPECT BREMEN IN A WEEK.

Three Allied Warships Appear Off the Virginia Capes.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., July 12.—The locating of the tug Thomas F. Timmins today in dry dock undergoing repairs satisfied local naval officers and shipping men that the arrival of the next German undersea merchantman, the Bremen, would not occur for a week at least. The report here, and it is from unusually reliable German sources, is that the Bremen had been in readiness for a week and sailed the moment wireless dispatches announced the safe arrival of the Deutschland. It is believed she put to sea Sunday night and is now well out in the Atlantic. Three allied warships appeared off the capes today.

If this report is accurate, she should make the capes by Saturday or Sunday of next week. It is also understood here that the Virginia Capes, with Baltimore as the destination, have been definitely decided upon as the route of the entire submarine merchant fleet in course of construction in Germany.

The selection is due to the fact that the great width of the capes' entrance, fifteen miles, with two channels leading in and plenty of water, as well as sea room just outside for a dash past a blockading fleet, caused the selection.

$2.50 Atlantic City Round Trip

SUNDAYS, July 16, 30; August 13, 27; September 10 and 24.
WEDNESDAYS, July 19; August 2, 16 and 30.

SPECIAL TRAIN
Lv. Pennsylvania Station.....7.30 A.M.
" Hudson Terminal.....7.30 A.M.
RETURNING, leaves Atlantic City..7.00 P.M.
Tickets good only on Special Train in each direction.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

TRAGEDY OF POLAND WORRIES PRESIDENT

Delegation Tells Him Children Gnaw Their Own Arms to Alleviate Hunger's Pangs.

"STONE WALL" BALKS HIM

He Is Exerting Every Kind of Pressure to Get Relief to Sufferers, Mr. Wilson Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—An appalling story of conditions in Poland was told to President Wilson today by a delegation representing the Polish Societies of Chicago, who were presented to the President by Seantor Hitchcock of Nebraska. The President was informed that, in the portion of Poland covered by the Russian armies in their retreat and now in the possession of the German forces, practically every child under 7 years of age had died of starvation, and that children had gnawed their own arms to satisfy the pangs of hunger.

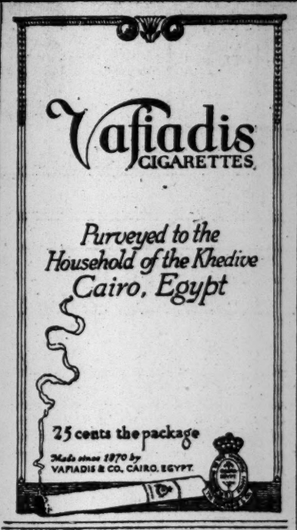
President Wilson said he would do everything possible to overcome the difficulty of getting food into the stricken regions, but indicated that the obstacle presented by the disagreement of the German and British Governments over the manner of distribution of food sent to Poland with the consent of Great Britain was very great, and he could do nothing unless Germany and Great Britain yielded.

"This is a matter," said the President, "which has engaged my thoughts constantly. I might say without exaggeration, and I do not think that there is any matter to which the State Department has devoted a more constant and repeated effort than that of trying to get relief into Poland. I know the terrible conditions, the tragical conditions, that exist there, and nobody could know them without feeling his heart torn with the knowledge.

"Just the other day we issued a special appeal to the Governments concerned to make concessions and allow this humane thing to be done. Now I am simply up against a stone wall in the matter. If they do not yield obviously there is nothing I can do. I cannot force food in there without complicating the situation and without, I conjecture, doing greater disservice to Poland than service. Her only friends are apparently at a disadvantage.

"But I can assure you that every kind of pressure that can be brought will be brought and is being brought in the accomplishment of this object. I desire, as well as all those associated with me desire, to help her, and as a reminder it was most unnecessary that you should come. I mean I was not forgetful myself and was not likely to be forgetful of her, but that makes your visit none the less impressive and none the less welcome, and you may be sure I will continue to do everything that is possible."

The committee told the President that what was now needed was permission from Great Britain to allow ships carrying food to pass the British blockade and assurances from Germany that the food sent from the United States would not be used for military purposes.



GERMANS IN TRAP AT CONTALMAISON

Continued from Page 1.

terofficer—he pointed to a man who lay asleep on the ground face downward—and he bandaged some of us till he had no more bandages; then last night we knew the end was coming. Your guns began to fire altogether the dreadful trommelfeurer, as we call it, and the shells burst and smashed up the earth about us. We stayed down in the hole waiting for the end. Then we heard your soldiers shouting. Presently two of them came down into our hole. They were two boys and had their pockets full of bombs; they had bombs in their hands also, and they seemed to wonder whether they would kill us; but we were all wounded, nearly all, and we cried 'Kameraden,' and now we are prisoners, and I am thirsty.'"

Other prisoners told me in effect that the fire was terrible in Contalmaison, and at least half their men holding it were killed or wounded, so that when the British entered last night they walked over the bodies of the dead. These men who escaped were in a pitiful condition. They lay on the ground utterly exhausted, most of them, and, what was strange, with their faces to the earth. Perhaps it was to blot out the vision of the things seen.

I shall remember the cabinet maker of Tottenham Court Road. In spite of the clay which caked his face and clothes and the bloody rag round his head, he was a handsome bearded fellow with blue eyes which once or twice lighted up with a tragic smile as when I asked him when he thought the war would end.

"In Paris," he said, "when I was wounded at Ypres, I thought the war would end in a few months, and a little while ago I thought so again." Then he muttered something to himself, but loud enough for me to hear the words: "Surely we cannot go on much longer."

I left these men and further down the road I saw many more prisoners there, nearly 300 of them marching down the sidetrack between some ripening corn under mounted escort. Most of them were young and healthy men who walked briskly, and it was only the few behind who limped as they walked and looked broken and beaten men.

It was a good day in prisoners, for about 500 have come down from Contalmaison, Mametz Wood, and Trones Wood as living proofs of the advance in all those places.

All the prisoners speak of the terror of the British artillery fire and the documents captured in their dugouts tell the same tale in words which reveal the full horror of the bombardment.

"We are quite shut off from the rest of the world," wrote a German soldier on the day before our great attack. Nothing comes to us, no letters. The English keep such a barrage on our approaches, it is terrible. Tomorrow morning I think we have been seven days since the bombardment began. We cannot hold out much longer. Everything is shot to pieces."

"Our thirst is terrible," wrote another man. "We hunt for water and drink it out of shell holes."

Many of the men speak of the torture of thirst which they suffered during the bombardment. One writes:

"Every one of us in these five days has become years older. We hardly know ourselves. Bechtol said that in these five days he had lost ten pounds. Hunger and thirst contributed their share to that. Hunger could easily be borne, but thirst makes one almost mad. Luckily it rained yesterday and the water in shell holes, with the yellow shell sulphur, tasted as good as a bottle of beer. Today we got something to eat. It was impossible before to bring food up into the front line under the violent curtain of fire of the enemy."

One other out of hundreds tells all in a few words:

"We came into the front line ten days ago. During those ten days I suffered more than any time during the last two years. The dugouts are damaged in places and the trenches are completely destroyed."

We do not gloat over the sufferings of our enemy, though we must make him suffer and go on suffering that he may yield. I have seen things today before which one's soul swoons and which, God willing, my pen shall write so that men shall remember the meaning of war, but now when these things are inevitable we must look only to our progress toward the end.

Today we made good progress toward it. Yesterday I wrote of a position we attacked on July 1 as a great German fortress with a chain of strongholds linked by underground works. In ten days, by wonderful gallantry of the men and the great power of the guns, the British have smashed several of those forts as strong as any on the western front and defended as stubbornly by masses of guns and troops, and have stormed a way in so deeply that the Germans are now forced to fall back upon the next line of defense.

The cost has been great, but the Germans' losses and the present position in which they find themselves prove the success of the main attacks. For the first time since the beginning of the war the initiative has passed to the British, and the German headquarters staff is pushed for reserves.

No Boyne Anniversary Parade.

BELFAST, July 12. — On account of the war and of their desire to assist the authorities to carry out the regulations established by martial law, the Orangemen omitted today the annual procession in celebration of the Battle of the Boyne. By way of showing respect to those of the 16th Division who have fallen at the front, all business was suspended at noon for five minutes.

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An opportunity to ask us questions

IN this series of advertisements about our business, we are explaining "What is a Trust Company?" Much of the outline has been given. Other topics will follow. Meanwhile, if you have any questions in regard to the business of a Trust Company which you would like to have publicly explained, we will be glad to consider them subjects for newspaper reading.

Please feel free to communicate with Mr. H. A. Dunn, Treasurer, at our 60 Broadway office.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

IN FINANCIAL DISTRICT: 60 BROADWAY
IN SHOPPING CENTER: FIFTH AVENUE AND 34TH STREET
IN HARLEM: 125TH STREET AND LENOX AVENUE
IN BRONX: 148TH STREET AND THIRD AVENUE

PLAN COMPANY HERE TO BUILD SUBSEA BOATS

Simon Lake Joins Forces With Germans to Project Craft to Carry 5,000 Tons.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—As a result of the successful venture of the undersea merchantman Deutschland, there is now in the course of formation a company that will possibly be capitalized at $100,000,000 to carry on undersea commerce between this country and Germany. This became known late this afternoon following conferences between American representatives of the Ocean Navigation Company, representatives of the Krupp Steel Company, Simon Lake, inventor of the submarine, and prominent German interests held at the Hansa Haus, German and Charles Streets.

While no official announcement could be obtained from Paul G. L. Hilken, the American representative of the submarine interests, it is known that Mr. Lake, who came to Baltimore with the express purpose of libeling the Deutschland because of alleged infringements on his patents, has been invited to accept the position of consulting engineer. Mr. Lake left Baltimore shortly after 7 o'clock tonight for Bridgeport, Conn., and will return to Baltimore in a few days.

The new company, which will most likely consolidate with the Ocean Navigation Company of Bremen, of which Alfred Lohmann, former President of the Bremen Chamber of Commerce, is head, will construct submarines that will be larger and more powerful than the Deutschland. These new vessels, it is said, will have a capacity of 5,000 tons, or 4,000 tons more than the Deutschland and the Bremen.

Each vessel will cost at least $1,250,000. They will be of the newest design, and Mr. Lake will probably incorporate in their construction features that are new.

GERMAN FLIERS RAID CALAIS

Drop Bombs on Town and on British Encampments.

BERLIN, July 12, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Two German aeroplanes made an attack on the Channel port of Calais on Monday night, it was announced officially today. They dropped bombs on the port and on army encampments.

TEN MORE SLEUTHS FACE GRAFT CHARGES

Enright and Foley, Held Under $2,000 Bail Each, Both Call Charges "Frame-up."

STORY OF TENDERLOIN BALL

Officials Criticise Arrests Because of Prisoners' Records for Anti-Vice Activity.

Further details of police graft in the Tenderloin were to have been developed by the District Attorney's office, yesterday in connection with the arrest of Detectives William J. Enright and David J. Foley of the vice squad on a charge of perjury. Both prisoners were arraigned before Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions and released under $2,000 bail each. Neither offered any explanation of the charges further than that they were the victims of a "frame-up" by proprietors of disorderly resorts, against whom they had been especially active.

Indictments will be sought against ten other detectives, but District Attorney Swann said yesterday that the investigation was not intended as attacks upon the Police Department or any of its important officials.

"I want to make it clear, said the prosecutor, "that we make no reflections upon the Police Department in general. This investigation of graft is localized, both as to places and individuals. I have the highest regard for the Police Department and its head."

Although the investigation which resulted in the arrest of Enright and Foley was based on reports that detectives were collecting money from disorderly resorts for police protection, no charge has been made against these two defendants other than perjury. This perjury was alleged to have been committed in an affidavit filed by Enright and Foley in December, 1914, against the inmates of an alleged disorderly house in West Thirtieth street. As a result of this affidavit and the testimony which the detectives gave at the trial, Joseph Smith, a negro, and Viola Smith, a white woman with whom he was living, were sent to prison, the man for a year and the woman for six months.

The arrest of the Smiths on a charge of maintaining a disorderly house was accomplished by the detectives with the assistance of a "stool pigeon" known as "Red Levine." Since the release of the Smiths from prison they and the stool pigeon have charged that Enright and Foley had committed perjury in their affidavit.

Assistant District Attorney Smith, who took the mater up, learned enough to convince him that there was some basis for the perjury allegations. He obtained what he considered enough evidence to show that the negro and his wife were "framed." According to Assistant District Attorney Smith the "frame-up" was arranged at Arlington Hall at 19 St. Mark's Place, where Enright and Foley were alleged to have been accustomed to meet gamblers and the proprietors of disorderly houses.

Assistant District Attorney Smith, in this particular connection, says that Enright on the night of April 10, 1915, gave a ball at Arlington Hall at which were assembled many notorious characters of the Tenderloin. Mr. Smith says he has a contract showing that Enright obtained the privileges of the hall free of charge. Furthermore, according to Mr. Smith, the purchase of tickets to the ball was practically compulsory, gamblers being obliged to buy $25 worth and disorderly house proprietors $10 worth. The ball was given for the benefit of the Arlington Boat Club, of which Smith says Enright was President and Foley Financial Secretary.

Stool pigeons, who were examined by Assistant District Attorney Smith, incidentally brought to his attention an alleged plot on the part of some detectives to murder Archie Hadden, a former resort keeper, who threatened them with exposure after he was forced out of business. According to the story told by these men, three detectives actually hired a gun man to kill Hadden, who hid himself in his home in Bay Side until he thought it was safe to emerge into the open. Assistant District Attorney Smith thus far has been unable to verify this story, but will make it the subject of further inquiry.

The arrest of Enright and Foley was criticised yesterday by some officials acquainted with the work done by these men in prosecuting disorderly house keepers. Both men have good records, Enright having obtained ninety convictions in white slave cases in the past year.

Pose as Tenants to Rob.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 12.—A young man and a well-dressed woman, posing as cottage hunters, have robbed houses in Chelsea. While the young woman pretended to inspect the home of Herbert Voorhees, a lawyer, with a view to renting it, her companion stole jewelry valued at $600. Similar thefts were reported from several other cottages.

PLANS 30-HOUR TRIP BY AIR TO LONDON

Designer of the Craft Says He'll Carry Passengers, if They Will Go.

MACHINE TO COST $110,000

Company Organized to Build Powerful Airships and Begin Transatlantic Flights.

To make transatlantic flights to London in thirty hours by aircraft, passengers to be taken if any can be found to brave the perils of midair, is what the promoters of the American Aircraft Company say they can accomplish. Their office at 120 Broadway contains an elaborate set of plans for an aircraft designed by Frank Dupree, President of the new company. Dupree is a practical aeronaut who has flying records to his credit, and the machine he has designed is the fruit of his experience in the air. The officers of the company, besides President, and H. L. McNair, an attorney, Secretary and Treasurer.

A member of the Aero Club, but not connected with the promoting company, said last night it had been known that Dupree had the plans for a new aircraft.

"It is recognized, of course," said this man, "that a trip across the Atlantic by aircraft is not an impossibility, if certain handicapping conditions can be overcome. Those who have heard of Mr. Dupree's designs believe that his machine is not without its good features. Of course, if I were planning extended flights across water I would talk first about crossing Lake Erie before I talked of the ocean; but crossing the ocean is not a wild dream.

It is said the keel for the first airship will be laid within a month, and that as soon as it is ready Dupree is prepared to pilot it across himself, with or without passengers. The machine will cost $110,000 to build. It will carry four 300-horse power engines, one of which alone would be capable of running the machine if all the others should fail.

SHARK KILLS 2 BATHERS, MAIMS 1

Continued from Page 1.

Smith and Deulew were in the lead, but before they overtook him Fisher had risen and dragged himself to the bank, where he collapsed.

Leg Stripped of Flesh.

Those who reached him found the young man's right leg stripped of flesh from above the hip at the waist line to a point below the knee. It was as though the limb had been raked with heavy, dull knives. He was senseless from shock and pain, but was resuscitated by Dr. G. L. Reynolds after Recorder Arthur Van Buskirk had made a tourniquet of rope and stanched the flow of blood from Fisher's frightful wound.

Fisher said it was a shark that had grabbed him. He had felt the nip of its teeth on his leg, and had looked down and seen the fish clinging to him. Others ashore said they had seen the white belly of the shark as it turned when it seized Fisher. Fisher said he wasn't in more than three of four feet of water when the fish grabbed him, and he had had no notion of sharks until that instant. If he had thought of them at all, he said, he had felt himself safe when he got his feet on the bottom.

Fisher was carried across the river and hurried in a motor car to the railroad station, where he was put aboard the 5:06 train for Long Branch. There he was transferred to the hospital, but died before he could be carried to the operating table.

At the creek, meantime, dynamite had been procured from the store of Asher P. Woolley and arrangements were being made to set it off, when a motor boat raced up to the steamboat pier. At the wheel was J. R. Lefferts, and in the craft lay young Dunn. With his brother William and several others, he had been swimming off the New Jersey Clay Company brickyards at Cliffwood, half a mile below the spot where Stilwell and Fisher were attacked.

News of the accident had just reached the boys, and they had hurried from the water. Dunn was the last to leave, and as he drew himself up on the brick company's pier, with only his left leg trailing in the water, the shark struck at that. Its teeth shut over the leg above and below the knee and much of the flesh was torn away.

Feared to Alarm Mother.

Apparently, however, the fish had struck this time in fright, for it loosed its grip on the boy at once, and his companions dragged him, yelling, up on to the pier. He was taken to the J. Fisher bag factory near by, where Dr. H. J. Cooley of Keyport dressed his wound and then he was carried in a motor car to St. Peter's Hospital in New Brunswick by E. H. Bomick. There it was said last night the physicians hoped to save his leg if blood poisoning did not set in.

The youngster steadfastly refused to tell where he lived, for, he said, he did not want his mother to worry about him. From his relatives, however, it was learned that his home is at 124 East 128th Street, New York. He and his brother had been visiting an aunt in Cliffwood.

Fisher was the son of Watson H. Fisher, Commodore of the Savannah Line. For more than fifty years the elder Fisher commanded boats of that line up and down the coast. He retired from active service a few years ago. About ten days ago the father and mother went to Minneapolis to visit a daughter there, and they had intended to remain for another week, but when word was sent this evening of the death of their son they sent a message that they would leave for home immediately.

News of the tragedies here spread rapidly through neighboring towns, and from Morgan's Beach, a few miles away, came a report that two sharks had been killed there in the morning by lifeguards. One was said to be twelve feet long.

Persons who saw the shark when it grabbed Fisher said they thought the fish was about nine feet long.

NEW RESCUE VOYAGE.

Shackleton, with Schooner, Goes for His Marooned Comrades.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 12.—In a message to the Daily Chronicle from Punta Arenas, Chile, dated July 12, Sir Ernest Shackleton announces that he planned to leave there yesterday aboard the seventy-ton wooden schooner Emma, provided and equipped by the British Association of Magallanes, to make a further attempt to rescue his comrades on Elephant Island. The schooner will be towed as far south as possible by a steamship lent by the Chilean Government.

TO RELEASE 460 IRISHMEN.

House of Commons Hears Prisoners Are Absolved.

LONDON, July 12.—The Advisory Committee appointed to consider the cases of men arrested in Ireland during the recent rebellion and still under detention has recommended the release of 460 of them.

This recommendation will be given effect immediately, Herbert L. Samuel, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, informed the House of Commons today.

SCHINASI BROS.

NATURAL

The Original Egyptian Cigarettes

It's natural, isn't it?—

If you devoted your life to the study of tobacco you'd know something about it—

And if you had exceptional ability to get the most out of your study, you'd be just about ace-high as a tobacco expert.

Schinasi Brothers, who make Naturals, stand ace-high the world over when it comes to Turkish tobacco.

You'll find a realness about Naturals that is there only because Schinasi Brothers alone have the quality secret that puts it there.

For a Quarter of a Century, Made in the Schinasi Way— the Quality Way.

Schinasi Bros

ORGANIZE TO CURB INFANT PARALYSIS

Continued from Page 1.

search; Dr. Goldwater, Dr. Leon Laurie, Dr. Antonio Stella, Dr. Alvah H. Doty, and Dr. Walter B. James.

In addition those at the conference were:

Dr. Leland Cofer, Health Officer of the Port; Dr. Samuel Lambert, Dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons; Dr. William H. Park, Dr. H. B. Delatour, Dr. Francis Carter Wood, Dr. S. R. Blatteis, Dr. John W. Brannan, Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, State Health Commissioner; Dr. Henry L. Koplik, Dr. Elias H. Bartley, Dr. C. H. Lavinder, Dr. Phillip Van Ingen, Dr. George Draper, Dr. Floyd M. Crandall, and James H. Powers, Sanitary Engineer in charge of Brooklyn for the Department of Health.

Among those at the conference was Dr. John D. Robertson, Health Commissioner of Chicago, where there are a number of cases of infantile paralysis. He had come to New York to study conditions and methods. Dr. Robertson said yesterday, after discussing the situation with a number of physicians, as well as making personal investigations, that, in his opinion, everything possible was being done.

Chicago Official Praises Work Here.

"There is no doubt but that New York is struggling with an epidemic," the Chicago official said, "but the officials here are doing all that should and can be done. I have observed much hysteria on the part of citizens, and have been sorry at this, for there is no reason for a panic.

"One of the chief problems is in the question, Why is infantile paralysis sometimes epidemic and sometimes not? It is epidemic in some countries, and we in America always have scattered cases. Why do we sometimes have epidemics? I don't know, I'm sure, but in Dr. Simon Flexner you have about the best research man in the country, and he may be able to help us solve the problem."

Dr. Robertson said he would remain here today and perhaps longer, so that he might have full opportunity for obtaining information that would be valuable to him in Chicago.

The Red Cross officially made known yesterday its readiness to assist the Department of Health whenever called upon. Before the Mayor's conference was called to order a representative of the Red Cross appeared before Mr. Mitchel and Dr. Emerson and formally announced to them the position of his organization.

The city officials expressed appreciation, and said they hoped to handle the situation without calling on the Red Cross, but that they would not hesitate to accept the offer if conditions at any time made that advisable.

Red Cross Director Here.

Ernest P. Bicknell, Director General of the Department of Civilian Relief of the American Red Cross, came to the city yesterday from Washington to confer with local officials of the organization. When seen at 289 Fourth Avenue, Mr. Bicknell said:

"I have followed the development of the infantile paralysis outbreak carefully from the beginning, and have watched every aspect of the situation. I believe that it should be stated, and thoroughly understood by everybody, that, while the Red Cross cannot because of its character volunteer its help, it is prepared to lend every possible aid if called upon."

Following the conference at the City Hall the Mayor said that, in addition to the definite action taken, the physicians had discussed the methods of transmission of infantile paralysis, and that differences of opinion among them had been manifested.

The suggestion was also made, said the Mayor, that all medical practitioners in the city be mobilized. Much stress was laid by all upon laboratory work, and the physicians present from hospitals and medical colleges offered their laboratories for experimental purposes. The clergy of the city, added the Mayor, will probably be asked to help by explaining to their congregations what to do in suspicious cases, and by keeping a record of cases among the members of their churches.

One aspect of the situation that has become serious, it was pointed out by Dr. Emerson, has been the effect of the disease on real estate values and returns in the city.

Tenement Houses Vacated.

The Health Commissioner said that in one sixteen-family tenement house, which had been occupied to capacity before the outbreak, two cases had occurred, and that every family vacated its apartment, except the two in which the cases had appeared. This was a typical case, he said, and, according to reports from real estate and rental agencies, the financial losses of those interested in houses in the affected districts would be heavy.

The city Magistrates continued yesterday to impose fines upon violators of the sanitary code, and Acting Chief Magistrate House issued instructions to his associates on the bench not to admit children of less than 16 years to their courts, except as legal matters made it necessary.

Magistrate Patton, who sat in Essex Market Court, the jurisdiction of which includes the most infected neighborhoods of Manhattan, yesterday morning made a tour of inspection through the district to determine for himself what the sanitary conditions were. He found, he said afterward, that matters had improved remarkably, but he sought still further improvement by fining 127 persons from $2 to $3 each for violations of the sanitary code.

Magistrate Groehl, in the Jefferson Market Court, fined seventy-nine persons charged with similar offenses a total of $190. Magistrate Nolan, in the West Side Court, fined forty-seven persons from $1 to $3 each; Magistrate Simms, in the Yorkville Court, fined thirty-seven persons $2 each, and Magistrate Murphy, in the Harlem Court, imposed similar fines on thirty persons.

340 Fined in Manhattan.

Magistrate Murphy also emphasized the importance of answering summonses for Sanitary Code violations by exacting a fine of $15 from a woman who had ignored one that had been served on her.

Magistrate Krotel, in the Washington Heights Court, fined seventeen insanitary defendants $3 each, and three others $5 each. That made a total of 340 fined in Manhattan.

In cautioning persons against disposition to panic, officials of the Board of Health, while admitting the seriousness of the present situation, made comparisons between the present outbreak of infantile paralysis and past outbreaks of other diseases, diphtheria, scarlet fever and measles being mentioned.

The authorities felt that the figures for other visitations of contagious diseases should help to allay public excitement. These figures showed:

For diphtheria and croup: 13,485 cases in 1911 and 1,281 deaths; 13,533 cases and 1,125 deaths in 1912; 14,535 cases and 1,733 deaths in 1913; 17,129 cases and 1,489 deaths in 1914, and 15,279 cases and 1,278 deaths in 1915.

For measles the records were as follows: 1911, 25,540 cases and 659 deaths; 1912, 39,018 cases and 671 deaths; 1913, 12,157 cases and 388 deaths; 1914, 12,787 cases and 367 deaths; 1915, 38,186 cases and 630 deaths.

For scarlet fever the records were: 1911, 15,795 cases and 741 deaths; 1912, 12,716 cases and 613 deaths; 1913, 10,719 cases and 507 deaths; 1914, 11,105 cases and 451 deaths; 1915, 9,879 cases and 291 deaths.

Concerning the ages of children who have suffered most from infantile paralysis, the Department of Health yesterday submitted statistics showing that in 1,000 cases registered not to exceed 1 per cent. of the patients were more than 15 years old, while more than 1 per cent. were between 1 and 3 years of age, and comparatively few were less than 1 year old.

Reports from hospitals yesterday showed the cases distributed as follows: In Kingston Avenue, 309 cases; in Willard Parker, 230 cases, in Riverside, 20 cases; in Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, 17 cases; in private hospitals, 70 cases; in Department of Health hospitals other than those mentioned, 22 cases.

Cancel Church Excursions.

Because of the Health Commissioner's warnings against crowding children together, postponements were announced yesterday for the joint outing of the Advocate, Holy Spirit, and St. Mary's Episcopal Churches of the Bronx, scheduled for July 14, and for the annual excursion of All Saints' Episcopal Churches in Bayside and Great Neck, L. I., planned for July 24.

Following a conference of the Board of Directors of the National Daily Vacation Bible School Association yesterday, it was announced that all of the organization's schools in the city would be closed this morning.

John J. Gordon, who lives in Bath Beach, which has not been invaded by the disease, yesterday reported to Acting Police Commissioner Godley that an Italian suspected of coming from an infected neighborhood was traveling around Bath Beach and attracting great crowds of children with a portable merry-go-round. Although the Deputy Commissioner had no specific instructions from the Department of Health, and could not obtain them because the Department had closed for the day, he had the Italian instructed to leave the streets.

He will confer today with Dr. Emerson concerning the advisability of prohibiting the activities of all such strolling entertainers.

The Bureau of Public Safety of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, it was announced yesterday, will conduct a series of lectures on hygiene and sanitation in the Brooklyn playgrounds. The company also announced that it would lend its lines for the distribution of all pamphlets pertaining to infantile paralysis.

A delegation of the Associated Motion Picture Exhibitors of Brooklyn yesterday asked the Public Service Commission to permit the Edison Illuminating Company of Brooklyn to lower its rates for electric light in motion picture houses during the disease outbreak, so that the expenses of proprietors excluding children might be reduced, but the commission said that it had no authority to grant the request unless the Edison Company asked to reduce the rates for all customers in a class with the motion picture proprietors.

Socialists in Preventive Work.

Dr. Charles F. Pabst, a Coroner's Physician of Brooklyn, yesterday said that in his opinion the outbreak of infantile paralysis was caused chiefly by the condition of burlap bags used for the collection of rubbish in Brooklyn. Dr. Pabst said the use of these bags was confined to Brooklyn at the time of the beginning of the epidemic, and that previously he had attempted in vain to persuade the Department of Health to disinfect them.

The department had recognized the danger from the bags, he said, by discontinuing the use of them recently, but Dr. Pabst held that the substitute requirement that persons tie their rubbish in packages was ineffectual. "Disinfected bags were the best mediums for holding and collecting rubbish, he said.

The local Executive Committee of the Socialist Party met last night and voted to appear before the Board of Estimate at its next meeting to ask for additional appropriations for the Departments of Health and Street Cleaning, so that the pay of city employes in these departments might not be reduced because of present conditions. The committee also sent out instructions to its ward and district branches to report violations of the sanitary code and assist in other ways in the fight against the disease.

Dr. Emerson yesterday denied a report that a physician in the city had made an important discovery related to isolation of the germ of infantile paralysis and the development of a cure. He said Dr. Flexner had isolated the virus of the disease, but that no one had gone further, so far as he knew.

The Health Department authorities said that, in most cases, children were safer in New York than out of town.

Dr. Emerson emphasized the importance of the meeting of physicians to be held in the Academy of Medicine tonight.

Among those who will take part in the discussion of infantile paralysis are Drs. Simon Flexner, Henry Koplik, George Draper, Louis C. Ager, and Josephine B. Neal, and the Commissioner himself.

Near-by Towns Tighten Quarantine.

Dr. Emerson yesterday extended the co-operation between the local and out-of-town health authorities by providing the officials of other places with lists of addresses where cases in New York had occurred, and asking the officials to report to him any persons arriving from infected areas.

Quarantine measures against New York and local efforts to fight infantile paralysis continued yesterday to mark the activities in pleaces near New York, though new cases and deaths were few.

Practically every town in Westchester, according to report, was rigidly quarantined against New York, and not only were the Hudson River ferries watched on the New Jersey shore, but a motor boat patrol was established by the Edgewater police to prevent fugitives from New York landing in New Jersey.

Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, it was announced last night, has closed her sewing school at Lyndhurst and her playgrounds. She has decided, it was said, not to conduct any children's excursions from this city during the Summer.

The State Board of Health yesterday issued a statement from Trenton to the effect that a State quarantine against New York would not be declared, but in Jersey City, where one new case was reported, the Health Department ordered that all persons coming from New York into the city intending to remain for more than a day should be required to show a certificate from the New York Department of Health guaranteeing that they had not lived in the an infected district.

Also, ten of the thirteen municipalities of Hudson County were represented yesterday afternoon in Jersey City, in which police and other measures against the disease were adopted.

Hackensack's first death from infantile paralysis was reported yesterday, and Judge William M. Seufert issued a call for a mass meeting of the Mayors of the municipalities of Englewood County this evening. The aunt of the victim in Hackensack broke the quarantine against her home to attend the child's funeral and was fined $25 for the offense.

Three deaths and ten new cases were reported in Newark yesterday one case was reported in Arcola and one in Westfield.

TO CUT McADOO PLAGUE FUND.

Committeemen Willing to Allow Only $85,000 for Paralysis Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Chairman Fitzgerald of the House Appropriation Committee said today that the Committee would take up at the earliest opportunity the emergency estimates submitted by the Treasury Department asking an appropriation to enable the Public Health Service to combat the spread of infantile paralysis. The Committee probably will meet tomorrow.

Secretary McAdoo's estimates call for an appropriation of $135,000, but it is not likely that the entire amount will be allowed. It was said by a member of the House Committee today that the department had included in the estimates $50,000 for assistant surgeons. This item was carried in estimates submitted some time ago and was disallowed by the House Committee. The remainder of the amount asked—$85,000—probably will be allowed by the committee.

N. Y. STATE HAS 82 CASES.

Five New Ones Reported to the Health Officials at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 12.—Revised returns, made public tonight by the State Department of Health, record the existence of eighty-two cases of infantile paralysis in the State outside of New York City. During the day five new cases were reported at Gregfield, Saratoga County; Central Valley, Hudson, Cortland, and Utica.

The case at Clifton Park, Saratoga County, previously reported as infantile paralysis, was held to be not this disease after a more thorough diagnosis.

Officials of the Department were reported working today as follows: Dr. William B. May, Hudson; Dr. John A. Smith, Ulster County; Dr. Frank Overton, in the Glen Cove and Farmingdale Districts; Dr. H. L. K. Shaw, at Watertown.

UTICA, N. Y., July 12.—A second case of infantile paralysis developed in this city tonight and the victim, a girl 7 months old, has been placed in the Contagion Hospital. She is in a serious condition.

TO AID PARALYSIS'S CRIPPLES.

Brooklyn Bureau of Charities Arranges to Care for Hundreds.

Arrangements to handle the aftermath of the infantile paralysis epidemic in Brooklyn and to see that the crippled children receive the necessary corrective treatment after being discharged from the hospitals were begun yesterday by the Committee on Crippled Children of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

At a special meeting the committee decided to extend its activity to give orthopedic care to about 500 children who soon are to be discharged from the Brooklyn hospitals after suffering from infantile paralysis and other diseases.

The Department of Health provides expert care for the children while they are in the infectious or acute stage, but there has previously been no specific movement to care for the hundreds who will soon be discharged from the hospitals and who may be crippled for life if they are not given some care for two or three years. It is estimated at present that more than half of the children suffering from infantile paralysis leave the hospitals crippled.

As the children are discharged from the hospitals the committee will be informed of that fact and will ascertain whether each child is receiving proper treatment. When necessary children will be taken to clinics.

PARALYSIS IN OTHER STATES.

Telegrams Tell of Disease's Progress in Many Parts of the Country.

Telegrams to THE NEW YORK TIMES showed developments of infantile paralysis throughout the country to have been as follows:

City.	New Cases.	Deaths.
Hanover, Mass.	1	0
Westfield, Mass.	1	0
Yatesville, Conn.	1	0
Hartford, Conn.	0	1
Bridgeport, Conn.	1	0
Plymouth, Penn.	1	0
Everson, Penn.	1	0
Cincinnati, Ohio	1	1
Toledo, Ohio	3	1
New Orleans, La.	3	1
Yorkville, Tenn.	0	1

In many of the cases, including several ending fatally, which have been reported from Eastern States, the victims have been New York children who had fled from the disease here.

Savannah Watches New Yorkers.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 12.—The Savannah Board of Sanitary Commissioners today appealed to citizens to report every person recently arriving from Greater New York. There is no infantile paralysis here now.

CLYSMIC THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

STORE CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue

Men's Clothing Shop

8 West 38th St.—Store Floor

Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue

TO-DAY

Our regular stock of Men's and Young Men's Suits at reduced prices.

Men's Sack Suits

33 to 46 Chest

Our Standard $22.00 and $25.00 Suits

17.50

Men's Hand-Tailored Suits

33 to 46 Chest

Our Standard $28.00 and $30.00 Suits

21.50

It is our policy never to carry clothing from one season to another.

These suits are our regular stock of standard clothing which were never sold during the season at less than the standard prices mentioned. They are not to be compared with "sale clothing" bought for that purpose.

Is it not logical that an establishment that has but one price throughout the clothing season is in a position to offer in July its entire stock at reduced prices?

Men's "Cool Cloth" Suits

For Men and Young Men—33 to 44 Chest

Sack or stitched belted back models; coat and trousers. Special 8.50

White Flannel Trousers

27 to 44 Waist; All Lengths

Of white tennis flannel, also striped white serge. Special 3.75

STORE CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue

Men's Furnishing Shop

16 West 38th St.—Store Floor

Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue

TO-DAY at Special Prices

Men's Silk Crepe Shirts

Silk Crepe Shirts, white grounds with novelty stripes. *Special* 4.50

Men's Pure Silk Sox

Men's pure thread Silk Sox, in black, white and colors; spliced heel, sole and toe. 3 pair for $1.00 *Special* .35

Men's Summer Underwear

FRANKLIN Athletic Union Suits of high grade crossbar nainsook, also Athletic Shirts and Knee-length Drawers.

Union Suit .85 *Shirt or Drawers* .45

Golf and Tennis Shirts

FRANKLIN Shirts of white oxford, shrunk; collar attached, shrunk and lined; an ideal shirt for all out-door wear; guaranteed not to shrink; long or detachable sleeves; sizes, 13½ to 17. *Special* 1.75

Men's Shoe Shop

4 West 38th St. *Separate Shop, Store Floor*

Reduced Prices Today

Men's Sport Low Shoes

Of genuine white buckskin, mahogany calf saddle, tip and heel foxing; rubber sole and heel.

5.50

Heretofore $7.00

Men's Sport Low Shoes

Dark tan Russia calf; rubber sole and heel.

4.00

Heretofore $5.00

High or Low Golf Shoes

Of tan box calf. *Special* 5.00

$18.75 for $25 Stein-Bloch Summer Suits

$24.75.....$30

$28.75.....$35

No charge for alterations, if needed, at my *Half-Yearly Reduction Sale.* Money returned if you're not wholly satisfied with your purchase.

JOHN DAVID

STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES

Broadway at 32nd Street

F. R. TRIPLER & Co.

ANNOUNCING

The Following Reductions on our Spring and Summer Suits

$18.00 } $20.00 } SUITS PRICED $16.50

$25.00 } $27.50 } " " $19.50

$30.00 " " $23.50

$35.00 " " $26.50

No Charge for Alterations

42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

DON'T MISS COLORADO.

You are missing something if you don't go to Colorado for your vacation this Summer. Low fares. Superior service. Information at Rock Island Travel Bureau, 1238-C B'way. —Adv.

RICHARD III

"A horse! My kingdom for a horse," cried the motorist who thought any old gas was good enough.

STANDARD OIL Co. of N.Y.

LOOK FOR

THIS SIGN

There was a man in our town—

—and he was far from wise. He jumped into his motor car and trusted to his eyes. But when he found the sign-posts wrong his eyesight he forsook and never ventured forth again, without this little book.

You will find me sold at book-shops and at news-stands in hotels. You can call me from department stores and I'll be there with bells. But if it's more convenient, perhaps you'll find it so, just send along your private check—Two fifty—see below.

Metropolitan Automobile Blue Book

243 West 39th Street, New York

Also publishers of the following well-known Blue Books covering the whole country:

Vol. 1—New York State and Adjacent Canada. Vol. 2—New England and Maritime Provinces. Vol. 3—New Jersey, Penna., Del., Md., D. C., Va. Vol. 4—The Middle West States. Vol. 5—Mississippi River to the Pacific Coast. Vol. 6—The Southern States. Vol. 7—New York Metropolitan District. Vol. 8—Pacific Coast.

THE AUTOMOBILE BLUE BOOK PUB. CO.

WHITMAN MAY VISIT MILITIA ON BORDER

Major Hoppin, Leaving McAllen for New York, May Return with Governor.

MINOR FOOD COMPLAINTS

Camp Pharr Has a Lively Night in Rainstorm—Squadron A's Troopers Arriving.

Special to The New York Times.

SIXTH DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS, U. S. A., McALLEN, Texas, July 12.—With the departure of Major F. V. L. Hoppin, Adjutant of the Second Brigade, for New York today, it was learned unofficially that Governor Whitman may accompany him when he returns to headquarters three weeks hence. It is understood the Governor has been anxious to see personally how the New York Guardsmen are faring. The ostensible object of Major Hoppin's leaving is to confer with Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury at Albany about guard affairs.

Much has ben said by officers and men here about a food shortage, and there has been a disposition to criticise both the War Department and the officers of the guard for inefficiency, when, as a matter of fact, neither is at fault. With the single track railroad between McAllen and Brownsville, where supplies are concentrated, almost swamped by the sudden pressure, affairs have reached a stage where not one of the three camps has more than thirty hours' food supply ahead.

Guard officers send in their food requisitions promptly and long in advance of time when the supplies are actually needed. The regular army Quartermaster fills the orders at once, and there the matter rests until the railroads dig up equipment to make the delivery. Regular service is not impeded in any way, and troop trains are still coming in with thousands of other men to be fed by this uncertain method.

The advisability of using a motor transport system between McAllen and Brownsville has been discussed. Were it not for the sixty-five miles of bad roads, sometimes covered for long stretches with several inches of water and filled with bogs, it is likely that the plan would be in operation already.

Try to Vary Camp Fare.

Quartermasters and commissary officers in all the regiments in the camps, most of them experienced grocers, hotel managers, or workers who know how to handle food supplies for thousands, are doing their best to vary the camp fare. No officer has complained of the service of the United States depot, for all say that they realize that Army Quartermasters, with a division of soldiers suddenly thrown upon their resources, while they have facilities for handling only regiments and brigades, are doing their best to get supplies through on a single-track railroad.

Fresh meat has been lacking in the camps only once, and most of the staples, such as beans, bread, hardtack, and other foods, have been coming through steadily and in quantities sufficient for all demands. However, there has been a lack of variety in camp fare.

Despite the efforts of the commissary officers, there have been what the men describe as "hunger strikes" in some of the regiments. Part of Company D, Seventy-first Regiment, refused to eat a breakfast of boiled rice, bread and coffee this morning, because the men said the rice was burned. After walking the sentry lines all night in the rain the men decided they would go hungry, and irritably refused all the efforts of their comrades to get them to eat the food. Officers said nothing, for they believed that the strain of stalking about in the rain and sliding in the mud had only made the men irritable, and they would eat their dinner after a sleep and sulk in their tents. They did eat dinner.

Investigated Food Complaint.

Captain Clarence F. True, Commissary Officer, made an investigation when he heard that the men had not eaten the food. He found it in palatable condition. Men of the other companies in the First Battalion ate it without complaint.

About one hundred men in Company E, senior company of the Seventy-first Regiment, and a few in Company F refused to eat their dinner and complained that the food was not properly cooked. Because of the rain and unavoidable incidents the battalion mess was a few minutes late and this irritated the men. Then they complained that the food was not fit to eat and walked silently into their tents. The others ate the meal.

Some of the recruits in Company G, Fourteenth Infantry, in camp at Mission, also rebelled because of the alleged quantity and quality of the food. Several of themen were put in the guard house.

Despite the discomforts of the first night, the camp of the Twenty-third Regiment at Pharr is already taking on a look of permanence Two trees at the end of the company streets wave green but shadeless leaves, and in front of the officers' tent little transplanted gardens arealready flourishing. Outside the tent of Captain John R. Sawyer a small cactus plant transplanted yesterday has sent forth scarlet flowers.

Brig. Gen. Wilson has announced that for the first few days the men will have much leisure to rest after their long trip. The officers expect to start a series of athletic contests among the companies and regiments. The men of Company M are the athletic champions of the Twenty-third now, but Company H expects to give them a fight.

Thus far the men of the Twenty-third have withstood the changes of climate and the heat excellently. Three privates were brought to the field hospital at McAllen today suffering with colds and slight fever. They were S. G. Montgomery of Company D and G. G. Bligh and H. C. U. Balance of Company A. Major Kevin, regimental surgeon, said this evening that he expected all three back in camp tomorrow. They have slight attacks of toxiemia, but such cases must be expected from changes in food and slimate, and are not serious, he said.

The first of the three sections of Squadron A arrived here late tonight under command of Major William R. Wright, who expects that the other troops of the following sections will detrain tomorrow.

The last units of the First Cavalry, comprising the first squadron under command of Major Mortimer Bryant, preceded the Squadron A train into headquarters. With these four troops the regiment is now complete. On the last train were Troop E of Brooklyn, of Buffalo, D of Syracuse, and B of Albany. Colonel Charles I. Debevoise was in command. With the last troops were 118 recruits, who will be distributed among all the units.

The first of twelve motor cycles given to the mounted orderly section at General O'Ryan's headquarters by Major Cornelius Vanderbilt arrived today. The machines are designed for the use of the dispatch riders, and are painted so that they blend into the general color of the Texas landscape. The riders have been dubbed the "low visibility" squad.

The first military court will be convened Friday morning to try camp prisoners. Most of the charges allege insubordination. The President of the court will be Lieut. Col. W. S. Beekman of the Seventy-first Regiment. Lieutenant Francis R. Stoddard, as Judge Advocate, will appear for the prisoners. Eleven officers detailed from the regiments, with Lieut. Col. Beekman, will make the jury. Convicted men may be sentenced to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., if Major Gen. O'Ryan approves the sentences.

Some person apparently evaded the pickets at the camp on the first field artillery early this morning and attempted to disable some of the horses by hamstringing them. When the men of Battery F went to care for their horses shortly after reveille they found that some of their finest mounts had been mutilated.

WASHINGTON PLANS JOINT COMMISSION

Arredondo and Polk Discuss Board of Six to Adjust Disputes With Mexico.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Negotiations between the United States and the Mexican Government are expected to result within a week in an agreement for the creation of a joint Mexican-American commission to deal with the problems confronting the respective Governments. It has been virtually settled that such a commission shall be created, that it shall consist of six members, three from each country, and that it shall hold sessions at a Summer resort in the United States.

The details as to the scope of the commission's work have not been determined. In the informal negotiations that have been conducted principally between Acting Secretary of State Frank L. Polk and Eliseo Arredondo, Ambassador Designate of the Mexican Government, it has been suggested that the commission undertake:

First—To draw a plan for the joint patrol of the border, the work of the commission involving the preparation of such a plan and the execution of the plan during the life of the commission.

Second—To investigate the causes of the border raids, and the extent to which there may be ulterior motives behind some of them.

Third—To consider the question of the liability of the Mexican Government for claims by Americans for damage sustained during the revolution.

The question of damage claims probably will not be placed under the jurisdiction of this commission, at least not in the beginning. Such a task, it has been suggested, might better be performed by a commission of different personnel. With the drafting of a protocol providing for a joint border patrol it is expected that General Pershing's forces will be withdrawn closer to the border, although they will not necessarily be withdrawn entirely.

It is probable that one of the Mexican members of the commission will be Señor Arredondo, and that one of the American members will be Henry P. Fletcher, who has been designated and confirmed as American Ambassador to Mexico.

Acting Secretary Polk had another long conference today with Mr. Arredondo, and both sides are known to have been gratified with the progress in the negotiations. Mr. Fletcher was present at the conference.

The alleged unsatisfactory railroad accommodations furnished the mebers of the New York National Guard en route to the Mexican border caused the introduction of a resolution in the House today, calling for an investigation by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Representative Charles Bennett Smith of Buffalo, a Democrat, offered the resolution, which refers to reports that no sleeping accommodations were given the New York Guard and that they were sent to the border in crowded cars. He asks that the House Committee recommend action that will prevent a recurrence of such conditions.

The War Department needs 276 more nurses for the base hospitals to be established along the Mexican border. Graduate nurses who desire to make application may obtain full information from the Superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps, at the office of the Surgeon General of the Army, in the War Department.

The House bill appropriating $300,000 for the relief of needy American refugees from Mexico was passed today by the Senate.

A bill to appropriate $2,000,000 for relief of destitute Mexicans, by providing food and clothing, the money to be expended by the War Department under the direction of the Secretary of State, was introduced today by Representative Randall of California.

Senator Reed introduced a bill today to provide for payment of $12 a month to the widow, daughter and son of Captain Charles T. Boyd of the Tenth Cavalry, who was killed at Carrizal, Mexico.

BACON IS TOURING BORDER.

Red Cross Physician with Him on Trip—Gen. Bliss Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 12.—Robert Bacon of New York, former American Ambassador to France, is making a tour of the border, during which he plans to visit several of the most important army mobilization points. He arrived here yesterday and expects to go to Brownsville in a few days. When asked about his visit today, Mr. Bacon said he was here only for a personal tour, and in no official or semi-official capacity.

He is a Director of the American Red Cross, and while near the border will visit the various Red Cross headquarters now being established. With him is Dr. Richard Pearson Strong of Boston, also of the Red Cross directing board.

General Funston has received advices from Washington that Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Assistant Chief of Staff of the army, would arrive in San Antonio tomorrow to confer about militia affairs. It is thought that General Bliss is planning to organize the militia forces now on the border into tactical units. The New York and the Pennsylvania divisions are the only ones that have been organized into such units up to the present time, the former in the vicinity of Brownsville and the latter at El Paso; but if general operations are to be undertaken, it will be necessary for the militia to be organized like the regulars.

General Funston has been receiving during the past few days numerous reports that bandits—organized Villistas and unorganized outlaw bands—are approaching the border in different places. The only comment he would make on the subject today was: "We'll be ready for them before they're ready for us."

Large numbers of troops, including a number of the Pennsylvania guardsmen, who have been stationed at El Paso, are being moved into the Big Bend district of Texas, where many of the reports indicate new raids may be expected in the near future.

TROOPS PAY $2.50 FOR BATHS.

Squadron A Finds High Prices on Stopping in Houston.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD SQUADRON A TROOP TRAIN, KINGSVILLE, Texas, July 12.—It has been the custom of the hotels in some cities in which the troop trains have stopped for any length of time to give the use of their bathrooms to the guardsmen, but in Houston several of the soldiers had to pay $2.50 yesterday for the use of a bathroom. One barber demanded 45 cents for trimming a man's hair, while every taxicab and hack driver raised his rates 100 per cent. There was a delay of five hours in leaving Houston.

Today there was a heavy downpour of rain—the first, according to the natives, in many months. Many of the smaller rivers and lakes have long since dried up.

Lieutenant Dudley Cooper, the Quartermaster, left the train at St. Louis on official business, expecting to return to the squadron at Dallas. He proceeded to Fort Worth and then returned to Dallas only to learn that the troop train had taken another route. From that point on he sent telegrams trying to find out where the trains were. As soon as he reached the point where they were last reported they had left or had changed routes again. He finally landed in Houston, where he was informed that the squadron train was waiting in the Union Station from which it would leave in five minutes.

The only taxicab within sight was owned by a Mexican. Lieutenant Cooper jumped into the cab and ordered the Mexican to rush to the Union Station. After using up four of the five minutes in driving about, the Mexican suddenly stopped and said he did not "know Union Station." Lieutenant Cooper took the wheel himself and after learning the direction from a citizen he broke the speed laws in reaching the station only to find that the squadron train would not leave for five hours.

Boy scouts have appeared at the hamlets yesterday and today distributing souvenir cards which they mailed for the men. One lad said that he was born in Fourteenth Street, New York.

Since leaving Houston it has been noticed that every bridge has been guarded by United States regulars.

ACTS TO RECRUIT MILITIA.

Baker Takes Steps to Raise It to War Strength, 160,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The units of the National Guard called into the Federal service for Mexican border duty are to be recruited up to maximum, or war strength, as rapidly as possible. Secretary of War Baker today sent a telegram to all departmental commanders of the army directing them to take steps to provide proper recruiting agencies for the Guard.

The various National Guard units had to possess a stated minimum strength before they were accepted. They numbered 126,000 when recruited to the required minimum strength, but the war strength is more than 160,000 men.

The text of Secretary Baker's telegram to the department commanders follows:

To provide proper recruiting agencies for the National Guard now in the service of the United States you are authorized by the Secretary of War to call on Adjutants General of States in your department to submit to you by telegraph names of well qualified National Guard officers at rate of not to exceed three for each regiment and one for each separate battalion or other separate unit now in service of the United States with a view to their muster into United States service as recruiting officers. Officers so named will not be above the grade of Major, they should be willing to serve and should be active members of the National Guard exclusive of those already mustered into service of the United States as part of States' contingent under President's call. Not to exceed one Sergeant, one Corporal, and one private will be allowed for each recruiting officer. Muster the officers and enlisted men into the Federal service and assign them to stations and duties.

The army requirements for the units called for from New York State call for the following:

	Peace.	War.
Three brigades of infantry..	8,925	17,247
One regiment of cavalry....	901	1,306
One squadron of cavalry....	310	416
One troop of cavalry.....	65	103
Two regiments field artillery	1,876	2,384
Two battalions engineers....	434	1,028
One battalion engineer corps.	82	176
Three field hospital companies	114	219
Four ambulance companies..	198	336
Total	12,908	23,215

Each man entering the National Guard under the terms of the new National Defense act binds himself to serve for three years on active duty with the National Guard and three years in the National Guard Reserve Corps.

TO JOIN BIG BEND PATROL.

Pennsylvania Troops Get Order After Rumor of Raid.

EL PASO, Texas, July 12.—Two battalions of Pennsylvania Infantry, one of the Second Regiment and one of the Tenth, broke camp here today and prepared to entrain for Marathon, Texas. It was announced at military headquarters that they had been ordered to reinforce the border patrol in the Big Bend district.

The orders followed reports from the district that Mexican bandits had raided the Lamula mine, an American property about 100 miles south of the border, and that residents along the frontier near Boquillas, Texas, feared the outlaws were moving north. Mexican authorities in Juarez said today they were without information concerning the band.

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Tub Silk Underwear..... Reduced to 1.95
Former Price $2.50

Tub Silk Union Suits..... Reduced to 2.85
Former Price $3.50

WILSON INTERESTED IN CONLEY REMOVAL

Continued from Page 1.

eral Wood has notified the two rejected officers that he could issue no other order, based on Major Wadhams's report.

Colonel Conley, when asked this afternoon about the truth of the rumor, would only say that he would not be at all displeased to remain with the regiment as Lieutenant Colonel. Other officers said it was due to Colonel Conley's efforts and personality that the regiment might be considered fit at present for regular service. They themselves were overjoyed at the prospect of working, messing, and bivouacking with the regulars.

While the train was speeding through New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, there was work in at least two cars of the regiment train. One of these is an 1890 model work car, but it serves its purpose. The cooking for the 600 or more men of this section of the train is done here. The provision and supply system has been little short of perfect. At regular intervals meals are served. These are real meals. Rations for ten days were brought along from Camp Whitman, but as Lieutenant Michael A. Carroll, Captain B. J. Glenn's aide in the conduct of the general mess, described it: "We're supposed to be soldiers, but it looks more like a picnic train as far as food is concerned. We have every sort of food from peaches to turnips."

The cook car, well ahead in the sixteen car steel train, when one enters, seems to be on fire. The ventilation is poor and has been a source of annoyance since the start of the journey. It has, though, its advantages. Two large clay hearths were built by the men so that the car could not be set on fire, and boxes, filled with crates of peaches and oranges and excelsior, rest in the car safe from fire. There is also a refrigerator car, once a mail carrier. Among the items found in the supply list are: Hams, bacon, beans, turnips, potatoes, canned goods, tomatoes, soups, eggs, coffee, preserves, fruit, tea, milk—in fact, the usual grocery supply for ten days.

Promptly at 8 o'clock this morning breakfast was served. It consisted, for officers and men alike, of bacon and eggs or beef steak, coffee, bread and butter, and oranges. While the men were taking breakfast luncheon was being prepared.

The train, though it was supposed to stop ten miles away from Buffalo at a crossing, drew into the yards at Buffalo, where a crowd was waiting. In it were representatives of the Red Cross, headed by Mrs. J. C. Dann. Mrs. Dann knew the regiment was coming through the city, and was at the station with large baskets of sandwiches which her coworkers distributed. Through Mrs. Dann's activity automobiles filed to the station, and the officers were driven to the Star Club, where the steam room, showers, and pool were placed at their disposal. Later a dinner was served and the train started on its way to St. Louis.

The train has stopped at Easton and Sayre, Penn. At each of these stops delegations of Irish societies met Colonel Conley at the station and presented to the regiment refreshments. Stamps, cards, cigars and tobacco were distributed to the men, who gave three cheers for the Knights of Columbus and Friendly Son of St. Patrick organizations of both cities.

The second inoculative typhoid and a general vaccination was given to those who had not previously had their second treatment by Captain Frederick W. Rice.

Chalk has been conspicuous and decorations outside the cars which made their appearance over night were ordered erased this morning. Some of the chalk hieroglyphics were to this effect: "This car is owned and operated by a model company, Company B of the Fighting Irish Sixty-ninth Regiment. We are regular guys."

Father Duffy makes regular trips up and down the train. An inspection of the train was made this morning by Colonel Conley, his adjutant, Captain Felix H. Donnelly, Mayor Maguire and Father Duffy.

Extreme measures were taken to guard the health and sanitation of the regiment. Rigid precautions have been taken at all stops that men may not get lost. The cars are policed three times a day. Tanks are kept ready for frequent sponge baths, and ice water tanks are filled at every stop. Every man, though the company cars are day coaches, is lying down at night, when the seat backs are flattened out.

FRICTION WITH THE 69TH.

Engineers at Camp Accused Officers of Nonco-operation.

Two weeks before the dropping of Colonel Conley and Lieut. Col. John J. Phelan of the Sixty-ninth Regiment it was known at Camp Whitman that relations were strained between officers of the Sixty-ninth and the headquarters of the camp. No secret was made of the fact that Lieut. Col. Eugene W. Van C. Lucas of the Twenty-second Engineers, who was in command of the camp, felt that he had not obtained hearty co-operation from Colonel Conley in the task of making Camp Whitman habitable for a large body of troops.

Men of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, which was the first unit to arrive after the Twenty-second Engineers, were used at first in road building and work on the water supply system under the direction of engineers of the Twenty-second. Several days after the arrival of the Sixty-ninth officers of the Twenty-second began to bring word to Lieut. Col. Lucas that only a fraction of the number of men which the Sixty-ninth had been requested to furnish for construction work had reported and that these had reported late. This was followed by an order from Lieut. Col. Lucas that his officers in charge of construction work were not to ask for any further help from the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

Men for this work were drafted thereafter from the Second Regiment, commanded by Colonel James M. Andrews, an old friend of Lieut. Col. Lucas, and from other units which arrived later.

WALDO REPORT DOUBTED.

Rumor That He May Command the 69th Is Unconfirmed.

A story that Rhinelander Waldo, former Police Commissioner of New York, probably would be made Colonel of the Sixty-ninth Infantry, to succeed Louis D. Conley, who was rejected for the Federal service on Wednesday because of physical unfitness for active service, caused much comment in National Guard circles yesterday. The report, it was said, originated on Governors Island.

"No such report has emanated from these headquarters," said Colonel Edwin F. Glenn, "and I can assure you that no one over here knows anything about it. Besides, the Governor of New York is the man who will appoint Colonel Conley's successor in the event it becomes necessary to fill such a vacancy in the Sixty-ninth."

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 12.—Governor Whitman and Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury said tonight there was no truth whatever in the statement that Rhinelander Waldo has been decided on for Colonel of the Sixty-ninth Regiment to succeed Colonel Conley. The Governor intends to go over the whole subject with General Stotesbury and other military officers tomorrow.

Under the law the Federal authorities may reject any commissioned officer or enlisted man in the National Guard when it takes the organizations over, but the Governor has the authority to fill all vacancies as often as they are created by the regular army officers.

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The Army and Navy Department of the Council of Young Men's Hebrew and Kindred Associations proposes to extend its activities along the Mexican border. The Department will undertake the care of the 5,000 Jewish young men who were in the Army and Navy previous to the recent call, and of those who have recently been mustered into the Federal Service. The support and co-operation of all those who take an interest in the welfare of these young men is earnestly solicited. It is desired to help these men in the same way that the Y. M. C. A. aids many thousands of soldiers. Among those actively interested in this undertaking are Felix M. Warburg, Adolph Lewisohn, Dr. Cyrus Adler, Judge Julian W. Mack, S. S. Rosenstamm, Judge Irving Lehman, Sam Lewisohn, Major Jacob E. Bloom, U. S. A. Com.; Albert Moritz, U. S. N.; I. E. Goldwasser, William Salomon, Capt. N. Horowitz, U. S. A.; Col. S. H. Mildenberg, G. A. R.; Rabbi Lyons, and Rabbi Eisenman.

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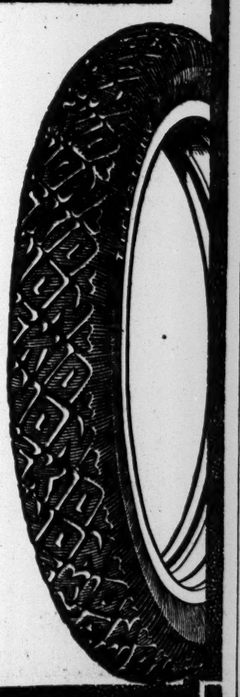

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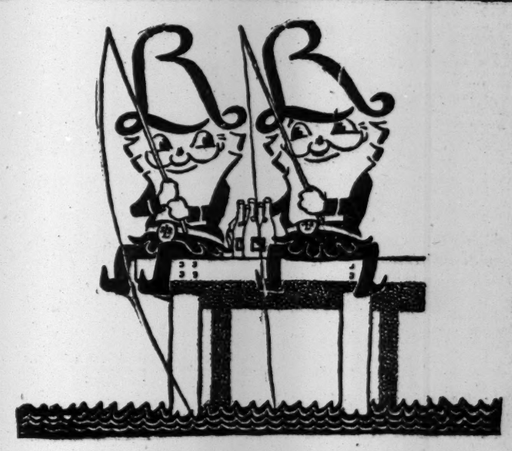

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22D ENGINEERS SPEEDING SOUTH

First Battalion Leaves Camp Whitman and Entrains at Green Haven.

TEN RAILWAYS IN ROUTE

One Hundred and Twenty-seven Men in Syracuse Regiment Fail to Pass Physical Test.

Special to The New York Times.

GREEN HAVEN, N. Y., July 12.—The First Battalion of the Twenty-second Corps of Engineers, Major F. N. Whitley commanding, is on its way to McAllen, Texas. The troop train pulled out at 4:22 P. M., with the regimental band bearing out its more or less melodious airs.

The train is composed of twenty-four cars, one Pullman, nine day coaches, three cars of military equipment, two cars of bakery outfit, one baggage car, two loaded with stock, and six of regimental outfit. The route which will be followed to the border will probably set a record for the number of different railroad lines over which the train is scheduled to go. No less than ten will co-operate to take Major Whitley and his family of soldiers to McAllen.

Here is the official route: Central New England to Maybrook, N. Y.; Lehigh & Hudson to Easton, Penn.; Lehigh Valley to Buffalo, New York Central to Sandusky, Ohio; Lake Erie & Western to Peoria, Ill.; Minneapolis & St. Louis to Nemo, Ill.; Santa Fe to Milano, Texas; International & Great Northern to San Antonio, San Antonio & Uvalde and Gulf Railroad to Odem, Texas, and the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico to McAllen.

There is no longer any doubt about the status of the band in the Twenty-second Corps of Engineers. It is the most important part of the outfit, as the mules are the most picturesque. The band made its successful bid for recognition by keeping the First Battalion in high spirits and on tingling toes all through the long tiresome afternoon while the men were waiting, first for orders to march to the station, and then for orders to entrain.

It was the longest day in the year for the men, and they are glad it is over. At 4 A. M. the regimental bugler blew a reveille and hardly had the tones echoed down the valley before the eager soldiers were out in the gray dawn, tugging at guy ropes and rolling up equipment. At 6:30 the first motor truck, snorting and slipping through the mud, pulled out of Camp Whitman for the Green Haven station with a load of baggage that threatened to hide the machine itself from view. The sun was beating down unmercifully even at this early hour, and if the mercury stays at its present altitude the men are assured of hot meals all the way to Texas, no matter what happens to the cookstoves. All the other regiments in camp were sorry to see the engineers start, for they were the workers who made the roads, laid out camp sites, put in the water system, and did everything else that could be accomplished with picks and shovels, transits, logarithms, hearts and hands. Colonel Lucas had long ago discarded red tape and substituted a steel tape, marked off in feet and tenths.

Colonel Lucas will not go to the border immediately with his command, but will return to New York to take up the problem of recruiting the corps. The corps will be reorganized as a national unit through the War Department at Washington and as soon as this is completed Colonel Lucas will proceed to Texas and take up his command again. In the meanwhile he will keep his headquarters at the Twenty-second Armory and will superintend the work of getting some 500 recruits in the quickest possible time.

Lieut. Col. Wagner, with a non-commissioned officer from each company, will be in charge of the recruiting. Stations will be opened in various parts of the city, and, if the pictures of the camp life, detailed descriptions of the work, and the eloquence of Corporal Girard Marshall work according to schedule, the recruiting will be finished in short order. The new men will be put through their paces at Fort Totten and shipped to the border as soon as they are judged to be fit.

One hundred and twenty-seven men, including Captain C. H. Barnes, Company C, Syracuse, Third Regiment Infantry, which will leave early tomorrow for Pharr, Texas, failed to pass the Federal examination at Camp Whitman. The men returned to their home stations this afternoon in charge of Captain Barnes. This is the largest number of rejections for one regiment on record here.

MEXICAN STORY OF CARRIZAL.

Officer Intimates "Haughty" American's Men Fired First.

DALLAS, Tex., July 12.—El Pueblo, official organ of the Carranza Government, in its issue of July 1, received here today, printed the official report on the fight between Mexicans and American troops at Carrizal. Lieut. Col. Genovevo Rivas, who took command of the Mexican troops after General Felix Gomez was killed, made the report to General Gonsales at Juarez, who sent it to Mexico City. It follows:

"I have the honor to report to you that on June 21, at 7 A. M., an American force composed of 80 or 100 men appeared here. By order of General Felix G. Gomez I went out to confer with the commander of said force to learn the object of its presence. He said that he was looking for a gang of bandits that were in this vicinity.

"I told him there was no gang of bandits in this district, due to the perfect watchfulness of the Constitutionalist forces. He then said that he was going to Villa Ahumada to look for a deserter, to which I replied that we had orders not to permit American troops to move in any direction except toward the north. He replied that such orders mattered nothing to him; that he had orders to go to Villa Ahumada, and that he would do so regardless of our bullets.

"After I had reported the result of the interview, General Gomez personally went to talk with the American Commander, asking the same questions I had asked a few minutes before and receiving the same answer. General Gomez told him that he would regret very much to be obliged to oppose the Americans with force and made him the proposition that he wait three or four hours until the matter could be put before the military commander at Juarez.

"The haughty American commander replied that he did not want to lose more time and that he would pass over us. My General replied that if he (the American commander) thought he was able to do so, to try it.

"My General retired with his escort to where our troops were and the American commander returned to his troops. The American commander assembled his cavalry and advanced them in firing line against our forces, composed of the Second, Third and Fourth Squadrons of the Second Regiment, who remained in extended line without making any aggressive movement.

"The Americans opened fire at a distance of eighty meters, to which our soldiers gallantly replied, joining the combat. The fight was intense and lasted for two hours, in which our first line sustained the enemy's fire with valor.

"General Gomez having been killed earlier in the fight, I assumed command and ordered the advance of the Fourth Squadron of the Second Regiment against the right flank of the enemy and another squadron on the left. The movements were made promptly and with precision, forcing the enemy to flee, abandoning their dead, their horses and arms. The enemy dead were twelve, and we captured twenty-two prisoners."

The report gives the names of thirty Mexicans killed, of whom eleven were officers, and forty-three wounded, of whom nine were officers.

HEAVY BATTLE NEAR PARRAL.

Garcia Holds Villa Bandits While Awaiting Reinforcements.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, July 12.—Heavy fighting is in progress between de facto Government troops under General Ernesto Garcia and a large force of Villa bandits at Cerro Blanco, a few miles below Parral, according to dispatches received today by General Jacinto Trevino.

General Garcia reported that he was holding the bandits until the forces under General Matias Ramos and General Domingo Arrieta, which are proceeding from Jiminez, arrive.

General Hilario Rodriguez, a former Villa leader, informed General Trevino that he had received a personal letter from Villa, in which the bandit pleaded with him to join him in resisting the "Yankee invaders." This letter was dated June 15 at San Juan Bautista.

Americans who fled Chihuahua City at the beginning of the recent crisis between the two nations are returning, and nearly all traces of anti-American sentiment have disappeared.

SENDS PLEA TO PRESIDENT.

M. C. Rolland, a Carranza Adviser, Writes on Mexico.

Modesto C. Rolland, one of General Carranza's closest advisers, and who was referred to yesterday by a prominent local Mexican as "the Colonel House of Mexico," has written a letter to President Wilson commending him for his stand in refusing to make war on Mexico and urging him to continue giving "earnest and unprejudiced thought" to Mexico's complex problem. The letter in part is as follows:

We are not ignorant, Mr. President, of the fact that the enormous pressure urging you to lead in the conquest of Mexico is primarily due to the combined efforts of aliens resident in Mexico who have too easily acquired lands, oil fields, concessions of various kinds, and who have extensive financial investments at stake.

Further, you know well, Mr. President, that the ammunition makers are the bankers induced the Government of France to disgrace that country's history once more by the occupation of Morocco, sending to the coast of Africa an army of press men who devoted themselves to the task of disguising the facts, declaring that in the interior of Morocco foreigners were tortured and the people were starving. This precipitated the movement "for the sake of the poor people."

You know that these same tactics are now being applied to Mexico, and that this policy of nefarious activity has for its centres the city of El Paso and "somewhere in Mexico."

Americans in general ought to be enlightened as to our situation, Mr. President, in like degree with yourself, so that they might understand our situation, since they came to this continent in search of the very same ideals we are now pursuing.

The revolution has released unimaginable forces. Wherever we have been able to secure peace there has been disclosed an intense desire for reconstruction under a new system. We are establishing the township system as the basis of self-government. We are resolving the agrarian problem by wise redistribution of land among the people. This land is expropriated wherever necessary at its intrinsic value. We are revaluing the whole republic in the interest of just taxation.

The labor problem is receiving especial attention. In various parts of the republic the workers have advantages far greater than in the United States. The system of public instruction is so intensive now that we have ten times more schools than under Porfirio Diaz.

Finally, the revolutionary Government is engaged in immense efforts to organize little by little the finances of the nation, taking especial care not to fall into the clutches of pawnbroking bankers, eager to absorb the resources of weak nations.

All these are facts in the light of day, but the press, controlled by great interests, has left the public in ignorance of them and under the impression that the revolution has ended in chaos.

I respectfully beg you and all Americans sincerely desirous of the true welfare of humankind to give the most earnest and unprejudiced thought to the complex problem of Mexico and its future.

The letter from Señor Rolland to the President was made public yesterday by the Latin-American News Association.

RETURN PASSPORTS REFUSED.

Americans from Mexico Unable to Get Permits to Go Back.

About twenty Americans who recently were brought out of Mexico by the United States Government have applied at the Mexican Consulate General, 120 Broadway, in the last two days for passports to return. In nearly every instance they had applied to the State Department for American passports, which had been refused. Juan T. Burns, the Mexican Consul General, also refused to issue passports, stating that he did not desire to do anything that would embarrass the United States Government.

In practically every instance the man who applied for a passport asserted that he had been forced to leave Mexico by the American Government representatives and that he had left only after making a vigorous protest.

Mexico City, Tampico, Vera Cruz, and Monterey are among the cities to which the refugees wished to return. One man from Tampico said he had lived in Mexico seventeen years, and that none of his children understood English. That was his main reason, he said, for wanting to get back to Mexico. An Attaché of the consulate told him that he could keep his children here now and "send them to school to learn English as well as Spanish."

"In nearly every instance the person applying for a Mexican passport," said an Attaché of the Mexican Consulate General, "spoke bitterly of what he termed the unjust action of his Government in forcing him to leave Mexico. The applicants said that they had never believed there would be war and that as they had lived peacefully in Mexico for so many years they did not see why they should be compelled to get out now."

The motor ship Glenpool reached here today from Tampico and Tuxpan, Mexico, with a large cargo of oil. Aboard the vessel were eleven Americans, nine men and two women. The men were employed until recently in Mexican oil fields. They said that when the Glenpool was ready to leave Tampico a Carranza General demanded an export tax of 6 cents a barrel on the cargo of oil. Abandoning the cargo at Tampico, the men said, the Glenpool proceeded to Tuxpam, where a new cargo was loaded without trouble.

DARLINGTON GOING TO BORDER

Ex-Health Commissioner Will Study Sanitation There.

Dr. Thomas Darlington, former Commissioner of Health, and now Consulting Sanitarian of the Welfare Department of the National Civic Federation, is going to the Mexican border to study the situation as it relates to the health of the men of the Regular Army and of the National Guard.

"This work," a statement issued yesterday reads, "is under the auspices of the Soldiers' Welfare Committee of the National Civic Federation. This committee is now in process of organization and it includes near relatives and friends of men at the front from the various States.

"Its purpose is to acquaint the public with the progress which has been made by the Government in the care of the soldiers, covering important improvements made since 1898; to report to the War Department any shortcomings, with recommendations for changes; and, if necessary, to bring to bear upon Congress the collective pressure of the relatives and friends of the soldiers for the purpose of aiding the War Department to secure legislation providing for such betterments as are requisite for their health and comfort."

ASKS ABOUT MILITIA VOTING.

Hugo Seeks Ruling on Rights of New Yorkers on Border.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 12.—A request for a formal opinion concerning the right of New York's 10,000 militiamen, now on the Texas border, to vote this Fall was transmitted to Attorney General Woodbury today by Secretary of State Hugo. The Secretary of State asked an interpretation of the clause in the State Constitution apparently defining the franchise privileges of National Guardsmen in the Federal service.

The clause which Mr. Hugo wishes construed reads:

Every male citizen of the age of 21 years * * * shall be entitled to vote * * * in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident, and not elsewhere; provided that in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State or the United States in the army or navy thereof shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district.

Until today it had been considered a certainty that guardsmen outside the State would be permitted to vote. When press reports of a ruling by the Secretary of State of New Jersey that militiamen outside their home State could not vote until and unless there had been an actual declaration of war were brought to Mr. Hugo's attention, he sought the formal advice of the Attorney General.

The informal opinion is expressed in official circles that there are grounds for the Attorney General's giving a liberal interpretation to the Constitution's clause which will permit the guardsmen to vote.

AID GUARDS' FAMILIES.

Civilian Relief Committee Busy Assisting Deserving Cases.

Civilian relief work for the families of members of the National Guard is being done by the National Red Cross in both New York and Brooklyn. Its New York Headquarters is at 259 Fourth Avenue, with W. Frank Persons, Executive Secretary of the New York Red Cross Relief Committee, in charge, and Dr. Thomas G. Riley, Executive Secretary in Brooklyn, in charge of the work taking in all of Long Island, with headquarters at 160 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

The Red Cross workers tell of many plucky women with whom they have come in contact. One of these is a 19-year-old girl who has a small baby, which a neighbor is to care for while she goes back to a place she had before she was married to support the baby and her little three-room flat until her husband returns. She will not ask for his return, for she thinks the military discipline will be good for him. The young wife requested only $5 to tide her over until her own first week's pay came in.

Another woman who has been brave in the absence of her son is an Italian widow, who does not speak English. She has arranged a shrine in her little home and prays daily that her son shall do his duty, that he may not be killed and that he will come home a Captain. A married daughter is helping to support the family in his absence.

There will be a meeting of the Committee of the Active Service Auxiliary, of which Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt is Chairman, next Tuesday afternoon. Checks for the work should be sent to Nicholas Biddle, Treasurer, at the Armory, Thirty-fourth Street and Fourth Avenue. This is the general headquarters for the State work.

At the suggestion of Colonel Theodore C. Marceau a committee of employers has been formed, to be known as the Merchants and Manufacturers' Committee of the Active Service Auxiliary. The following merchants and business men have been appointed on the committee:

Colonel Theodore C. Marceau, Temporary Chairman; Robert Grier Cooke, President of the Fifth Avenue Association; Jefferson De Mont Thompson, President of the Broadway Association; Rodman Wanamaker, Samuel W. Rayburn, Lord & Taylor; Walter Stabler, John McE. Bowman, Biltmore Hotel; George C. Boldt, Waldorf-Astoria; Dr. George N. Kuns, Tiffany & Co.; M. J. Friedsam, Altman & Co.; Richard W. Meade, President of Fifth Avenue Coach Company; Douglas L. Elliman, H. J. Stokus, Samuel W. Fairchilds, E. F. Albee, United Booking Office; Ancel H. Ball, Best & Co.; Paul H. Zagat, E. J. Bloodgood, John David, O. J. Gude, N. L. Ottinger, W. A. Sake, Saks & Co.; August Jansson, Horbrau Haus; J. E. Harrington, H. G. Opdyke, Chester Alexander, Forest Park Company; C. L. Taylor, Hotel Martinique; Thomas D. Green, Hotel Woodward; Arthur Williams, New York Edison Company; Frank Tilford, Park & Tilford.

4 DEAD, 20 STRICKEN AS MERCURY CLIMBS

Continued from Page 1.

yesterday. This, combined with the fact that a land wind was blowing from the lower latitudes, increased the discomfort of those in the city. The maximum temperature was 90 degrees at 3:35 o'clock in the afternoon, although the readings by even hours showed the thermometer clinging to 88 degrees from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until 6 in the evening.

The humidity, on the other hand, kept falling steadily from 8 o'clock in the morning, when it registered 84 per cent., or 14 per cent. less than at the maximum on Tuesday, until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when it took an upward shoot, going from 55 per cent. at that hour to 78 per cent. at 9 P. M.

It is a well-known truth among weather experts that as the humidity rises the air evaporates correspondingly less from the body and perspiration and discomfort increases. At 9 P. M., therefore, when many expected it would be cool, the unusual humidity found people gasping and mopping their faces.

The peculiar conduct of the humidity resulted in an average temperature for the day that was higher than any day this month, and, according to the weather man, similar conditions probably will prevail today. The prediction from the local office, as well as from Washington, is for continued hot weather for several days.

This will be true not alone of New York City but probably of the entire eastern half of the United States, which had hot weather generally yesterday. Maximum temperatures of 90 degrees were by no means uncommon in the Central States, and the cities within the Eastern zone all suffered from the southwest land breeze that contributed so much discomfort to New York City.

From Albany to Tampa, Fla., all showed a higher temperature at 8 A. M. than on the day previous, the record in New York City at that hour being 76. This was not such a bad beginning, but the fact that Tuesday also had been warm added to the oppressiveness.

One of the features of the prostrations, although in comparison with other hot days in the city's history they established no record, was the number of persons overcome on the street. Ambulances were busy most of the day, and persons suffering from prostration continued to arrive at the hospitals even after nightfall.

WASHINGTON, July 12. — Nearly every section of the country suffered today in the hottest weather of the Summer, and the Weather Bureau tonight could offer no hope of relief for several days to come. The Middle West sweltered under a hot sun which kept the mercury at official observation stations above 90, and made street level temperatures 100 degrees or more. Many heat prostrations were reported. California, Northern Nevada and Southern Idaho had official temperatures of above 100. At Fresno, Cal., it was 108.

Scores of persons strolling in the neighborhood of 54 East 103d Street, late last night, were startled when the body of Mrs. Dora Coskman, clad in sleeping gown, hurtled from the second-floor fire escape at that address to the pavement. Because of the heat indoors Mrs. Coskman had been sleeping on the fire escape and rolled off. She was taken to Harlem Hospital with internal injuries and a probable fracture of the skull.

3,200 BUSINESS MEN JOIN PLATTSBURG CAMP

Enough Recruits There Now to Form Four Regiments and More Expected Today.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 12.—A succession of special trains arriving here today brought some 3,200 business men into the training camp. With the 3,100 students who have been on the ground for a week there are now enough men here to fill up more than four regiments. More men are expected tomorrow.

The recruits have already had a good taste of military life. They attended a course this morning in picking up rocks, handling baggage, digging ditches around their tents, and some of the other elementary work. This afternoon some of them were put through drill under a blazing sun. Finally those who came to town tonight were compelled to sweater beneath heavy woolen shirts and stiff blouses to avoid breaking camp rules.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood was here today to direct personally the formation of the training camp, now the largest in the history of the country. The administration of the camp will be valuable to the regular officers themselves, it is expected, in teaching them how to handle such a large force of volunteers. That end of it has been well organized by Major Peter Murray, the camp commander, and every detail has been provided for.

Feeding the four regiments means maintaining separate mess shacks and kitchens for sixteen battalions. Captain H. S. Brown, head of the commissary, is being assisted by Captain E. L. Gilmer, and Lieutenants H. A. Strauss, E. A. Brown, and L. T. Walker, each in charge of a regiment. The recruits said that iced tea, creamed potatoes, and cold meats after their day's work tasted better than anything they might have got on Broadway.

The juniors, who have been in camp for a week, took a great deal of pleasure in showing off before the new arrivals today.

Those who came today included Professor Frank Mather of Princeton, who was Battalion Adjutant last month; Elihu Root, Jr., G. H. Roosevelt, a kinsman of the Colonel; J. Lloyd Derby, Secretary of the Military Training Camp Association; Conde Nast, Dean Mather, and Eben Cross, who has held several swimming records.

Many of the men were met in Burlington, Vt., by Lieutenant Thomas Bradlee, aid to Major Lawton, the Quartermaster, and were assigned to companies before they got to Plattsburg. All of the assignments were made with a view to keeping the companies even.

Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, visited the camp today. He paid his respects to General Wood and Major Murray.

ROOKIES OFF FOR BORDER.

500 Will Leave This Morning to Join Commands in Texas.

About 500 recruits for New York National Guard units on the border will leave for McAllen, Texas, at 6 o'clock this morning. More than 400 of the "rookies" are for the Seventy-first Infantry, and the rest for the First Field Artillery. A motor-cycle company of fifty men, under command of Captain Arthur R. Addie, will go on the same train with the recruits and artillerymen. This is the first National Guard unit of this kind to be organized and equipped in the United States.

William Schroeder, a former private of the Seventy-first, who was rejected because of physical disability, went to the armory last night and gave $200 to Captain George Lyon, who is going South with the recruits, and asked that the money be used to make the long trip enjoyable for the "rookies" Mr Schroeder is a business man at 63 Spring Street

The special train will leave over the Lehigh Valley from the Communipaw station in Jersey City.

The New York Bible Society announced last night that it had presented 7,000 New Testaments to young men from New York City who have gone to the State camp or to the Mexican border. Each Testament has an American flag in colors on the inside of the cover and under the flag the words, "To the defenders of their country, presented by the New York Bible Society."

URGES EXTRA SESSION.

Brown Insists State Should Help Dependents of Militiamen.

ALBANY, July 12.—Governor Whitman declined to discuss today the letter of Senator Elon R. Brown requesting the Executive to call an extra session of the Legislature to provide funds for conveniences and comforts for New York's militiamen on the border. The Governor said that he probably would answer the letter in a day or two.

Senator Brown said today that he had not talked with the Governor about the letter, but that he would do his utmost to prevail upon the Executive to call the extra session.

"It is an outrage on the fair name of this State," said Senator Brown, "that private subscriptions are being taken in many cities to raise money for necessities of life for our guardsmen who answered their country's call. The State should provide adequate funds to defray all expenses, not only for necessities, but also for some few comforts and luxuries. If the extra session is called I shall do my utmost to see that the State also provides adequately for the dependents of guardsmen who now are on the Texas border or in camp."

A New Industrial City MANUFACTURERS

Too Late To Be Sorry

It is no time to investigate the Degnon Terminal claims of lowest rent, power, insurance, labor and trucking charges after you have started to build elsewhere. Don't be like some manufacturers we know who said our claims could not be true and refused to investigate only to learn when it was too late to take advantage of them that they are true. Do your investigating now.

For Illustrated Booklet Write 30 E. 42d St., New York

Phone Murray Hill 7505.

DEGNON TERMINAL

HALFWAY TO WORLD'S GREATEST MARKETS

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Today—A special clearance and

Sale of 20,000 Men's Scarfs

In a wonderful variety of new weaves and color combinations

SCARFS and bow ties of the finer sort, designed and made to sell at much higher prices. The selection comprises a special purchase of neckwear from a leading manufacturer, and a clearance of high-grade scarfs and bow ties from regular stock, at the following remarkable prices:

At 35c—About 6,000 scarfs made by a manufacturer who never designs a scarf to sell for less than 55c, to which we have added 2,000 scarfs regularly sold at 50c, 55c and 69c.

At 69c—Broken lots of our $1 scarfs, in exclusive weaves and designs, and a large purchase of $1 neckwear, specially prepared for this event. All beautifully made and finished.

At 85c—A collection of 1,000 NEW dollar scarfs from regular stock, and odd lots of our $1.50 and $2 neckwear, in new summery weaves and designs usually confined to most exclusive men's shops.

3,600 Men's Shirts at 95c

Slightly soiled garments from regular stock, sold regularly at $1.45 and $1.05, combined with a special purchase of high-grade shirts from three leading manufacturers. The materials comprise:—

Russian corded Madras; fine quality woven crepes; satin and dull striped Madras, and all-white Madras.

All kinds of stripe effects, in a variety of new color combinations.

Men's Sample "Universal" Pajamas

Finely tailored garments, samples of the well-known "Universal" make, at the following prices today:—

At $1.35—Regular stock prices $1.50 and $2. Perfectly tailored Pajamas, made of crepes, woven mercerized cloths and woven Madras, in stripe designs.

At $1.85—Regular stock prices $2.50 and $3. Fine Pajamas, made of mercerized cloths, woven cloths and crepes.

At $2.95—Regular stock prices $3.50 and $4. Silk and cotton Pajamas, in plain colors, stripes and figured effects.

Men's Bordered Handkerchiefs Six for 55c

Made of imported highly mercerized cotton silk-like fabrics, with self or colored borders.

Broadway at 34th Street **Saks & Company** 'Phone 2626 Greeley

Today, and continuing all week

The July Sale of Neverbreak Trunks

Dress, week-end and wardrobe trunks, of standard Neverbreak construction, at the following remarkably low prices:

$12.65

Dress Trunks at $5.95

Well constructed. Covered with hard-wearing canvas. Corners well protected. Sizes 32 to 38 inches.

Dress Trunks at $7.25

Good serviceable trunk, with strap all around. Obtainable in all regular sizes.

Fibre Covered Dress Trunks, $10.65

Well made and properly riveted. Covered with hard vulcanized fibre and fitted with two trays. All sizes.

Week-End Trunks at $14.95

All fibre covered. Has two centre bands and first grade Yale lock. Obtainable in all sizes.

Extra-Well-Made Dress Trunks, $12.65

Illustrated above. All fibre covered. Has two centre bands and snap lock. Well riveted. In all sizes.

Fine Steamer Trunks at $7.95, $9.95, $14.95

High grade steamer trunks in three different styles. Finely constructed and finished.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Store Hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Closed Saturdays

Annual Midsummer Sale

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Extraordinary Values

Shirts (All Silk).....$3.25
Stripes, white and pongee color; all white with collar attached.

Shirts (Silk Mixtures).....$2.45
Also artificial silks.

Shirts (Madras).....$1.00
Also mercerized, fancy stripes; white, in Oxford or mercerized, with collar attached.

Pajamas (Silk and Cotton) $2.95
Stripes, with silk loops.

Pajamas (Mercerized).....$1.00
Plain colors and stripes.

Bathing Suits.....$2.95
Guaranteed fast color worsteds. Blue, black or gray.

Pure Silk Half Hose.....65c
Plain colors or with clock.

Silk or Lisle Half Hose.....35c
Plain, fancy and clock. 3 pairs for $1.00.

Shirts and Drawers. Each, 75c
Athletic style.

Shirts and Drawers. Each, 40c
White self striped Aero weave.

Ground Floor.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Offer for Sale—Today

$75 to $150 Fashionable Suits—$35
Of *Silk* and *Cloth*—for calling and informal occasions.

$45 to $75 Tailored Suits—$18

$35 & $45 SMART TAILORED LINEN SUITS—to close, $15

$45 to $125 Dresses—$28 and $48

$65 to $95 Silk Coats & Wraps—$38
(A small group for prompt closing)

$45 to $75 Coats—at $18 and $35
Special groups—only one or two of a kind: of velour, silk and wool jersey, Georgette satin, white serge, gabardine, shantung, etc.

YOURS, TOO?

THERE are many honest people in the world and many capable people but the qualities do not always meet in the same person.

When you do find an honest, capable man, he usually is too busy with his own affairs to concern himself with yours.

When you name our Company as executor of your Will your business becomes ours and your estate will be administered honestly and capably.

We are caring for many estates to the great advantage and satisfaction of a multitude of beneficiaries.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.
Capital $5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000
176 Broadway, New York
175 Remsen St., 166 Montague St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

At 1/24 the Cost

The cost of advertising properly done disappears in the economies which it effects.

Even in a great national medium the cost of advertising is less than other forms of salesmanship.

Apparently the cheapest method of communication between a manufacturer and prospective customer would be a bare United States postcard, costing one cent.

Yet the cost of reaching this same prospective customer with a full-page message in

The Designer
The Woman's Magazine
The Delineator

would be only 1/3 of a cent, although the message occupies a space eight times the size of the post-card, presents a far better appearance, and meets a more cordial welcome.

Butterick magazines will print and deliver a message the size of a post-card to their readers for 1/24 the cost of the bare post-card, and this leaves out of account the cost of addressing and printing the post-cards and the practical impossibility of getting for yourself such a selected mailing list as constitutes the Butterick clientele.

Butterick

Resinol restores skin-health

Some day you will try Resinol Ointment for your sick skin. Then you will understand why so many doctors prescribe it regularly to stop itching and to dispel severe or simple skin troubles.

Resinol Ointment is so nearly flesh-colored that it can be used on exposed surfaces without attracting undue attention. Sold by all druggists. For sample free, write to Dept. 34-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

MANY A STRUGGLE

While there's life there's hope, too. Many a child is well and happy now as a result of simple, careful treatment.

THE BABIES' HOSPITAL
55th St., at Lexington Ave.
Summer Branch at Oceanic, N. J.
(Now open for convalescents)

BUYERS IN NEW YORK.
Buyers read the Business Page of The New York Times because it gives them all the business news. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

REFERS PARK PUMPS TO ESTIMATE BOARD

Mayor Puts Whole Morningside Question in the Hands of That Body.

MAY LET BUILDING STAND

This Action Brings a Protest from R. P. Bolton, Engineer, Who Criticises Mitchel.

Whether there shall be in Morningside Park a permanent structure to be used as a pumping station or whether the structure shall be only temporary, is to be settled by the Board of Estimate. Mayor Mitchel decided that this would be the best way of composing the differences between Park Commissioner Ward and many eminent engineers and public-spirited citizens who have opposed a permanent structure, and President Strauss of the Water Board and J. Waldo Smith, the board's Chief Engineer, who were in favor of it.

The decision to throw the matter into the Board of Estimate came after several conferences between the Mayor, Mr. Ward, and representatives of the Water Board, and the exchange of several communications between Mr. Ward and the Mayor that were tinged with acrimony.

The last clash came when an application reached Mr. Ward for a permit to lay wires across the park for the carrying of electricity to operate the machinery. Thinking that the application opened a way for an agreement between him and the Water Board, with a provision that the pump house should not remain in the park after a specified period, Mr. Ward held up the application. The Mayor was then appealed to, with the result that on Tuesday Mr. Ward was directed to issue the permit.

The Commissioner's Statement.

The Commissioner declined to discuss the matter yesterday, except to say:

"A permit for the installation of a permanent electric conduit from Morningside Avenue, east to Shaft 11 in Morningside Park, with which to transmit current for the operation of the pump house and machinery in that shaft, was issued yesterday at the direction of the Mayor. Any further information must be obtained at the Mayor's office.

"I understand that it is now proposed that the final determination of the question as to whether the structure contemplated by the Water Board, or any other structure in that park, is necessary; or whether, as suggested by eminent engineers, the required machinery can be placed under ground with equal effectiveness and success in operation, will be submitted for the decision of the Board of Estimate."

The minutes of the Board of Estimate for July 6 contain an entry to the effect that a communication had been received from the Mayor, in reference to the unwatering of the pressure tunnel under Manhattan, and "in view of the protest of the Commissioner of Parks against the erection of any permanent structure," that the matter be referred to "an appropriate committee for final decision and report as to the necessity for the construction of a permanent building, the Board of Water Supply having agreed to abide by the decision of the board in this matter."

The matter was then referred to the Controller and the President of the Board of Aldermen, with instructions that they confer with the Department of Parks and the Water Board and report their conclusions back to the Board of Estimate for final action on July 27, "as to whether or not the structure shall remain in the park and, if not what alternative means should be adopted."

President Strauss and Engineer Smith of the Water Board were away yesterday on an inspection tour. Mayor Mitchel had also left his office for the day, and when Secretary Rousseau was asked to permit a TIMES reporter to see the recent correspondence between the Mayor and his subordinates on the subject, he replied that the Mayor was the only person who would have the authority to permit such an inspection.

Bolton Assails Mayor.

Reginald P. Bolton, Consulting Engineer, who has taken much interest in the subject, said of the situation:

"It looks very much as if the Mayor was trying to avoid responsibility. It is impossible to conjecture what new facts can be learned by conferences between the Board of Estimate Committee, the Park Commissioner, and the representatives of the Board of Water Supply. The opinions of the latter gentlemen are already well known. Park Commissioner Ward is opposed to a permanent structure, and the Water Board disagrees with him. A reiteration of the position of these gentlemen will not add anything to that which is already known.

"Some of the most eminent engineers in the country have expressed the opinion that the machinery could be operated just as well underground as above it. The objection that city employes could not be trusted to look after it if it were beneath the surface appears to me to be a reflection on the heads of the department responsible for those employes. Personally, I consider this objection as unworthy of serious consideration.

"Mr. Ward is the proper person to decide the question, but he has been placed in the position of yielding to the wishes of the Mayor or making way for some other commissioner who would be more compliant. The Mayor, having taken over the matter, should shoulder the responsibility himself and not throw it upon the members of the Board of Estimate. Several of the members, who represent other boroughs, cannot possibly have any interest in the subject, and I have no doubt but that they would rather not be bothered with it."

GUARDSMAN A BANKRUPT.

John S. Pettit, Club Member, Has Liabilities of $16,350.

Called to the Mexican border to serve with the New York armored motor battery with little time to wind up his personal affairs, John S. Pettit, a furniture dealer of 6 East Thirty-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $16,350 and unappraised assets.

The assets noted in the petition filed for Mr. Pettit by W. M. Dederick, a lawyer of 5 Nassau Street, include a five-sixteenths interest in property at 241, 243, 254, and 246 Front Street, which is held as security for advances; family silver and china in storage, and $125 in accounts payable.

The creditors are W. A. Harriman of 1 East Sixty-ninth Street, $4,000; William Guldenkirsch, $1,900; Sinclair Richardson, $1,100; St. Regis Hotel Company, $189; Hilliard Hotel Company, $67, and the Calumet Club, $158. He owes $106 hospital fees for a relative, $39 for theatre tickets, $371 for clothes, $27 for auto service, $56 to a garage, and $95 for tires.

Mr. Pettit is a member of the Calumet Club, the New York Athletic Club, and the Riding Club.

To Send Comfort Kits to Soldiers.

A meeting to discuss the sending of comfort kits and hospital necessities to United States soldiers on the Mexican border on a larger scale than has yet been done will be held this afternoon by the Woman's National Committee of the American Defense Society, Mrs. William Cumming Story, Chairman, at the Coterie Club, 40 West Fifty-eighth Street. There will be two speakers, women who know respectively the European and the Mexican conditions. Mrs. Story will preside and there will be two speakers and a report by Mrs. Lewis B. Woodruff on reading matter already sent to the soldiers. Thomas Dixon and Victor Herbert are to give benefit performances of "The Fall of a Nation," at the Liberty Theatre and later at Long Beach.

MONNETT ASKS ABATEMENT.

Allege Improper Activity in Grand Jury Room by Officials.

A plea for the abatement of the indictment against Frank S. Monnett, former Attorney General of Ohio, one of the men indicted with Congressman Frank Buchanan of Illinois in consequence of the alleged activities of Labor's National Peace Council, was filed yesterday in the Federal District Court. Several grounds are given by David F. Pugh and Charles A. Oberwager, Monnett's counsel, the first of which is that United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall and Assistant United States Attorney Raymond H. Sarfaty, when they appeared before the Grand Jury, read a transcript of the evidence, and, after making comments, said: "Here is the evidence and we want an indictment of these people."

Monnett also mentions the wrongful presence in the jury room of Catherine Foley, a stenographer, and that the Department of Justice men had no right to enter the office of the council and carry away stenographic notes which were transcribed for Mr. Marshall and the Grand Jury. Another reason is that the Government had no right to require the National Metropolitan Bank of Washington, D.C., to produce canceled checks and deposit books of the organization.

CLEARED OF GIRL'S DEATH.

"Teddy Roberts" a Suicide, Coroner Says, Freeing Young Lester.

Following an inquest yesterday into the death of "Teddy Roberts," a chorus girl, 19 years old, who was found asphyxiated by gas in the home of William Lester at 759 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, on July 3, Coroner Wagner decided that she had committed suicide. Lester, who is 21 years old, was exonerated and dismissed from custody. He had been held in $1,000 bail pending the investigation.

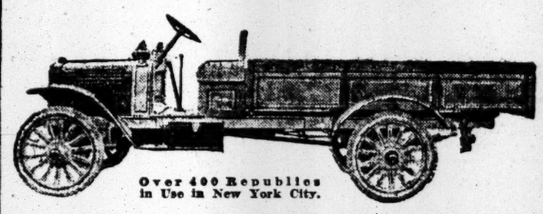
Lester told the Coroner that he met the girl while his parents were away in the country. She told him her name was Louise Mason, but that she had been known on the stage as "Teddy Roberts." The girl, he said, was without funds and despondent, so he invited her to his home.

A week or so before her death "Teddy" wrote a letter to a relative in Jamestown, N. Y., threatening suicide. The letter was not mailed, and Lester tried to dissuade the girl from her purpose. On the morning of July 3 he found her lying unconscious on the floor of her room with the gas turned on. He called a physician, but the girl was dead when the doctor arrived.

REPUBLIC
INTERNAL GEAR DRIVE
MOTOR TRUCKS

$995

For This 3/4-Ton Truck
COMPLETE, AS SHOWN



Over 400 Republics in Use in New York City.

A Republic Model to Meet Every Requirement.

Model F 3/4-ton, $995; E 1-ton, $1275
A 2-ton, $1675; T 3-ton, $2550

REPUBLIC MOTOR SALES CO.
EUGENE P. HERRMAN, President
64th St. and West End Ave., New York City
Phone Col. 1047

Immediate Deliveries

Welch's
The National Drink

These Be Thirsty Days

But no matter. For there's Welch's. And Welch's plays havoc with thirst. Wipes it clean away—leaves in its stead an exquisite, long, lingering satisfaction.

Thirst cannot withstand the tart, refreshing goodness of the fresh-pressed juice of the luscious Welch premium-price Concord grapes.

Your dealer has Welch's in all size bottles from 10c up. Welch's is most economical. You serve it with water, plain or carbonated, with ginger ale or lemonade.

And don't forget Welch's is the best, the most healthful and the most effective thirst-quenching drink at the fountain, for it is not a manufactured drink, but one of nature's inimitable products—pure and wholesome.

Order today at druggists', grocers' and confectioners'.

The Welch Grape Juice Company, Westfield, N.Y.

Pure Clean Sparkling Water—
—from your faucet

You can have it always; the

DUPLEX FILTER

Self-Cleaning

"Makes Every Faucet a Crystal Clear Spring"

It has solved the pure water problem

Remember This:—

Many business houses are saving hundreds of dollars a year by eliminating the expense of bottled water.

10 Day Free Trial

Let us install a Duplex in your home or office without obligation to you.

Bottled water is expensive. Hospitals, Theatres, Hotels and Business Houses are saving hundreds of dollars a year by doing away with bottled spring water. Even in the home where bottled water is used a material saving will be made each year by the installation of a Duplex Filter.

Bottled water becomes stale and stagnant in twenty-four hours. The faucet opens a direct path from nature's source, and the Duplex restores the clear, clean, sparkling purity of the cool, bubbling spring.

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SAYS MAN CAN LIVE ON SIX CENTS A DAY

Railroad Manager So Asserts at Hearing of Telegraphers' Wage Demands.

QUESTION OF BREAKFAST

Signalman Refuses to Give Details of His Menu, but Says He Gets Starvation Pay.

Whether it is any of a railroad's business what a man who wants more wages eats for breakfast was the subject of a dignified debate yesterday before the Federal Board of Arbitrators at the Manhattan Hotel in the hearing of the demands of the telegraphers of the New York Central and Nickel Plate Railroads for more pay and shorter hours. F. F. Cowley, a signalman at Mortimer, Ohio, said he earned $822 a year.

'That's starvation wages," he declared.

"You speak of starvation wages," said T. E. Evans, Assistant General Manager of the New York Central Eastern Lines. "Do you know a good authority has said a man can live on 6 cents a day? I don't want to do it, and I don't want you to do it; but a good authority has said it could be done."

"Speaking of starvation wages," he said, "what do you have for breakfast, Mr. Cowley?"

"That's going too far, Sir. I won't answer," was the reply.

A. S. Ingalls, Assistant General Manager of the Central, said:

"We have a right to demand an answer. We are here to see that justice is done the railroads and we are going to see to it. If our men are starving on $70 a month, what must they be doing on $40 a month and less? Answer our questions."

H. P. Perham, head of the telegraphers' union, interrupted to say:

"I am' glad for the arbitrators to see this exhibition of intimidation and coercion. It shows you gentlemen what we are up against when no one is around."

"The New York Central would not dare coerce these men the way Mr. Perham, the trained labor man, does," said Mr. Ingalls.

After a few more wordy passages, the question of Mr. Cowley's breakfast was dropped without his disclosing how many eggs he ate at the start of the day.

"This talk about starvation wages is bunk with a capital B," said Mr. Ingalls. "I was a telegrapher once and I know what I am talking about. The trouble is not with the jobs but with the men. I was not satisfied to remain a telegrapher and I had initiative enough to get out of it. Andrew Carnegie would not be living on Fifth Avenue today if he had been willing to remain a telegrapher and complain of wages and conditions."

Chairman V. Daugherty of the Board of Arbitration, as the debate rivaled the weather in warmth, suggested that everyone take his coat off.

"We probably can get a better hold on this question in our shirtsleeves," he said. "Most of us are used to working that way."

There was a two-hour discussion over the question of extra pay for Sunday work to telegraphers of the Nickel Plate. At present the men work six hours on Sunday without extra pay and get 35 cents an hour after six hours. Mr. Cowley was the chief witness for the men.

"Two years ago," he testified, "the company said it could not work telegraphers less than eight hours a day on Sunday, but they are getting along all right on six hours now. We say they could reduce the Sunday work 40 per cent. without loss to the company. We concede that 165 men on the road would be compelled to work Sundays and that it would cost the road $19,754 a year extra under the new scale, but the Nickel Plate's gross earnings in 1914 were $11,204,000, and now under the new ownership we are booming."

"Would you ask the Nickel Plate to give shorter hours than its rivals?" asked A. W. Johnson, General Manager of the Nickel Plate.

"Sure," said Mr. Cowley. "We hope others will get theirs, but it is up to them to do their own fighting. Nickel Plate telegraphers average $72.24 a month. School teachers, bank clerks, and factory office help along the line average $85 to $90 a month and have Sundays and holidays off."

Mr. Cowley presented reports from physicians saying that telegraphic work, with little time off, is conductive to premature physical breakdown.

"I am an example in proof of that," he said. "I was pretty shaky six weeks ago when I quit my tower to do this work for the union, and now I am feeling fine."

George Robinette of Chicago, chief train dispatcher on the Chicago division; H. J. Jones, chief train dispatcher on the Cleveland division, and E. J. Parrish, Superintendent of the Buffalo division, were called by the Nickel Plate, and all said they had been telegraphers for years and had never felt the worse for it.

The hearing will continue today.

Lassen Again In Eruption.

REDDING, Cal., July 12.—Lassen Peak is again in eruption. A great column of smoke and powdered ashes is hovering over the mountain, at an altitude of 10,000 feet, according to reports received today.

At its maximum height the smoke spread out into the shape of a gigantic cauliflower.

CLOAKMAKERS FEAR DEADLOCK IN PARLEY

Union and Employers Fail to Adjust Differences at the Strike Conference.

EXPECT FINAL SPLIT TODAY

End of Deliberations Only Avoided by the Action of "Cooler Heads" Among the Negotiators.

The second day's session of the conference to end the cloakmakers' strike closed yesterday in discord, and, although it was decided to have at least one more session today, it was agreed last night that there was a strong probability that the meetings arranged through the intercession of Mayor Mitchel would accomplish nothing. The manufacturers said the union asked too much, and the union said the manufacturers were arbitrary. Therefore, it was said, there was a strong probability that the conference was headed directly toward a deadlock.

The basic difference between the employers and the workers is that the workers wish to retain many of the advantages they gained in the protocol drafted six years ago by Louis D. Brandeis, while the manufacturers wish to go as far as they can back to the days when they ran their shops without being influenced by what the union of the workers desired.

The workers want the preferential union shop; the manufacturers say they will not settle without the power to "hire and fire" whom they please.

The union wants to submit to arbitration all the questions which the conference may not be able to agree upon; the manufacturers want to arbitrate nothing. They are willing to agree on a scale of wages, hours, and standards, with all other matters left to their discretion. The union demands the abolition of the contract system; the manufacturers say this means too much interference with the conduct of their business.

After adjournment of the conference yesterday the union sent a call to Washington for Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, to come to New York today and make a last effort to prevent the failure of the peace conference.

The first session was held Tuesday on the eighth floor of the Hotel Astor, following which it was announced that the next session would be held yesterday at 10 o'clock.

Yesterday representatives of both sides assembled at 1:30 o'clock on the twenty-eighth floor of the Metropolitan Building. Each side met in a separate room and messages passed from one to another. The union made a concession to the manufacturers when it agreed to eliminate Isaac Hourwich from the Conference Committee, this action being taken by the Strike Committee, in session at 32 Union Square, by a vote of 70 to 12.

Hourwich is blamed by the manufacturers for much of the trouble in the needle industry. They say he is a leader of the radical element, of which the minority are said to be members of Local 1. Hourwich was named by this local to represent it at the conference.

There was a brief meeting, at which it became evident that there were wide differences between the two sides. The union men accused the manufacturers, it is said, of wanting to dictate the settlement in detail, and the whole conference was on the ragged edge of failure when the cooler heads got together informally and arranged for another meeting today.

It was said that the manufacturers had taken the flat stand that they wanted no more arbitration; that the union under the protocol had too much to do with the business end of the shop, and contended that they must have more arbitrary power than they had under the operation of the protocol, which was abrogated in April, after which the Manufacturers' Protective Association members had locked out their 25,000 employes and precipitated the general strike of 45,000 cloakmakers.

Today's meeting probably will show whether the conference will be able to reach an agreement or whether the strike will continue with the manufacturers believing that the need of the workers will force them back to work at the employers' terms and with the union believing that the inducement of millions in orders will result in the employers meeting the workers' demands.

WILLED $75,000 TO BABY.

Relatives of Mrs. Radlein Object and Say She Was Mentally Unsound.

Relatives of Mrs. Mary A. Radlein, who died May 27 at her home, 2,394 Lorillard Place, the Bronx, filed objections yesterday with the Bronx Surrogate to her will, which bequeathed an estate of $75,000 to a great-grandniece, Ruth Vinal, 8 months old, of 227 Alexander Avenue.

Mrs. Radlein was the widow of a ship chandler. Her physician at the time of her death declared that when he called on her he had to wade through money which was strewn about the floors of the house.

William Mullins, of 29 Bayard Street, New Rochelle, a brother, signed the petition of objection against the probate of the will, which, the papers cite, was made by Mrs. Radlein under duress and while she was in unsound mental condition and unable to appreciate the importance of her signature. The father of the baby legatee was named executor of the will.

SEE HETTY GREEN'S HEIRS.

Hoboken Stirred by Visit to Witnesses of Will.

Colonel Edward H. R. Green, son of the late Mrs. Hetty Green, and his sister, Mrs. Matthew Astor Wilks, caused a mild commotion at City Hall in Hoboken yesterday when they called on James Smith, the Assistant Treasurer of that city.

"Mr. Smith and his brother Michael were witnesses of my mother's will," explained Colonel Green to reporters. "We are here to arrange for affidavits being taken as to the execution of the will so that it can be probated."

Mr. Green and his sister came to City Hall in a large limousine automobile and had entered the main corridor before they were recognized. Michael Smith, the brother of the Assistant Treasurer, is a butcher at Washington Avenue and Twelfth Street. Mrs. Green formerly lived in a flat across the street from the butcher shop and made Michael Smith's acquaintance by trading with him.

Colonel Green and his sister called on Michael Smith after leaving City Hall, taking the Assistant Treasurer along in the automobile.

When reporters asked Mr. Green about what inheritance tax would be paid in New Jersey on his mother's estate he refused to reply.

MYSTERY ABOUT A BRIEF.

Times Advertisement Brings Up Question of Commissionership.

An advertisement appears in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning offering a reward for the return of a brief containing papers belonging to "J. J. Murphy, Commissioner of the Blind, 105 West Fortieth Street." The brief is reported to have been lost on a Seventh Avenue bus on Monday.

The State Commissioner of the Blind, whose office is at 105 West Fortieth Street, is Herbert L. Satterlee. He could not be reached last night. Commissioner of Tenements John J. Murphy said that he had lost no papers and was not aware that any had been lost from his office. He added that he did not know of any Commissioner of the Blind by the name of Murphy.

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Shoes Will Be Higher Next Season
Now Is the Time to Buy

Oxfords at $2.65
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Low Shoes $2.97 $3.98 Rubber Heels

Very Dark Russet

Unusual Quality, Worth $4 and $5

Dark Mahogany Cordovans, $4.50
Reduced from $5 and $6
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Several Lines of High Grade Shoes Reduced.

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Try the new way—the Silmerine way—and you'll never again use the ruinous heated iron. The curliness will appear altogether natural.

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is applied at night with a clean tooth brush. Is neither sticky nor greasy. Perfectly harmless. Serves also as a splendid dressing for the hair. Directions with bottle. At your druggist's.

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Ten days ago I bought THE SUN. Since taking it over I have amalgamated my newspaper, THE NEW YORK PRESS, with it, reduced the price to one cent and have already more than doubled its circulation. A result like this is no accident. The reason for it is The Sun has the goods—gives the people what they want, and gives it to them at a right price.

A revitalized, reinvigorated, reinspirited newspaper—that's The Sun—a newspaper of punch and pep and finish—that's The Sun—a newspaper condensed enough to be read; big enough to cover the world—that's The Sun—a newspaper of fact and fancy, humor and sunshine—that's The Sun—a newspaper of purpose and conviction—that's The Sun.

On all newsstands in Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark at One Cent; elsewhere Two Cents---No More

Frank A. Munsey

YANKEES LOSE TWO GAMES TO INDIANS, WHO TAKE LEAD IN LEAGUE—GIANTS DEFEAT REDS

YANKS ARE YANKED FROM TOP OF HEAP

Fohl's Redskins Win Twice and Jostle Past Donovan's Cohorts Into the Lead.

LOCAL BATS OUT OF GEAR

Bagby, Gould, and Coveleskie Permit Few Hits, and Prove Averse to Allowing Any at All in Pinches.

Very depressing impressions must be recorded about the happenings at the sun-baked Polo Grounds yesterday. The breezy Cleveland Indians, in a deliberately discourteous way, gave the aspiring Yankees one of those rough shoves such as you get in a subway rush, and sent them head over heels out of the lead in the pennant race. Cleveland is ahead this morning by the slight margin of half a game, because the Yanks dropped both portions of the double-header. Cleveland won the first, 1 to 0, and nipped the second with much less effort, by 6 to 3.

Again some 18,000 mortals let business take care of itself in order to give their moral and vocal support to Donovan's brigade. You had only to gaze about you to see in every direction a magnificent display of silk shirts. Baseball fans this year must have lots of munition stock to sport so much Summer finery. Their clothes rival in glory those of the girls on Broadway, and they reach much nearer the ground.

There are half a dozen "ifs" which might be inserted right here to show how the Yankees might have won. Numerous alibis could be produced which would bear some reference to the umpiring, but when it comes right down to cold, unadulterated facts, the reason the Yankees were beaten was because they couldn't hit. The few hits they got in the first encounter didn't do a bit of good, for Bagby refused to allow them to slap the ball in the pinches. Caldwell pitched a good enough game, but the rheumatic batting behind him took all the gloss off his work. The Yankees were twice victimized in the first game by snappy fielding by the Cleveland infield.

Indians' Tiny Pitcher Effective.

In the second game the Cleveland kindergarten pitcher, Al Gould, of Davenport, Ioway, showed the city lads how they pitched out in the Mississippi meadows. Al is only half as big as an ordinary pitcher, but he made the Yankees bend the knee for seven innings, and when he weakened in the eighth Stanley Coveleskie came into the game, and it was all off. Ray Fisher held a steady pace shoulder to shoulder with Gould until the eighth, when the Indians' sluggers banged him all over the lot.

As there was nothing in either game to stir up the enthusiasm of the Yankee fans the crowd transferred its attention to Umpire Silk O'Loughlin. It worried Silk so much that he didn't even notice it. The umpire was a shining example of a man minding his own business. Another person on the field who minds his own business is Bill Gibson, the Indians' manager. Fohl takes up a lot of room and can easily be seen, but he issues his orders in whispers, and, as far as he is concerned, the folks in the grandstand would think that the Indians were playing without a manager. He does his work quietly, but what he says goes quite a distance.

The least said about the mercury's stunts yesterday the better. When it was seen that the Yankees were losing the heat became the main topic of conversation. Abbotfeld men who ordinarily scoff at ice cream munched madly at ice cream cones. Lemonade made a lot of friends, who, in the past, have been absolute strangers to the beverage.

A Run of Ever-Growing Magnitude.

When Cleveland got one run in the second inning of the first game it looked so small you could hardly see it, but toward the end of the pastime it loomed up as large as the Washington Monument. That lone run happened thusly: In the second Chapman got an infield single and went to third on Tuck Turner's smash to left. Tommy Daly then hit into a double play, and while Peckinpaugh, Boone and Pipp were exterminating Turner and Daly at second and first, Chapman raced over with the run which was the game.

New York had plenty of opportunities to offset this slight advantage, but couldn't do it. In the fourth Hartzell got a pass and High forced him at second. Peckinpaugh singled to left, sending High to third. Pipp ruined the layout by hitting into a double play. The long first baseman spluttered a hit in front of the plate and Daly hurled it to first. Gandil got it back to Daly in jigtime and High was smothered at the plate on a close decision.

Even a better chance came in the fifth inning. After Baker went out at first Magee walked and Boone singled to centre. Alexander got an infield tap and filled the bases. It was now up to Caldwell. He popped up to Chapman and passed the responsibility along to Hartzell. Hartzell wabbled under the burden and popped to Daly.

Away to a Running Start.

The Yankees started out in the second game as if they meant business. Gould was a bit wild and after Hartzell went out High walked. Peckinpaugh also walked, and then Pipp skied to Smith in right. Frank Baker poked a two-bagger to left field and High and Peckinpaugh scored.

Cleveland tied the score in the fourth. Speaker got a hit in front of the plate and beat it out. Smith forced him at second, and Gandil was safe on Pipp's muff of Baker's throw. Chapman lofted to Magee and Turner's crack to right sent Smith home. When Baker made a mess of Daly's grounder Gandil romped home with the tying run.

The Indians fell upon Fisher with much joy in the eighth. Wambsganss singled and scored on Tris Speaker's triple to right. Smith's single to centre scored Speaker, and then Gandil grounded out at first. Chapman knocked a triple to right, scoring Smith, and scored himself while Turner was being thrown out at first.

The other Yankee run came in the last half of the same inning. High singled to centre and went to third on Peck's infield hit. Pipp then hit into a double play, during which High scored. Baker and Magee followed with singles, but Caldwell, batting for Boone, went out at first without as much as a struggle. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	3	0	0	1	0	Hartzell,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Wamb'ns,2b	2	0	0	2	2	High,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Speaker,cf	3	0	0	2	0	Peck'gh,ss	3	0	1	2	3
Roth,rf	4	0	1	2	0	Pipp,1b	4	0	2	7	1
Gandil,1b	4	0	1	5	3	Baker,3b	4	0	0	2	0
Chapman,ss	3	1	1	4	0	Magee,cf	3	0	1	7	0
Turner,3b	3	0	1	4	1	Boone,2b	3	0	1	4	5
Daly,c	3	0	1	6	2	aMullen	1	0	0	0	0
Bagby,p	3	0	0	1	1	Alexander,c	3	0	1	3	3
						Caldwell,p	3	0	0	0	3
Total	29	1	7	27	9	Total	32	0	6	27	15

aBatted for Boone in ninth inning.

Errors—Wambsganss, Peckinpaugh.

Cleveland	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Two-base hit—Graney. Sacrifice hits—Chapman, Wambsganss. Double plays—Peckinpaugh, Boone, and Pipp; Boone, Peckinpaugh, and Pipp; Gandil and Daly. Left on bases—New York, 7; Cleveland, 6. First base on errors—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Caldwell, 3; off Bagby, 2. Earned runs—Off Caldwell, 1. Struck out—By Caldwell, 3; by Bagby, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

SECOND GAME.

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	4	0	1	4	0	Hartzell,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Wamb'ns,2b	5	1	2	0	4	High,lf	4	2	2	1	1
Speaker,cf	5	1	4	1	0	Peck'gh,ss	4	1	1	3	4
Smith,rf	4	2	2	2	0	Pipp,1b	4	0	1	12	1
Gandil,1b	4	0	1	12	1	Baker,3b	4	0	2	1	3
Chapman,ss	3	1	1	3	3	Magee,cf	2	0	1	2	0
Turner,3b	3	0	1	1	0	Boone,2b	3	0	0	2	5
Daly,c	4	0	1	2	0	aCaldwell	1	0	0	0	0
Gould,p	3	0	1	2	0	Gedeon,2b	0	0	0	0	1
Coveleskie,p	1	0	0	1	0	Walters,c	4	0	0	5	4
						Fisher,p	2	0	1	0	2
						bBaumann	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	6	12	27	14	Total	33	3	7	27	21

a-Batted for Boone in eighth inning.

b-Batted for Fisher in ninth inning.

Errors—Daly, 2; Wambsgans, Chapman, Pipp, Baker.

Cleveland	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3

Two-base hit—Baker. Three-base hits—Speaker, Chapman. Stolen base—Magee. Sacrifice hit—Hartzell. Double plays—Walters and Boone; Gandil, Chapman, and Gandil. Left on bases—New York, 9; Cleveland, 8. First base on errors—New York, 1; Cleveland, 2. Bases on balls—Off Fisher, 3; off Gould, 5. Hits and earned runs—Off Fisher, 4 runs; off Gould, 6 hits, 3 runs in seven and two-thirds innings; off Coveleskie, 1 hit, no runs in one and one-third innings. Struck out—By Fisher, 3; by Coveleskie, 1; by Gould, 1. Time of game—Two hours and twelve minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

BROWNS WIN BOTH GAMES.

Take Double Victory at Expense of the Mackmen.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—St. Louis won both games here today, the first 8 to 3, and the second in ten innings, 2 to 1. The visitors hit the deliveries of Hasselbacher and Williams hard in the first game, while Plank kept Philadelphia's hits scattered. In the second contest Johnson tied the score in the ninth on his triple and Sisler's sacrifice fly, and the visitors won in the tenth on Marsans's safe bunt, Meyers's wild throw, and a wild throw by Witt on Severied's grounder.

Manager Jones of St. Louis announced today that he had protested the game which Philadelphia won on Tuesday because Walsh of Philadelphia, who was put off the bench by Umpire Owens in the first game, was permitted to play in the second contest. Catcher Murphy of Philadelphia was today released to the Binghamton, N. Y., Club. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton,lf	5	2	2	4	0	Lawry, 2b	5	0	2	2	7
Johnson,3b	5	0	1	1	1	King,ss	5	0	2	2	4
Miller,rf	4	2	2	0	0	Strunk,1b	4	0	0	13	1
Tobin,rf	1	0	0	0	0	Schang,lf	5	1	1	2	0
Sisler,1b	5	1	1	8	1	Walsh,rf	5	0	1	2	0
Borton,1b	0	0	0	2	0	Peck,3b	4	1	1	2	2
Pratt,2b	5	1	2	2	3	Hitter'g,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Marsans,cf	5	1	1	1	0	Meyer,c	3	0	2	1	0
Hartley,c	4	1	2	5	0	Hasbacher,p	0	0	0	0	0
Lavan,ss	4	0	1	4	3	Williams,p	4	0	1	1	1
Plank,p	4	0	1	0	2						
Total	42	8	13	27	9	Total	39	3	10	27	17

Errors—Johnson, Lavan, Lawry, (2.) Pick.

St. Louis	3	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	8	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	

Two-base hits—Miller, Schang. Three-base hit—Walsh. Home run—Sisler. Stolen bases—Pratt (2,) Lavan, Marsans, Hartley, King, Schang. Sacrifice hit—Strunk. Double plays—Lawry, King, and Strunk; Strunk and Williams. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Philadelphia, 11. First base on errors—St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Plank, 1; off Hasselbacher, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Plank, 10 hits, 4 run in 9 innings; off Hasselbacher, 3 hits, 2 runs in 1 inning; off Williams, 10 hits, 4 runs in 8 innings. Balk—Williams, 2. Struck out—By Plank, 4. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Owen and Connolly.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton,lf	5	0	0	2	0	Witt,ss	5	1	2	8	5
Johnson,3b	4	1	2	0	3	Walsh,rf	3	0	1	0	0
Miller,rf	3	0	1	2	0	Lansing,rf	1	0	0	4	0
Sisler,1b	3	0	0	13	0	Strunk,1b	3	0	0	10	0
Pratt,2b	4	0	0	3	5	Schang,lf	3	0	2	1	0
Marsans,cf	4	1	2	1	0	Lajoie,2b	3	0	0	5	2
Severied,c	4	0	0	7	1	Pick,3b	3	0	1	1	2
Lavan,ss	3	0	2	2	4	Mitt'ling,cf	4	0	0	4	0
Davenp't,p	1	0	0	0	2	Meyer,c	4	0	0	5	2
Hamilton,p	1	0	0	0	1	Meyers,p	4	0	0	1	4
aTobin	1	0	1	0	0						
Total	33	2	8	30	16	Total	33	1	6	30	16

a-Batted for Davenport in eighth inning.

Errors—Miller, Witt.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—2
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Three-base hit—Johnson. Stolen bases—Pick, Schang. Sacrifice hits—Miller, Davenport, Lavan, Lajoie, Strunk. Sacrifice fly—Sisler. Double plays—Meyers, Mitterling, and Witt; Lavan and Sisler. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 8. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Hamilton, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Davenport, 6 hits, 1 run in seven innings; off Hamilton, no hits, no runs in three innings; off Meyers, 3 hits, 1 run in ten innings. Hit by pitcher—By Hamilton, (Schang.) Struck out—By Davenport, 4; Hamilton, 2; Meyers, 5. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Owens.

New York State League.

Utica, 5; Elmira, 1.
Wilkes-Barre, 10; Scranton, 8.
Syracuse, 6; Binghamton, 4.
Harrisburg, 12; Albany, 0.
Harrisburg, 3; Albany, 2.

American Association.

Kansas City, 8; Toledo, 2.
Indianapolis, 2; Minneapolis, 1.

Eastern League.

New Haven, 3; Worcester, 1.
Worcester, 7; New Haven, 1.
Portland, 9; Lawrence, 8.
New London, 5; Hartford, 1.

GIANTS GET ONLY ONE HIT, BUT WIN

Lone Blow by Merkle, Scoring Doyle, Defeats the Reds in Six-Inning Game.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 12.—One hit was all the Giants made off Heinie Schultz, the portside hurler of Buck Herzog's staff, but that one lone drive from the bat of Fred Merkle, coupled with a desire on the part of Herzie's sensational centrefielder Neale, to show that all that has been said about his being a wonderful ground coverer is true, was all that McGraw's men needed to annex the second game of the series by the score of 1 to 0. The contest was delayed by rain in the early innings, and finally had to be called with the Giants taking their turn at bat in the seventh, the game reverting back to the end of the sixth.

The Giants went out and won in the fifth inning. Doyle hoisted a fly into right. Neale, who is playing his first year in fast company, and who has already gained a reputation of being just as fast as the best of them in covering ground, set sail for Dole's effort. He reached it in time to collide with Tom Griffith, with the result that Griffith dropped the ball and Doyle camped on second. Merkle rolled one safe past Fisher, the only Giant hit of the game, and Doyle scored the lone tally.

Doolan secured a single in the Giant's half of the seventh; but as the game went back to the inning before, Doolan loses all credit for the wallop in the batting averages. After Doyle scored with the winning run, McKechnie filed to Neale and Rariden forced Merkle.

Anderson was on the mound for the Giants, and about the only time he was in danger of being scored against was in the fourth inning. Two men were out when Herzog hit into left, and stretched it into a double. Chase merely popped to Doyle. The only other hit off Anderson was Griffith's single, with two out in the seventh.

The Giants started the second inning as though they meant to do some scoring, but subsequent events prevented them from so doing. Doyle opened the session by getting a pass, the only one issued by either hurler. Doolan filed to Killifer, and then Doyle perished in his effort to reach second. Merkle popped to Louden, and one side was out.

After the second inning, and excluding the fourth, the Giants did not get a man to first base until they came in in the seventh, and then those that did get to the initial bag did not count. To start the seventh, Robertson struck out. Chase, Doyle bowled to Louden, Doolan singled to right, and went to second on a wild pitch; Merkle walked, Neale muffed McKechnie's fly, and Doolan scored. Rariden walked. At this point the rain came down in torrents, and the game was declared off. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	3	0	0	1	0	Louden,2b	3	0	0	3	1
Kauff,cf	3	0	0	3	0	Neale,cf	2	0	1	0	0
Rob'son,rf	2	0	0	0	0	Herzog,3b	2	0	1	0	1
Doyle,2b	1	1	0	2	1	Chase,1b	2	0	0	7	0
Doolan,ss	2	0	0	2	4	Fisher,ss	2	0	0	1	3
Merkle,1b	2	0	1	10	0	Griffith,rf	2	0	1	2	0
McK'nie,3b	2	0	0	1	5	Killifer,lf	2	0	0	1	0
Rariden,c	2	0	0	0	0	Wingo,c	2	0	0	3	1
Anderson,p	2	0	0	0	0	Schulz,p	2	0	0	0	0
Total	19	1	1	18	11	Total	19	0	2	18	5

Error—Griffith.

Called at end of sixth on account of rain.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Herzog. Left on bases—New York, 1; Cincinnati, 1. First base on errors—New York, 1. Base on balls—Off Schulz, 1; off Anderson, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Anderson, 2 hits and no runs in 6 innings; off Schultz, 1 hit and 1 run in 6 innings. Struck out—By Schultz, 3. Passed ball—Wingo. Time of game—One hour and thirteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Harrison and Rigler.

WHITE SOX YIELD TO RED.

World's Champions Take Two More from Chicago Team.

BOSTON, July 12.—The Red Sox won another double-header from Chicago today, the scores being 2 to 1 and 3 to 1. In the eighth inning of the opening game errors by Terry, who went to short when Weaver was put off the field by Umpire Evans, gave Boston the winning run. The locals took the lead in the fifth inning of the second contest when Barry singled, Lewis doubled and McMullen threw badly to first on Gainer's grounder. The suspension of Catcher Agnew was lifted today. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	4	1	1	1	0	Felsch,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Barry,2b	4	0	0	2	6	Weaver,ss	4	0	1	2	1
Lewis,lf	4	0	2	3	0	Terry,ss	0	0	0	0	0
Gainer,1b	3	0	1	7	0	Collins,2b	4	0	0	2	2
Walker,cf	4	0	2	4	0	Jackson,lf	3	1	2	2	0
Henriksen,cf	0	0	0	0	0	J. Collins,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Gardner,3b	3	0	1	0	1	Fournier,1b	4	0	2	12	1
Scott,ss	3	0	2	2	1	Lapp,c	3	0	1	3	0
Cady,c	2	0	0	4	1	McMillen,3b	3	0	0	0	3
Shore,p	3	0	0	2	1	Russell,p	3	0	0	0	4
aMcNally	0	1	0	0	0						
Total	31	2	8	27	12	Total	32	1	7	24	14

a-Ran for Walker in eighth.

Errors—Hooper, Walker, Gardner, Terry, (3.)

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Lewis, Scott. Stolen base—Walker. Sacrifice hits—J. Collins, Scott, Gardner. Double plays—Gainer, Shore, and Cady; Gainer and Barry. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Boston, 8. First base on errors—Chicago, 3; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Russell, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Russell, 8 and 1 in 8 innings; off Shore, 7 and 1 in 9. Struck out—By Russell, 1; by Shore, 3. Time—One hour and thirty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Chill.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	4	1	1	2	0	Felsch,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Barry,2b	3	1	1	3	4	E.Collins,2b	4	0	2	3	4
Lewis,lf	4	1	1	2	0	Jackson,lf	4	1	1	2	0
Gainer,1b	4	0	1	9	0	Felsch,rf	3	0	1	1	0
Hoblitzel,1b	1	0	0	2	0	J. Collins,rf	3	0	1	1	0
Walker,cf	3	0	0	2	0	Schalk,c	2	0	0	2	1
Gardner,3b	3	0	0	0	1	M'Mullen,3b	3	0	0	1	0
Scott,ss	3	0	0	3	7	Terry,ss	3	0	0	1	2
Carrigan,c	1	0	0	2	1	Williams,p	2	0	1	0	2
Agnew,c	1	0	0	2	1	Cicotte,p	0	0	0	0	0
Leonard,p	2	0	1	0	3	bLynn	1	0	0	0	0
aJanvrin	1	0	0	0	0						
Total	28	3	6	27	14	Total	30	1	6	24	10

a-Batted for Carrigan in fourth inning.

b-Batted for Williams in eighth inning.

Errors—J. Collins, McMullen.

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—3
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Felsch, Leonard, Lewis. Three-base hit—J. Collins. Stolen base—Gainer. Sacrifice hits—Barry, Walker. Double plays—E. Collins and Ness; Scott, Barry, and Gainer; Leonard and Janvrin. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Boston, 6. First base on errors—Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Williams, 3; off Leonard, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Williams, 6 hits and 2 runs in 7 innings; off Cicotte, no hits and no runs in 1 inning; off Leonard, 6 hits and 1 run in 9 innings. Struck out—By Williams, 1; by Leonard, 4. Wild pitch—Leonard. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Evans.

MURPHY BUYS BALL PARKS.

Chicagoan Now Controls Grounds in Windy City and Philadelphia.

CINCINNATI, O., July 12.—Charles W. Murphy, former president of the Chicago National Baseball Club, today became the sole owner of the former baseball park of the Cubs on the West Side in Chicago, when he concluded negotiations with Mrs. Charles P. Taft for the purchase of a one-half interest in the real estate. The ball park was originally acquired from the John R. Walsh estate, Mr. Murphy buying a half interest and Mrs. Taft owning the other half. Since the Cubs were acquired by Charles Weegman and his associates, they have been playing at the former Federal League park.

Some time after the Chicago ball park property was purchased, Mr. Murphy, with Mr. and Mrs. Taft, purchased the Philadelphia National ball park. Mr. Murphy, in addition to completing the purchase of the Chicago property today, also acquired the remaining fifty per cent. interest of Mr. and Mrs. Taft in the Philadelphia National League park.

PHILLIES GROUP SAFETIES.

Cluster Seven Hits in Two Innings and Beat Cubs Easily.

CHICAGO, July 12. — Philadelphia pounded Packard for seven hits in the fourth and fifth innings today, and administered the Cubs' fifth straight defeat, 6 to 2. Each of the champions got a hit or two, except Whitted. Demaree pitched a sturdy game. Two one-handed catches by Schulte were features. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	5	1	1	4	0	Knabe,2b	3	1	1	0	7
Niehoff,2b	5	0	2	4	1	Flack,rf	3	0	1	1	1
Stock,3b	5	1	3	3	0	Williams,cf	3	0	0	5	0
Cravath,rf	3	1	1	4	0	Zim'man,3b	4	0	1	1	0
Luderus,1b	4	0	1	8	0	Schulte,lf	3	1	1	4	0
Whitted,lf	4	0	0	0	0	Saier,1b	4	0	1	11	0
Bancroft,ss	3	1	1	2	2	Mulligan,ss	2	0	0	2	3
Burns,c	4	2	2	1	2	Zeider,ss	0	0	0	1	0
Demaree,p	4	0	1	0	3	Fischer,c	3	0	0	1	0
						Packard,p	1	0	0	1	2
						Seaton,p	1	0	0	0	0
						Hendrix,p	1	0	0	0	0
						aZwilling	1	0	0	0	0
						bMann	1	0	0	0	0
Total	37	6	10	27	7	Total	30	2	5	27	13

a-Batted for Mulligan in the seventh inning.

b-Batted for Zeider in the ninth inning.

Errors—Demaree, Zeider, (2.)

Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	—6
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Niehoff, (2,) Knabe, Schulte. Three-base hit—Zimmerman. Stolen base—Cravath. Sacrifice hits—Cravath, Flack. Sacrifice fly—Williams. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; Chicago, 5. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Demaree, 2; off Hendrix, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Demaree, 5 hits, 2 runs in nine innings; off Packard, 7 hits, 5 runs in four and one-third innings; off Seaton, 1 hit, no runs in three and two-thirds innings; off Hendrix, 2 hits, no runs in one and one-third innings. Struck out—By Demaree, 1; by Hendrix, 1. Wild pitch—Demaree. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Eason.

BRAVES WIN IN EIGHTH.

Score All Their Six Runs in a Rally, Downing Pirates, 6 to 5.

PITTSBURGH, July 12.—Boston defeated Pittsburgh here today by a score of 6 to 5, winning the game in the eighth inning, when four hits, two bases on balls, and three errors resulted in all of their runs. Mamaux was knocked out of the box in this inning, giving way to Jacobs after five runs had been scored. Cooper finished the game. Rudolph started for Boston, but was later relieved by Barnes, who was replaced by Hughes in the eighth inning. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ville,ss	3	1	0	1	4	Carey,cf	5	1	1	3	0
F'patrick,2b	3	0	1	0	2	Costello,rf	5	1	1	2	0
Collins,rf	3	1	0	2	0	Wagner,ss	5	1	1	4	3
Magee,lf	3	1	0	2	0	Li'chman,1b	4	1	1	9	1
Konetchy,1b	4	1	2	13	0	Farmer,lf	3	1	1	5	0
Smith,3b	3	0	1	3	2	Viox,2b	4	0	2	0	2
Snod'gr,cf	3	0	1	3	0	Clarmon	0	0	0	0	0
Gowdy,c	4	1	1	3	1	Schultz,2b	0	0	0	0	1
Rudolph,p	1	0	0	0	2	Baird,3b	4	0	0	3	2
aConnolly	0	0	0	0	0	Gibson,c	3	0	2	4	2
Barnes,p	0	0	0	0	3	aJohnston	1	0	0	0	0
bWilhoit	1	0	0	0	0	Wilson,c	0	0	0	0	0
Hughes,p	1	0	0	0	2	Mamaux,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Jacobs,p	0	0	0	0	0
						cO'Brien	1	0	0	0	0
						Cooper,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total	29	6	6	27	16	Total	38	5	11	27	13

a-Batted for Rudolph in eighth inning.

b-Batted for Barnes in eighth inning.

c-Ran for Viox in eighth inning.

d-Batted for Gibson in eighth inning.

e-Batted for Jacobs in eighth inning.

Errors—Fitzpatrick, Konetchy, Costello, (2,) Viox.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	—6
Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	—5

Two-base hits—Gowdy, Carey, Wagner, (2.) Farmer, Viox. Stolen bases—Magee, Smith. Sacrifice fly—Fitzpatrick. Double plays—Viox, Wagner, and Hinchman; Baird and Hinchman. Left on bases—Boston, 3; Pittsburgh, 7. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Pittsburgh, 1. First base on balls—Off Hughes, 1; off Mamaux, 6. Hits and earned runs—Off Rudolph, 7 hits, 3 runs in five innings; off Barnes, 1 hit, no run in two innings; off Hughes, 1 hit, no runs in two innings; off Mamaux, 4 hits, 1 run in seven and two-thirds innings; off Jacobs, 2 hits, no runs in one-third of an inning; off Cooper, no hits, no runs in one inning. Struck out—By Rudolph, 2; by Hughes, 1; by Mamaux, 1. Time of game—Two hours and seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

TIGERS TRIM SENATORS.

Coveleskie in Fine Form, and Detroit Bags a 4 to 2 Victory.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Superior pitching by Coveleskie over a trio of Washington pitchers gave

CALIFORNIANS LOSERS AT TENNIS

EASTERNERS DOWN THREE FROM COAST

McElroy, Throckmorton, and Whitney Victors in State Tennis Tourney.

JOHNS AND GRIFFIN WIN

Others of the California Contingent Are Put Out — Kumagae, the Japanese Star, Advances.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., July 12.—Three of the Californians in the New York State tennis championships found today that being from the Coast was no open sesame to continued success against some of the top notch work of the Eastern players. Those who were vanquished were Roland Roberts, champion of San Francisco; Eugene Warren and Edwin R. McCormack.

Roberts, regarded as the leading one of the younger Coast men, had to acknowledge a master in Edward H. Whitney of the West Side Tennis Club, former intercollegiate champion, in straight sets, 8—6, 6—3. McCormack bowed to the experience and skill of the New York State titleholder, William S. McElroy of Pittsburgh, this match also going in straight sets at 6—1, 6—4, and Harold Throckmorton eliminated Eugene Warren, 6—2, 6—3.

There are only two of the Westerners now left in the tournament, H. Van Dyke Johns and Clarence J. Griffin, who was seventh in the national ranking of last year. Although these two players won their way through the third round, a bad scare was the lot of Griffin in his match with Francis T. Hunter, the Cornell captain, who was defeated only after a three set contest had been waged. The score was 4—6, 6—4, 6—2.

Johns also had a somewhat hard match, his opponent being James H. Merwin of Utica, who, although he was beaten in the first set at 6—0, carried the second contest to 7—5 before he was eliminated by his Coast rival.

The eight men now left in the singles event are Griffin, Johns, Throckmorton, Charles S. Garland of Pittsburgh, Ichiya Kumagae of Japan, McElroy, Whitney, and Fred H. Harris of Brattleboro. Harris won his way through the third round yesterday. All of the other matches were played today.

Garland Advances.

Garland continued his success by vanquishing the well-known chop stroke exponent, Irving Wright of Boston, without having to extend himself, the score being 6—3, 6—1. This match was as much of a surprise as any contest of the day. Garland was the favorite, but some of the older men, who have seen many contests of experience against brilliance, were inclined to the belief that Wright would pull out a victory.

The Japanese player, Kumagae, gave an impressive exhibition in defeating Fenimore Cady, who as a student at Amherst was New England's intercollegiate champion. The Oriental showed the better game, and had little difficulty in defeating Cady at 6—0, 6—4.

The match between Roberts and Whitney was the feature of the day's play. The former Harvard man played with a confidence and skill that supplied some of his best tennis of the season. Whitney has the reputation of being a crafty player, and all his generalship of the court was at his command in contending against the aggressive youngster from California. Roberts's severe service has been a striking feature of his play thus far in the tournament, and it was to be expected that it would bother Whitney as it had some of the other men. The opposite was the case. The service was severe, but Whitney handled it to perfection, driving back sharply to his opponent's feet as he attempted to come in at the net. The placing skill won the day, for Roberts could not gauge the striking of his antagonist and was frequently caught so that a return was impossible.

Whitney was putting a sharp pace on the ball in his driving, and there was a sting to his service that mystified Roberts. It was the first real test that the latter has had in a fast game and he faltered under the aggressive tactics of Whitney. Whitney's service carried deep and the Pacific Coast man was driven to a back court game in order to have any degree of success. Sometimes he came jumping in at the net, but the old Harvard player had a few passing strokes which were a revelation to Roberts. Sometimes Whitney's strategy made itself felt in lobbing. He lifted the ball to the base line with precision and the Californian was caught flatfooted in the forecourt with the ball cavorting over his head.

The first set was a real nip-and-tuck battle. Roberts's service was broken through three times in the first set and twice in the second, while Whitney won on service in every instance except one. Roberts started service and won his own game, in which Whitney could get only one point. Whitney then started at full speed. He allowed Roberts only one point in the second game, and then added two love games, which gave him the advantage at 3—1. The Californian was not to be thus easily vanquished and he came sweeping in at the net with pronounced success in the succeeding games. This effort supplied Roberts with a lead of 4—3, but Whitney even matters on the next game and eventually ran out an 8—6 set victory.

Heat Affects Players.

The intense heat which has held sway at the Yahnundasis court since the tournament started affected both players in the second set, but Whitney had the greater stamina and resourcefulness and fought off his antagonist. With Whitney leading at 5—3 and 4—0, Roberts made one more determined stand. He called upon all of his tennis skill and succeeded in carrying the set to deuce. The winning of these three points, when Whitney was within a point of match, provided a thrill, but it did not avail to the tide of defeat. Roberts twice gained the advantage point, but two double faults and an out decided the issue in favor of Whitney.

Griffin had a stormy session with the doughty Cornellian, Francis T. Hunter. This match was played in the morning under a blazing sun, and Hunter was playing at the top of his game in the first set and part of the second. He slashed pretty strokes down the lines for placements, and was always aggressive. He seemed to let up a bit in his attack in the latter part of the second set, and then Griffin, who was gradually getting into his stride, came through to victory.

Hunter took the first set at 6—4, and in the second set romped away with three games, in which Griffin could get only four points. This was a start which seemed to spell disaster for the Californian, but then came two long deuce games, one going to 11—9, both of which Griffin won. Hunter was victor in the next, which gave him a lead at 6—2, but there his success ended. Griffin played at top speed and captured the set at 6—4 after a run of four straight games.

This gave Griffin confidence in his strokes, but for Hunter it was a depressing finish to a set which had looked rosy for him until near the close. In the third set the Cornell man became unsteady, and Griffin's strength increased proportionately.

Kumagae Shows Keen Game.

The Japanese player, Kumagae, was in fine fettle for his match with Cady and gave an exhibition of keen tennis. There was not much incentive to press the Jap to speedy play, for Cady was weak in comparison with his rival.

The Oriental played a slightly different type of tennis today. In his early tournament matches yesterday he confined his attention mostly to the back court, depending on his speedy and accurate forehand stroke to meet his opponents. Today he went to the net and did some good work in this position. It is becoming plain, however, that the Japanese contender is not a net man of the calibre of the Americans, who play this style of game more generally.

Throckmorton was a whirlwind of speed in defeating Warren. The Jersey contestant now looms up as one of the favorites of the tourney, his play against Warren having shown that his game is at high tide. His net work this morning was better than that which any other player in the tournament has shown. Recently the Jersey boy has been off his game, occasional victories being interpolated with tennis of a very erratic quality. His net play has suffered the most, but now he seems to have recovered his form.

He smothered Warren's attack by sharp volleying and swift cross-courting strokes, his backhand when he was at the barrier being particularly effective. Warren tried to play net against Throckmorton's game, but he was not speedy enough to carry it to success. There was a great deal of uncertainty as to the full strength of the Westerner's play, and Throckmorton did not go into the contest with any too much confidence. He began from the start to play careful tennis, holding his driving game well under control and making few errors as a result of his conservatism.

McElroy Plays Steadily.

When McElroy defeated McCormack there was a feeling that expectations had been fulfilled among those who are prone to base their predictions for the future on what a man has accomplished in the past. McElroy played tennis of the highest order. He was always steady and displayed good judgment in his placement shots.

In the upper half of the draw there is the promise of keen tennis tomorrow. Griffin is paired with Johns and Throckmorton will take on the seventeen-year-old Pittsburgh boy, Chuck Garland. Throckmorton and Garland have played several times and the victory in the past has always gone to the Jersey youth. In the lower half Kumagae will play McElroy and Whitney will meet Harris.

The doubles event started today and the leading teams came through with easy victories. Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Miss Florence Ballin, of the West Side Tennis Club, will arrive tomorrow to play in exhibition matches. Fred B. Alexander and R. Lindley Murray are also expected.

The point scores and summaries:

SINGLES—Third Round.—Clarence J. Griffin, Pacific Coast Tennis Association, defeated Francis T. Hunter, Cornell, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2; H. Van Dyke Johns, Pacific Coast Tennis Association, defeated James H. Merwin, Yahnundasis, 6—0, 7—5; Harold Throckmorton, Elizabeth, N. J., defeated Eugene Warren, Pacific Coast Tennis Association, 6—2, 6—3; C. S. Garland, Pittsburgh S. A. A., defeated Irving C. Wright, Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, 6—3, 6—1; Ichiya Kumagae, Japan, defeated Fenimore Cady, Amherst, 6—0, 6—4; W. S. McElroy, Pittsburgh A. A., defeated Edwin McCormack, Pacific Coast Tennis Association, 6—1, 6—4; Edward H. Whitney, West Side Tennis Club, defeated Roland Roberts, Pacific Coast Tennis Association, 8—6, 6—3.

DOUBLES—First Round.—Edwin McCormack, Pacific Coast, and Eugene Warren, Pacific Coast, defeated A. R. Ackeson and C. P. Morse, Syracuse, 6—0, 6—0.

Second Round.—F. H. Harris, Brattleboro, and Fenimore Cady, Amherst, defeated L. K. Thurlow, Yahnundasis, and John N. Thurlow, Brooklyn, 6—3, 6—0; H. Van Dyke Johns, Pacific Coast, and Fred C. Baggs, West Side, defeated George Stadel, New York, and James H. Merwin, Yahnundasis, 6—2, 6—0; C. J. Griffin, Pacific Coast, and Roland Roberts, Pacific Coast, defeated Andrew H. Allen, Hoosick Falls, and R. L. James, Saratoga, 8—6, 6—2; Francis T. Hunter, Cornell, and J. S. O'Neale, Columbia, defeated Edwin F. Torrey, Yahnundasis, and Ralph L. Baggs, West Side, 6—2, 6—1; Irving C. Wright, Longwood Cricket Club, and F. H. Whitney, New York, defeated J. T. Train and R. H. Torrey, Yahnundasis, 6—0, 6—1.

GRIFFIN VS. HUNTER.

	First Set.								
Hunter	4	0	3	4	6	6	4	3	4—6
Griffin	1	4	5	2	4	8	2	1	5 2—4
	Second Set.								
Hunter	4	4	4	4	0	4	3	2	3 2—4
Griffin	0	2	2	0	11	2	5	4	5 4—6
	Third Set.								
Hunter	0	3	5	2	4	4	3	2	2—2
Griffin	4	5	3	4	2	6	5	4	6—6

WHITNEY VS. ROBERTS.

	First Set.								
Roberts	4	1	0	0	4	5	4	0	4 2 6 11 2—8
Whitney	1	4	4	4	1	3	1	4	2 4 4 4 4—8
	Second Set.								
Roberts	4	1	2	1	5	4	1	1	5—8
Whitney	1	4	0	4	3	1	4	4	7—8

McELROY VS. McCORMACK.

	First Set.								
McElroy	4	5	5	5	4	4	4—6		
McCormack	3	7	3	1	1	0—1			
	Second Set.								
McElroy	4	4	1	4	4	4	5	1	4—6
McCormack	6	0	4	1	0	0	7	4	1—6

BINZEN TAKES THE FINAL.

Defeats Kemmerrer on Sleepy Hollow Courts in Straight Sets.

Elliot Binzen, the Fordham College student who holds the junior national indoor tennis championship, yesterday smashed his way to another victory when in the final round of the junior singles tournament of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club, started at Scarborough on Tuesday, he defeated H. Kemmerrer of Pleasantville, N. Y., in straight sets by 6—1, 6—2, 6—1. Binzen, who represents the New York Tennis Club, was at the height of his form, and playing steadily throughout was master of his opponent at every stage of the contest. Kemmerrer never seemed able to break through the fast service of the Fordham lad, and only once made an important rally. That was in the second set, when he consistently placed his drives down the side lines, and had Binzen worried for a time. After he had won two games, however, the play of the Pleasantville racquet wielder virtually collapsed, and thereafter he offered little resistance to the unrelenting attack of Binzen.

B. H. Letson, a sixteen-year-old New York boy, representing the University Heights Tennis Club, who recently won the boys' championship of Long Island, triumphed in the final round of the boys' singles, defeating Gerald Donaldson, Jr., of Brooklyn in a bitterly contested match by 6—4, 6—0, 6—4. Always steady in his play, even when hardest pressed, Letson gave a remarkable exhibition for a boy of his years. His judgment of placement was unexcelled in the tournament, which also started on Tuesday, and in both the first and third sets he had to come from behind to be returned the victor. Donaldson put forth his best efforts in the initial set, but went to pieces in the ensuing set and contributed many points toward Letson's success by driving his return into the net.

In the semi-final round of the boys' tournament, Cecil Donaldson, brother of the unsuccessful finalist, also found Letson a worthy opponent and tasted defeat by 6—4, 6—4.

The summary:

JUNIOR SINGLES.—Final Round—Elliot Binzen defeated H. Kemmerrer, 6—1, 6—2, 6—1.

BOYS' SINGLES.—Semi-Final Round—B. H. Letson defeated Cecil Donaldson, 6—4, 6—4; Gerald Donaldson defeated F. Anderson, 6—3, 6—1.

Final Round—B. H. Letson defeated Gerald Donaldson, 6—4, 6—0, 6—4.

WILL REVIVE OLD RACE.

Lawrence Realization Will Be Run at Belmont in the Fall.

The Westchester Racing Association will revive at its Autumn meeting at Belmont Park, the Lawrence Realization, one of the oldest racing features of the American turf. This stake was formerly run at Sheepshead Bay and the distance was one mile and five-eighths. When it is revived in September, it will be at one mile and a quarter. Entries for the event will close in August during the Saratoga meeting. At the same time, arrangements will be made for the future running of the stake.

New Saratoga Race Boxes Sold.

The twenty new boxes which have been added to the front of the clubhouse section of the grand stand at Saratoga have all been subscribed for. This unprecedented demand for boxes is one of the numerous indications of the interest taken in racing at the Spa this season by those who are socially prominent.

HALIFAX CUP IS LOST TO NEW YORK

Gotham Cricketers Beaten by Germantown and Have No Chance for Trophy.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 12.—The New York cricket team today played a match against the Germantown Cricket Club in the Halifax Cup competition. The game was staged at Manheim, and an even larger crowd of spectators was on hand than was present at St. Martin's yesterday, when the New Yorkers played the Philadelphia C. C. The home team was first at bat and was disposed of for but 119 runs. The New York team did even worse, and could only get the small total of 51 runs, the Germantown Club winning the match by 68 runs. New York has lost all chance of winning the Halifax Cup this season.

E. M. Mann, first to bat for Germantown, made top score of the game with 29, but five wickets fell quickly, and it looked as if the innings would end within a short time. H. S. Harned and J. H. Savage, however, made a good stand that yielded over 40 runs, the former scoring 25 and Savage 24. F. A. Greene added 15.

B. Kortlang was the only man on the New York team who could make any stand against the Germantown bowling, and he had scored 24 when he was caught by Savage.

It was almost entirely a bowlers' day. Mann and Greene bore the honors for the winners, the former taking 4 wickets for 12 runs, and the latter, 6 for 29. Briggs, for New York, did almost as well as Greene, and secured 5 wickets for 29 runs.

The score:

GERMANTOWN C. C.

E. M. Mann, c. J. Keenan, b. Briggs	29
W. P. O'Neill, c. Poyer, b. Briggs	3
W. P. Newhall, b. Briggs	4
A. G. Priestman, run out	1
H. Z. Maxwell, c. and b. Briggs	4
C. M. Graham, b. Briggs	0
H. S. Harned, c. Briggs, b. Hoskings	22
J. H. Savage, c. Hull, b. Miller	24
R. P. Anderson, st. Kortlang, b. Miller	7
F. A. Greene, c. Poyer, b. Hoskings	15
T. C. Jordan, not out	8
Extras	4
Total	119

NEW YORK.

C. E. Marshall, c. O'Neill, b. Mann	0
J. L. Poyer, c. Jordan, b. Greene	0
B. Kortlang, c. Savage, b. Greene	24
E. G. Hull, c. O'Neill, b. Greene	1
A. Hoskings, c. Mann, b. Greene	0
J. D. Keenan, b. Greene	0
L. Miller, b. Mann	1
W. F. Keenan, Jr., c. Mann	2
P. Adamson, b. Mann	0
J. S. Bretz, b. Greene	7
J. H. Briggs, not out	0
Extras	10
Total	51

Bowling—Briggs, 5 for 29; Miller, 2 for 20; Hoskings, 2 for 11; Mann, 4 for 12; Greene, 6 for 29.

ATHLETES SHIFT COLORS.

Several Changes in Club Affiliations of Noted Track Men.

There have been several important changes in registrations made by local athletes during the past week, which will be officially sanctioned by the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan A. A. U. at its next meeting, the date for which has not been selected.

Roy Morse, junior national 100-yard champion and 220-yard senior title holder, who has been competing unattached for months, and for whom several of the best clubs in the city have been angling, has returned to the standard of the Salem Crescent A. C., and will represent that organization in the future.

Patrick J. O'Connor, formerly of the Pastime A. C., regarded as the champion all around athlete of the metropolitan district, has shifted his allegiance to the Irish-American A. C. He is eligible to compete for the Winged Foot organization with only a short delay.

The Pastime A. C. was hit another blow in the desertion of Matt Skea, one of its ablest representatives. Skea has decided to run unattached in the future, giving "dissatisfaction" as his reason for the change. Ralph Runyan, a junior metropolitan pole-vault champion, has also informed the Registration Committee of his retirement from the "Nursery of American Athletics," and has expressed his desire to run unattached for a year.

G. A. MacDonald, a New Jersey sprinter who ran for the Michelin A. A. in New Brunswick on his last appearance in club colors, has made known the addition of his name to the roster of the New York A. C., while Howard Uhl of the Central Congregational A. A., who gives promise of developing into a point-winning athlete, has changed his registration to unattached, with prospects of competing under the Winged Foot banner.

DIONNE ELIMINATES FOX.

West Side Tennis Player Wins Match in Woodmere Tourney.

G. A. L. Dionne, the West Side tennis veteran, yesterday made a good start toward securing his third leg on the Woodmere Club's singles trophy when in the second round of the tournament on the clay courts at Woodmere, L. I., he defeated J. W. Fox in convincing fashion by 6—4, 6—1. The match was the first played by Dionne in the tournament, for he had won by default in the first round.

Only five of the scheduled singles matches were contested, two in the second round and three in the third.

Dr. William Rosenbaum advanced a step in the direction of the finals when in the third round he took the measure of W. H. Warner in two hotly contested sets by 6—4, 8—6. Another third-round victor was Edmund Fixman, Captain of the New York University tennis team, who scored over W. Burrowes by 6—4, 6—2. W. L. Holt, one of Cornell University's racquet wielders, came out on top in the hardest fought match of the day, defeating Willard Bottsford, an English schoolboy, in the third round at 6—4, 5—7, 9—7.

One match was completed in the opening round of the men's doubles, with Leon H. Crowley and A. F. Von Bernuth easily disposing of H. Swain and G. H. Burr, 6—0, 6—1. The summaries:

SINGLES.—Second Round—G. A. L. Dionne defeated J. W. Fox, 6—4, 6—1; L. H. Crowley defeated Harold Swain, 6—0, 6—3. Third Round—Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated W. H. Warner, 6—4, 8—6; W. L. Holt defeated Willard Bottsford, 6—4, 5—7, 9—7. Edmund Fixman defeated W. Burrowes, 6—4, 6—2.

DOUBLES.—First Round—Leon H. Crowley and A. F. Von Bernuth defeated H. Swain and G. H. Burr, 6—0, 6—1.

Vagrant Wins in Eastern Y. C. Run.

NORTHEAST HARBOR, Me., July 12. The winners of the Eastern Yacht Club race today over a course of twenty-two miles, from Sargentville to this port, were Vagrant in the first division of schooners, Alice in the second division of schooners, and Ladrone in the first division of sloops. The yachts had a moderate southwest breeze throughout the run. The fleet will leave tomorrow for the final leg of the cruise to Bar Harbor, and will have a twenty-one-mile race.

SHUBERTS PREPARE BIG OUTPUT OF PLAYS

Musical Comedy Productions to Include Works of Lehar, Strauss, Kalman, and Stuart.

'HER SOLDIER BOY' IS ONE

"Fixing Sister," "Somebody's Luggage," and "Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come" Among Plays.

The Messrs. Shubert yesterday made public their budget of plays and players for the coming season. It is an ambitious promise and calls for the most active year in this firm's experience as producers. Two new theatres now under construction in West Forty-fifth Street, with the addition of the Astor, the lease of which they recently acquired, will bring the playhouses in Manhattan under the management of the Messrs. Shubert up to an even dozen.

Some of the plays they will present here for the first time have already been tried in the provinces and found worthy of a place in Broadway's sun, at least temporarily. This is true of "Fixing Sister," a comedy by Lawrence Whitman, in which William Hodge will be seen early in the season. The comedy was produced last season and remained four months at the Majestic in Boston. Another play produced out of town last season and scheduled for presentation soon is Mark Swan's farce, "Somebody's Luggage," in which James T. Powers will return to the New York stage. Louis Mann will be provided with a new comedy, and Eugene Walter's dramatization of "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come" will have an early Fall production. Then there is a new comedy by Alfred Sutro on the list.

As usual the Messrs. Shubert will make a great many musical productions, being the most extensive producers of this form of entertainment in the United States. Strauss, Lehar, Eysler, Kalman, and Stuart will be among the foreign composers heard, while Kern and De Koven will help uphold the American end. There may be two operettas by Franz Lehar, as one is already in hand, and another has been contracted for. The former is "The Star Gazer," and is taken from the German "Der Sterngucker," the book of which is by Dr. Fritz Lohner. Oscar Strauss's three-act operetta, "Rund um die Liebe," the libretto of which is by Robert Bodansky and S. Thelen, will be produced.

One of the most promising of the younger Viennese school of composers is Emmerich Kalman, whose "Sari" introduced him to New York audiences. Mr. Kalman composed the score of "Her Soldier Boy," and the version to be used here has been adapted by Rida Johnson Young from the original German of Victor Leon. This and "The Girl from Brazil," from the German "Die Schöne Schwedin" of Julius Brammer and Alfred Grunwald, have already been produced out of town.

"The Cave Lady" is the title of a musical play, the libretto by Roland Oliver and Charles Dickson, the music by Harry B. Olsen, to be produced. Jerome Kern will provide the score for a libretto by P. G. Wodehouse, and how other musical offering will be the work of Cosmo Hamilton and Leslie Stuart, from whom little has been heard since "Florodora." Margaret Romaine and John Charles Thomas will be starred in a new musical comedy, and Clifton Crawford will be the star of another piece with music.

An interesting revival will be that of the De Koven-Smith operetta, "The Highwayman," which enjoyed a successful engagement at the Broadway Theatre twenty years ago. This will occur at holiday time.

The return of Anna Held to the musical comedy stage will be another event of interest. Miss Held has been seen here recently in vaudeville and motion pictures, but not on the more or less legitimate stage. She will appear in a musical revue, and it is a part of the agreement that the production will be made under her own direction to allow her to introduce some original ideas.

Work on the Fall production for the Winter Garden has been begun. When "The Passing Show of 1916," the current offering, leaves the big playhouse there will be three Winter Garden productions on tour.

The return of prosperity to the road has determined the Messrs. Shubert to send out more than the usual number of road companies. Lew Fields will be seen in the larger cities in "Step This Way," and later will return in a straight comedy. Two companies will present "Alone at Last," on tour; there will be three road companies of "The Blue Paradise" and three of "Hobson's Choice." Sam Sothern in "A Pair of Silk Stockings," Lou Tellegen in "A King of Nowhere," Marie Tempest in "A Lady's Name," "The Fear Market" and "Just a Woman" will be other plays for the provinces.

ESCAPES FROM SING SING.

"Trusty" Quits Gang with Which He Is Working on the State Road.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., July 12.—With only seventeen months more of his term to serve, Anthony Alloy, a "trusty" in Sing Sing prison, escaped this afternoon. He was with a gang engaged in repairing the State road outside the prison, and his absence was not noted until he had been away for some time.

Alloy had been in the prison for nearly four years, and he had been a trusty most of that time. His escape was a surprise to the prison officials because he had been employed as a laborer for more than a month at the prison farm at Beckman, and he could have easily escaped while so employed. Arthur Ferguson, the guard with the road repairing gang, said that Alloy, who suffered from a heart malady, had complained that he was not feeling well and left the gang. The road where the men were working cuts through a deep wood, and in this Alloy disappeared. The prisoner came from Woodhaven, L. I., and was serving a sentence for arson.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

William H. Crane will sail today from San Francisco for Honolulu, where he will spend three weeks. Upon his return he will receive George Ade's new version of "Father and the Boys," in which he will appear next season. Rehearsals will be begun here late in September.

Helen Bond, who has a minor role in "Very Good Eddie," at the Casino, stepped into Alice Dovey's part at yesterday's matinee when Miss Dovey was unable to appear because of a slight indisposition, and made such a hit that the management placed her under a three years' contract. Her second reward will be a real part in "Go To It," the next Princess production.

Four hundred members of the Consolidated Stock Exchange will see the motion pictures, "America Preparing," tonight at the Lyric.

Mrs. William Cumming Story, President of the D. A. R. and a member of the Woman's National Committee of the American Defense Society, will talk on soldiers' relief work between reels of "The Fall of a Nation" tonight at the Liberty.

Leo Ditrichstein, who was forced to bring his engagement in "The Great Lover" at the Longacre to an end because of trouble with his eyes, has improved sufficiently for Cohan & Harris to announce that he will appear again in the role of Jean Paurel on Labor Day in the Candler Theatre.

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TO LIMIT CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

Senate Democrats Plan to Push Corrupt Practices Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Democratic and Republican steering committees of the Senate met in conference today and found themselves in general accord as to pushing work for the rest of the session in order to bring an adjournment as early as possible, probably in the first week of September. The Republican Senators desire to adjourn by Aug. 1, but the Democrats said that they could not complete the work they had planned in that time.

The Democrats insisted in the conference of the steering committees that they should have time to debate and pass the Corrupt Practices bill, which they want to apply to the present political campaign. They insisted with an earnestness somewhat veiled by jocularity that the Republicans intended to raise a big campaign fund from the trusts and special interests, and the Democrats expected to prevent this by this legislation if possible.

It was indicated that the fate of the Employers' Liability bill, which passed the House today; the Child Labor bill, and possibly one or two other measures would be left to the decision of a Democratic caucus.

The Republicans said that they would be glad to see the Senate adjourn after considering the Shipping bill, the Immigration bill, and the Revenue bill, and passing the regular appropriation bills. They announced their purpose to make enough speeches on the Revenue bill and the Shipping bill to make clear their party position, and beyond that they would offer no resistance to either measure.

Under no circumstances will there be filibustering on any measure that the Democrats desire to put through. This spirit was manifest today when the conference report on the River and Harbor bill was called up. Senator Kenyon of Iowa, Republican, asked for information as to certain items, and when assurances were forthcoming that the Conference Committee had made no essential changes in the bill as it passed the Senate last week, with a total of $42,000,000, the report was concurred in at once.

The two steering committees agreed to modify the arrangement made yesterday to hold daily sessions until 8 o'clock at night, and agreed to meet at 11 and adjourn from day to day at 6:30 o'clock P. M.

FAVERSHAM IN SHAW PLAY.

He Will Produce "Getting Married" in New York in October.

William Faversham has completed arrangements with George Bernard Shaw for the presentation of the latter's comedy, "Getting Married," in America. Mr. Faversham will produce the piece in New York in October, and it is quite possible that the author will journey here for the first performance. At least he has declared his intention in a letter to Mr. Faversham.

Mr. Faversham plans to assemble a notable cast for his support, and already has engaged Henrietta Crosman and Hilda Spong. He will play the rôle of Hotchkiss.

"Ben-Hur" Is to be Revived.

"Ben-Hur" will be revived in the Fall by Klaw & Erlanger and Joseph Brooks, and after the season of Russian ballet at the Manhattan Opera House will begin an engagement there. The revival will be on an elaborate scale. More than 350 persons will take part in the performance, there will be six four-horse chariots used in the race scene, and an augmented orchestra will play the incidental music. The principals will include Viola Leach, Francea Young, Anna Reader, Lester Stowe, Stella Boniface Weaver, Lillian Booth, and Reginald Goode. The last presentation here was at the New Amsterdam five years ago. This will be the eighteenth year of the play.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island...98 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1916.

THE CALIFORNIA PROGRESSIVES.

The New York County Progressives are planning to defeat at their State convention the action of their former leaders, ROOSEVELT and PERKINS, in supporting the nomination of Mr. HUGHES. The Chairman of the Progressive National Committee, Mr. HALE, has bitterly denounced the delivery of the party to the Republicans as violative of the principles of the party and contrary to the instructions of a long list of Progressive State organizations which Mr. HALE enumerated. This raises the question, Who are the Progressive leaders and whom will the rank and file follow? Will the Progressive privates follow their old commanders, or will they respond to the invitation of Mr. HUGHES to Governor JOHNSON to work together in a reunited party for the attainment of "common ideals"?

It would not help the Republicans much to get the votes of Mr. HALE and Governor JOHNSON and a corporal's guard of last-ditch impracticables. The question is regarding the bulk of the Progressives. On that light is thrown by numerous local elections before the leaders deserted the army, and which show that in fact the army deserted the leaders before the great betrayal, the crime of 1916. The list of reactionary elections to the disadvantage of the Progressives is too long to be recited here, but special attention may be given to the case of California while awaiting the response of Governor JOHNSON to Mr. HUGHES's invitation to get on the wagon. The latest and best clue to the probable action of the California Progressives is given by The Los Angeles Times. It prints two pages of solid reasons for disgust with the leadership of Governor JOHNSON and repudiation of all his party's works. The Progressives have souls far above sordid considerations. They may be expected to ask "What of it?" if the cost of government under them has risen in five years from $101,102,118 to $176,422,682. "Is it not worth it?"

It is a dangerous question, for there are mountains of proof that the money is worse than wasted. Hundreds of thousands have gone for elections in which the electorate refused to vote. The direct primary is so costly that the poor man has lost his chance in politics. "The recall is a club in the hand of malice and hate." Companies have been formed in several cities to circulate direct legislation petitions at a fixed price of 10 cents a name. Commissions and inspectors have multiplied like the locusts, and they have devoured the substance of the taxpayers in almost unbelievable sums. It has been the practice to assess the cost upon the businesses which were to be regulated, so that the entire cost escapes the official figures given above. In one case the estimated cost of inspection was $25,000, and the actual cost $150,000. Never was known such a lobby, and such fatness for the lobby, although death to the lobby was a Progressive cry. Boss rule was also to be ended forever, but it is a curious fact that only Progressives have been put on guard where the money barrels were being emptied. "Efficiency has been the cry of the Administration; but there is not an instance on record in which a $5,000 a year job has gone to a man who had not either played a prominent part in Progressive politics himself or been connected by ties of business or blood with some known Progressive boss."

The cure in California is complete. To reduce the oppressively high cost of government we must first remove the cause for these increases. A representative government, with all the fads and frills eliminated, will mean the return to a sane cost of government. If we insist upon direct primaries, direct legislation, and government by commission, then we must be ready to meet a per capita tax rate higher than that of any other State in Europe or America." Assuredly the goods are not worth the price. The Progressive vote will not follow the leaders who got the followers into such a pickle, whatever brave words the leaders may speak. A great part of the Progressive vote may be expected to return whence it came, unless excellent reasons are shown for its going elsewhere.

COPPER AND COTTON.

Every producer of copper from the ore is taxed under the munitions clause of the new revenue bill. No other material is taxed as such, although many munitions makers are included. Out in Montana they are asking the reason for such discrimination. They are calling it an "attack on copper," and remark the contrast with the tax on other war materials, which are taxed only on such parts as are applied to war uses. For example, powder is more characteristically a war material than copper, and yet only that powder which is used for war is taxed. There are no statistics regarding the proportion of copper produced which is used in munitions or in other ways for war, but it is small, whereas the tax on all copper will be large.

There is no sure clue to the mystery, but help in solving it may be found in a comparison with cotton. That staple is raised by many small producers, and a tax on all cotton, regardless of the portion used in guncotton or for other war uses, would be unpopular. Copper, on the other hand, is produced by corporations, of large size for the most part, and in some cases suspected of being in the malefactor class. A tax on copper, therefore, would be popular, and all the more so because the copper corporations are already taxed as corporations on their profits. A double tax is doubly popular, almost as much so as the income tax surtax. It is a discrimination, and designed to be so.

There would be no hope for a proposal either to cancel the tax on copper or to make it apply to all raw materials useful for war. There might be saving grace enough to make the copper tax apply only to the portion used in munitions or for other military purposes abroad. Montana intends that the subject shall be broached in the Senate, at least, according to the Butte newspapers.

A FORM OF CONSCRIPTION.

Only two internal British war loans have been issued since the war began, one in November, 1914, and another in June, 1915, and the combined proceeds amounted to $4,595,000,000. But the cost of the war to June of this year has been $11,345,000,000. The difference of $6,750,000,000 has been raised by means of a huge floating debt in the form of short-term securities, by taxation, and by foreign borrowing. The first war loan bore 3½ per cent. interest. The second bore 4½ per cent. interest. It provided, in certain ratios, for the refunding of the 3½ per cent. loan and of consols, in order that all holders of the British debt might put themselves on one footing; and then, to make the second loan more attractive, the Government undertook a very novel responsibility. It promised that in the event of subsequent loans being issued at rising rates of interest this 4½ per cent. loan should be convertible pound for pound into the new higher interest-bearing issues. That is to say, if a third war loan should issue at 5 per cent., interest on the second would be raised also to 5 per cent.; if a fourth should issue at 5½, interest on the old would again be increased, and so on. That was to guarantee the buyers of the second loan against a depreciation of principal in consequence of a rise in the prevailing rate of interest.

Well, the prevailing rate of interest has risen, and the British Government now is borrowing at as high as 5⅝ per cent., but holders of the second war loan still receive only 4½ per cent. This is possible because the Government is borrowing its money on short-term securities, which are technically not war loans, and thereby is postponed the creation of a third regular war loan which, when it becomes inevitable, will probably have to bear more than 4½ per cent., and will, on that account, entail a scaling up of interest on the prior debts. The short-term securities are in great variety. There are Treasury bills running three, six, nine, and twelve months; there are Exchequer bonds running three and five years, pressed steadily for popular subscription, and there is now a new instrument of credit called the War Expenditure Certificate, to be sold at 95 and redeemed in two years at par. The interest is in the discount.

Of these short-term securities there is an enormous amount outstanding—probably more than $6,000,000,000. More than one-half the total war expenditure to date must have been financed in that way. The incentive to go on financing it in that way, so long as the bills and certificates and exchequer bonds can be sold, is that it postpones the day of scaling up the rate of interest on the existing long-term debt. By some holders of the long-term debt, that is, the regular war loan bonds, this is denounced as a breach of faith, but much more vocal are those who think the Government should now apply a principle of limitation to its unlimited undertaking to refund prior loans into higher-interest bearing ones as the rate of interest rises—either that or fix a maximum rate of interest. Many commentators think it a scandal that the British Government should have to pay its own people 5 per cent. for money. It really doesn't have to. It has so far elected to pay a rate of interest sufficient to induce voluntary investment, but in the case of the first war loan Mr. BONAR LAW, among others, put the public mind on notice that if voluntary subscriptions failed forced loans would follow.

Professor J. SHIELD NICHOLSON, writing in The Scotsman in favor of limiting the rate of interest to 5 per cent. maximum, makes no difficulty of the objection that people might not bring their money forward. "In face of compulsion on life," he says, "the objection to the compulsion on money is negligible. It is to be observed also," he adds, "that from the very beginning of the war the method of the forced loan was adopted in an indirect manner. The restrictions on other investments by the Treasury forced money into the governmental channels." He thinks it is a great mistake to suppose that the rate of interest need rise with each new loan. So think a great many others, and the conclusion will be very interesting. It was a mistake to suppose that the price of food and materials could not be controlled within reasonable limits in war time. Perhaps the price of credit also can be controlled. To decree a maximum rate of interest and then to compel people to lend their money at that rate would be only a form of conscription.

THE BEACHES ARE THE PUBLIC'S.

After a protracted fight in the courts the State, through its Attorney General, has succeeded in establishing the public's right of free access to all parts of the Coney Island beach not specifically surrendered by act of the Legislature. A decision handed down by the Court of Appeals yesterday directs the Steeplechase Park Company to remove those portions of its structure which project beyond high-water mark. This decision confirms the judgments of the trial and appellate courts which held such projections to be an encroachment on the public right, and therefore a nuisance.

At common law the seashore, that is, the space of land between high and low water mark, belongs in this country to the State. Unless the State has conveyed away its interest by a special grant, the public have the right to the unhindered use of all tidewater land for purposes of bathing, fishing, and navigation. The decision just rendered by the Court of Appeals expressly confirms that right, except as to a small portion of the shore line of Coney Island granted by the State to JOSEPH HUBER in 1897.

Many parts of the Coney Island beach have been unlawfully pre-empted by private interests that have charged money for the mere right to approach the water and enjoy bathing privileges. The decision of the Court of Appeals restores these portions of the beach to the public. It is a welcome decision in this season of hot weather, though its benefits are not likely to be realized at once. Credit is due to former Attorney General CARMODY, who during his incumbency in office instituted and pushed the proceedings which have now resulted in a victory for the public.

BALTIMORE'S FUTURE FAME.

We have not much to thank Germany for in this war, therefore let us thank her the more warmly for her impartiality in selecting American towns to put on the historical map. The Eitel Friedrich picked out Norfolk, the Kronprinzessin Cecilie chose Bar Harbor, and now the Deutschland has favored Baltimore. The history of the war will not concern itself wholly with Verduns and Przemysls; it will have to give a little advertising to one Summer resort and two excellent ports.

New York will be advertised chiefly as a hospitable place, whose guests requite its hospitality by conducting dynamite activities from its wharves. Baltimore, however, will be really famous in history as the place where the first submarine merchantman since the world began landed its cargo. Up to the present time, of all the German favors, the choicest is that she has given Baltimore.

PARALYSIS AND POLLUTION.

In the dark days of the agitation for purity of water supply the representative of the Merchants' Association applied for help to Congress. Mr. CANNON, then Speaker, replied that river pollution was one of the biggest problems before the country, but that it was hopeless to interest Congress, or to move the people, without the assistance of a plague and some thousands of deaths. We have no plague, and only a mild epidemic, but the cause of purity of conditions of living has put on seven-league boots within the past few days. The Governor and the Mayor have cause to rejoice that no whisper is heard about the water we drink. If their action had not made it impossible there would be another fright in the situation. As it is, new dignity is conferred upon the fly "swatting" campaign. The doctors attach less importance to flies as carriers of infantile paralysis than some other filth diseases, but this is not a time to strengthen any ally of sickness. Every word that is said about the importance of the cleaning up process fortifies the case against the housefly. It carries diseases further than the mosquito, and more generally. It survives Winters, and rides in Pullmans. It is no stranger on Fifth Avenue, and it is deadly in the tenements. No mother should feel easy if there is a fly near her child or its food. The Federal order to cleanse all railway cars of all insect carriers is sound. The order to flush the streets with water makes it harder for the flies to find filth in which to eat and breed. Personal quarantine is a specific precaution against the spread of the paralysis by personal contact, which some doctors seem to think its most likely method of spreading. Other doctors emphasize the dangers of dust and street filth. That is a weak point, for our streets and waters not drunk give out odors which carry their own warning, and imperceptible germs. For this protection we must rely upon the city authorities. The Mayor's statement shows that he is alive to his responsibilities, yet his words are not too reassuring:

> I have determined that every precautionary measure, in the nature of clearing out house refuse from halls, areas, yards, and cellars, its collection and immediate removal from the streets, shall be taken, in so far as the city government has the power to enforce the action.
>
> Accumulations of refuse containing garbage in the public streets at various points in the congested districts have been reported during the last few days. These are conditions that exist continuously in the congested districts, and are solely the product of violations of city ordinances by householders who, despite repeated warnings and all that we can do to the contrary, insist on throwing the refuse into the streets in place of collecting it in proper receptacles as provided by law. A real city cleanup, with the maintenance of cleanly conditions, can be effected only if householders will co-operate by observing those ordinances forbidding the spreading of refuse in the streets.

The defilers of the streets are to blame, of course. There is no defense for them. It is a case for police action rather than for the Health Department. If a few scatterers of garbage were punished, others would take the hint. Those who threw a dead horse into Gowanus Canal, which would disgrace Cologne with its seventy-two odors, should be punished, and also those who left it there eight days. There are hot days ahead, and they should be made hotter for those who endanger the lives of others as well as themselves.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Startling News for Insurers.

More than a little disquietude is likely to be aroused in the minds of property owners—and not altogether without reason—by the account in THE TIMES yesterday of the experience of a man who paid for fire insurance, only to discover, six months later, that unless he paid again, and very promptly, his policy would be canceled.

He had a policy made out in due form from a responsible company, and he had an agent's receipt for payment of the current premium, but the agent had not turned the money over to the company—had, indeed, retired from business and could not be found. On making inquiry of the State Superintendent of Insurance, this man was informed that he had no redress except as against the agent—that the latter had acted, not as agent of the company, but of himself and of others who took out insurance through him.

That this is the relation between the insurance agent and the insured ought, perhaps, to be known to all, since it is already a matter of court decision, but, as a matter of fact, not many property owners do know it, the almost unanimous assumption being that payment to an agent who can deliver a properly signed and receipted policy is in effect payment to the company whence the policy comes.

The case recounted was not as bad, of course, as it would have been if the agent's malversation of funds had invalidated the policy during the greater part of the half-year period, and so left the insurer unprotected when he thought he was safe. That, it seems, could not happen until notification of the intention to cancel had been given by the company. But there was something wrong, and seriously wrong, in the situation as it existed, nevertheless, and it is apparently the duty of the fire insurance companies, as well as in their interest and in the interest of their honest agents to provide that every payment of premiums shall be definite and final as validation of a policy for the time stated on it. If property owners, to be safe, must make their premium checks payable to the company, and not to the agent, they should be told so, and that practice should be invariably followed.

Threatened with a Draft!

In The Granite State News, a paper published in the little New Hampshire town of Wolfeboro, there appears, printed on the first page in the eye-compelling type its unusual nature demands, a solemn notification to the inhabitants of the place from their three Selectmen that, unless eleven of them who are young men physically fit for military duty promptly volunteer to become members of the National Guard, that number will be drafted for service.

The Selectmen, it seems, have been told by the Governor of the State that Wolfeboro's quota of the force of 1,100 which New Hampshire must supply in answer to the Government's call to the Mexican border has been fixed at just a hundredth of the whole, and that, if patriotism and good will do not produce them at once, compulsion will be used.

The Granite State News, in commenting on the proclamation, does not say that nobody at all in Wolfeboro has as yet volunteered, but it intimates almost as much when—whether speaking for the town or for the whole State is not clear—it remarks that "up to the present time there seems a lack of interest and response is slow." It also makes the somewhat obvious, but seemingly necessary, reflection that though one has shouted for the flag and expressed pretty sentiments about it, he leaves undone a decidedly important part of a patriot's duty if he skulks behind the barn or hides in the haymow when his country needs soldiers.

As Wolfeboro has only about 2,200 inhabitants, to take eleven men would be one in 200—an appreciable fraction of the remainder after the women and children and the others unfit for taking the field in war are counted out. But though large enough to measure, it is a fraction that will make no great drain on the town's resources, and should be far, judging from New Hampshire's military history, from exhausting its stock of aspirants for adventure and glory.

It would be too hateful to believe—too painful even to suspect—that the people of the Granite State have been so demoralised by keeping Summer boarders as to have lost their old eagerness to serve their country at any risk of life, whenever necessity arises. Mountaineers are expected to be brave, and even the lake-dwellers of New Hampshire live on high ground.

Precautions May Be Dangerous.

Though the epidemic of infantile paralysis now in progress here is unquestionably a serious matter, quite worthy of the attention it is receiving from the Department of Health and other municipal bodies, public and private, there is no need for anything like a panic. Indeed, one of the dangers of the situation, and far from its least, is that, in exaggerated fears of this one malady, great numbers of children may be subjected by their frightened mothers to restrictions and seclusions the effect of which would be a greater increase of the juvenile death rate than poliomyelitis itself is likely to produce.

To live at all, the tenement-house children must have light, air, and exercise. To shut them up day and night in stuffy rooms would be to exchange the chance of infection for the certainty of injury to their health, if not for that of death itself. The dilemma is not one easy to meet, but the local authorities and the doctors are doing their best and using all the resources of science. They deserve confidence, in spite of the obvious fact that their triumph over the disease is still to be won.

The chief thing to be done immediately is to obey their orders as to cleanliness in house and street. That, at any rate, will have a good effect on the general death rate.

NEED FOR A NATIONAL AIR.

Wherein "The Star-Spangled Banner" Falls Short of Requirements.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Are we forever to be saddled with a national anthem that is of foreign make, that is unsingable because of its extreme range of notes, that fails, therefore, in the first essentials of a patriotic song? "The Star-Spangled Banner" is inspiring when we hear it played, but it is next to impossible for the average person to sing it. The melody was once an old English drinking song, and as such is musically unsuited and from an aesthetic standpoint unfit for patriotic purposes. It is not constructed for mass singing. "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," as most persons appreciate, is a rather weak poem set to a foreign tune, and therefore does not fill the bill.

The question arises: What is necessary for the adoption of a song by the people of the United States as a national air? Mere governmental approval without popular petition would be vain. If we wait for a song to be "born of the occasion" we will have no better music than "Tipperary" or "Yankee Doodle"; if it must be strictly "in the spirit of the times" it will become a monotonous relic a decade hence.

Our national anthem should be good music—not only inspiring in melody and harmony, but dignified in workmanship and, above all, set to a noble poem. The lines of "The Star-Spangled Banner," because of their local character and queer phraseology in spots, fall far below the standard. What a mouthing sentence for a lyric: "Whose broad stripes and bright stars," to which must be added "thro' the per-il-ous fight, o'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming"?

Although there are many attempts to provide a new national anthem, most of the contributions are very feeble. Either the verse is idle, with a familiar setting of rocks and rills, sentimental stuff, or purely imitative, or the music lacks the qualities of spiritedness and permanency. One evening at a concert at the Waldorf-Astoria given by the Schumann Club of New York I witnessed the strange sight of an entire audience rising during the singing of a patriotic American song. Apparently a new composition, it was the most inspiring tribute I have ever heard. I should like to know more of this thrilling song, and I wonder why its use is evidently restricted to hotel concerts.

If it is true, as modern music authorities inform us, that talent in this country is as great as in Europe, why cannot it produce that first and simple requisite, a good national anthem; or, if it has actually been written, why cannot all be privileged to hear it and to learn it? In these troubled days, when the sterner emotions are felt to the ends of the earth, and when our own country is war-threatened, perhaps a song as good as those of other lands will come to us.

JENNIE L. CHADWICK.
Park Ridge, N. J., July 11, 1916.

The Services of "British Bantams."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the heading of "British Bantams Are Making Good" your correspondent gives the credit for the formation of such regiments to the late Lord Kitchener. This is incorrect. The suggestion came from W. A. Bigland, M. P., for Birkenhead, who, when assisting recruiting in his constituency, noticed short, sturdy men being rejected on account of their height. Consequent thereon he suggested publicly that such men should be enlisted, and he took the matter up with the War Office, which eventually agreed to the creation of one or two battalions. Later on the Welsh mining district met the same trouble and was given permission to form one or two battalions. The formation of these battalions in the early days never had the open encouragement of the War Office, and it is very pleasing now to learn that they have fully justified the movement.

RICHARD AIREY.
New York, July 9, 1916.

Possible Disease Carriers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would it not be well to call the attention of the health authorities to the danger existing in the burlap bags provided for the collection of waste paper? The Street Cleaning Department passes these bags from house to house with apparently no attempt at disinfecting or cleaning them, and it might easily happen that a disease would be carried by the bags and distributed in districts where the disease has not yet taken hold.

ARCHIBALD KEMP.
New York, July 8, 1916.

Her One Chance of Recovery.

"I am ever so grateful to you for making it possible for me to remain here. I am feeling quite well these days and have gained seven pounds." These words were written just a few days ago from an Adirondack sanatorium by a young girl of 19 to a worker of the Charity Organization Society. Just a year ago the scourge of tuberculosis brought disaster not only to this fine, ambitious young girl, but to her sister Helen, a year older. Both girls had been not only independent themselves, but strong aids in the support of a family of brothers and sisters. Sick in body, sick at heart, their earnings cut off, the girls did not know where to turn. The society sent both to sanatoria, and Helen, whose case was incipient, has just returned, well again. But Laura, who was far advanced, has a long and patient wait even yet for health. Unable to secure elsewhere exactly the care needed, the society has undertaken to keep her in a private sanatorium at a cost of $50 a month. To remain there is her one chance for recovery. Six hundred dollars will provide for the year, which the specialists believe will accomplish what eight months ago seemed impossible. The society appeals for gifts, large or small. Every penny will help. Give this plucky girl a chance for life. Gifts sent to the office, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly acknowledged.

The following contributions, in response to a previous appeal, are acknowledged with thanks: Miss Disosway, $5; Adolph Wagner, $1; Miss Margaret W. Keck, $10; Frank V. Strauss, $20; Anonymous, $25; Mrs. Adolph Liebmann, $5; E. A. R., $1; Cash, $3; Henry Wollma, $3; Mrs. F. G. Saltonstall, $4; C. K. H., $3; E. P. T., $1; Robert K. Prentice, $10; Nathan Straus, $1.50; Cash, $10.

HELPING HANDS IN MEXICO.

How They Have Tried to Practice What Others Preach.

New York, July 9, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your Worcester correspondent asks, "Why should not the Government of the United States offer to spend, say, $10,000,000 to establish schools, colleges and universities to train the youth of Mexico in the arts of self-government?" The youth of Mexico undoubtedly need training, but allow me to call attention to the fact that the religious people of this country have been trying to do exactly what your correspondent suggests. For example, the Episcopal Church has had a Bishop and twenty-five clergy in Mexico, many of them native Mexicans. They have established schools, a college, settlement house, industrial school and farm. Other religious bodies have done the same. The Young Men's Christian Association also has been giving religious, intellectual and physical training. But when they have appealed to the people of this country for support and assured us that ten times the money they were spending could be used to advantage, most of our citizens, unfortunately, have turned a deaf ear.

This Government cannot undertake to establish universities in Mexico. That is no part of the business of the American Government, but individuals can and should give all possible support to the enterprises already begun for this very necessary purpose. We are told that the Mexican expeditions will cost $125,000,000. This comes out of the taxpayers. If these taxpayers had been willing to give a tenth of that sum, probably the expeditions we have been obliged to send would have been unnecessary.

At the same time, let me remind your readers that the bandit class in Mexico is not composed of the peons, who are what I suppose is meant by "the common people." I am inclined to think that the only way to cure some of these bandits is to put an end to them. That fact, however, ought not to hinder our people from giving liberally for the poor people of Mexico.

EVERETT P. WHEELER.

HANDLING THE EPIDEMIC.

Inexpert Criticism a Source of Hindrance to the Health Department.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The statements in regard to the use of spray disinfectants made by J. T. Ainslie Walker in THE TIMES are entirely unwarranted. The criticism leveled at the City Department of Health for not using such a method of disinfection for the control of infantile paralysis is absolutely unscientific. The use of spray disinfectants during the disease, or fumigation at the termination of a case of communicable disease, has not been found to be efficacious in controlling an epidemic.

Propert disinfection of the discharges during the communicable stage of infectious diseases is of known value and is recommended by the City and State Departments of Health. The knowledge of the transmission of the different communicable diseases makes it necessary in some instances to disinfect articles that have been contaminated during the disease.

If Mr. Ainslie Walker had a wider knowledge of the bacteriological origin of communicable diseases he could not have made such statements, which have no conviction to the scientific reader. At the present time, when there is so much alarm at the presence of infantile paralysis in the city, such statements create unnecessary anxiety and a feeling of lack of confidence in the City Department of Health, which is doing everything in its power to control the epidemic, and in accordance with the most modern and practical methods for the control of such a disease. LINSLY R. WILLIAMS,
Deputy State Commissioner of Health.
New York, July 11, 1916.

Danger in an Italian Festival.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the 14th, 15th, and 16th days of July the Italians of this city celebrate their festival known as "The Feast of Our Lady of Mount Carmel." Upon this occasion great hordes of people are massed together in our most greatly congested districts, especially in the Italian colony in the vicinity of Mulberry Street, in Little Italy in Harlem, and in the Italian settlements here in the Bronx. This celebration is accompanied by a parade including men, women, and children, who come from Astoria, parts of Connecticut, and Long Island. They bring their children with them, crowding the streets and sleeping in the parks at night. They feed the little ones with the food sold by unscrupulous merchants who are bent on making money regardless of the public health. I am very much afraid that in view of the present epidemic of infantile paralysis this herding together of large masses of grown-ups and children will greatly tend to the spreading of the disease and an increase of its fatality.

LUCIO FAVILLA.
New York, July 10, 1916.

To Aid Families of Guardsmen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in your paper that a great many patriotic employers and corporations are going to pay full wages to members of the State militia who are called to the front. This will enable their families to continue their mode of living. I would suggest that the patriotic Americans who at the present time are in good positions and not in the State militia donate some part of their salary to help those who are not employed by large corporations or patriotic employers, and who are probably day laborers whose going to the front would cause a great deal of suffering to their families. I am willing to give $5 a month while these men are at the front and until they return to their homes, if they are lucky enough to return, should war break out with Mexico. I happen to be one of the fortunate ones who have a good position and would like to contribute toward this fund.

ASHER GREEN.
New York, July 1, 1916.

God's Flag.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent edition of THE TIMES "C. M. L." asks, "Where is God's flag?" This question is answered by a flag that flies at a Summer resort on the Jersey coast. A white flag with these words in red letters: "In the beginning, God." M. E. B.
Ocean Grove, N. J., July 5, 1916.

LULLABY IN SPARTA.

My love would wrap thee warm, to-night,
In fine-spun wool of Hesper's flock;
Of gold and white and thistledown
Thy bed were made.—I lay thee naked, all alone,
With cold winds on the desert rock!

My love would lightly coax for thee
Bright Venus' dove, bright Dian's faun,
To play in gardens round thy home,
To heed thy call.—I leave thee where the wild beasts roam,
Thy guardians till the day shall dawn!

My love would bring thee magic sweets
That grow afar in gardens blest;
I'd climb for thee Hymettus' steep
To rob the hives.—I bid thee, child of mine, drink deep,
Drink deep of sorrow at my breast!

My love would light this world for thee,
Where dark it lies as Python's cave;
My love should find thy torch its spark.
Ah, no—find stars thyself from out the dark
To light thee bravely to thy Brave!

ANNE W. YOUNG.

MENTAL MECHANISM OF THE PACIFIST.

His Dread of War an Indication of His Own Inadequacy Successfully to Meet the Realities of Life.

By STEWART PATON,
Lecturer in Neuro-biology, Princeton University.

Princeton, N. J., July 10, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The man who possesses a well-rounded, normal personality takes pleasure in attacking the problems of everyday life, without attempting to substitute for vigorous action idle regrets as to what might have been, or futile hopes as to what may be. Those who attempt to dodge the real issues of life while they tell us about the advantages of a world made to their own liking, and promise salvation to believers in some special dogma, are unconsciously establishing in themselves a series of defenses to protect a curtailed personality. In this way they relieve temporarily the pressure that tends constantly to bring into prominence their own incompetence and invalidity. This defective adjustment is a disunion or dissociation of the normal mechanisms controlling personality.

A safe and practical test of the existence of a well-balanced personality is a desire and capacity to face the realities of life. Each step forward in the painfully slow progress of civilization has been the result of the concentration of reason upon the solution of concrete, definitely formulated problems. The effectiveness of this method is illustrated by the progress made in the conquest of disease—an advance accomplished by taking up specific difficulties and solving each one in turn. Other methods not only invariably occasioned disappointment but actually increased the sufferings of humanity. If we hope to improve the conditions under which we live the facts of existence must, in like manner, be fairly and squarely met.

At this time, when the majority of the leading nations of the world are at war, in this country sermons on the doctrine of pacifism are being preached. The preachers do not seem to be capable of appreciating the magnitude of the task of increasing even slightly the interval between wars, and proceed with childish inconsequence to declare how miraculous is the influence of democracy upon civilization. These visionaries see in their dreams of Utopia the rate of progress that has marked the course of events since the dawn of history so greatly accelerated that war as a means of settling controversies will quickly disappear.

Notions of this character have hitherto been classed as harmless theories, but today it is evident upon closer analysis that the mental mechanisms responsible for this particular attitude of mind are often the source of impulses and sentiments that under slightly changing conditions give rise to obsessions, fixed ideas, hatreds and belligerency. The person who, with a full knowledge of conditions, works as they arise to establish peace upon definite, fixed terms, performs a service to mankind; but the dreamer, aggressively proclaiming his or her views upon the advent of universal peace and attempting to shape a course of life in the expectation of the fulfillment of these prophecies, cultivates mental habits that at any moment may become the means of assisting to precipitate war.

In the failure to appreciate the necessity for adequate military preparation may be recognized symptoms of a form of intellectual myopia, which is the result of the limitations placed upon the normal field of vision by a dissociation, or disunion, of the personality. Persons who cannot face disappointment and have failed to adjust their lives in a way that has resulted in either peace of mind or in satisfaction at having successfully controlled their own emotions often become obsessed with intense longings for peace and for release from any form of struggle. The idea of contest arouses immoderate desire for a peace passing understanding and which will be both permanent and satisfactory to their yearning for liberty—personal, social, or political—as a means of compensating for the partially repressed feeling of personal inadequacy. Such persons generalize and symbolize their own conflicts while they crave freedom from conventional restrictions as frantically as a drowning man fights against well-regulated efforts to save him.

We often deceive ourselves in regard to the actual sources of enthusiasm called forth in support of a great illusion by some rhapsodist who has no appreciation of the slowness of the progress of civilization, and, in spite of the lessons of experience, naively affirms that the special doctrine he champions will quickly and radically change human nature and cause barbaric instincts to disappear. The solicitous and vociferated anxiety of the fanatic for peace at any price is the expression of personal inadequacy.

Again, the efforts frequently made by hypersensitive people to adjust life at an intellectual level just a little above their natural capacity lead to periods of depression and emotional unrest that give birth to unreasonable desires for quiet and freedom from conventional restraint and responsibility. The pacifist does not remember that

"like our shadows
Our wishes lengthen as our sun declines."

The driving power of any "wish" depends largely upon the extent to which the idea has been fixed in consciousness by the emotional reactions. The memories of disappointed ambitions, or of defeat in personal conflicts, are projected outward and often symbolized by the extreme advocacy of some ethical or political measure for insuring peace. The idea of struggle, of war, is abhorrent, not primarily because the happiness and welfare of others are concerned, but because the ghosts of unsolved personal problems constantly force themselves upon their attention. What amounts to excuses for failure to adjust their own activities successfully is expressed in a variety of ways. Sometimes it is assumed devotion to an intellectual pursuit with an avowed contempt for practical life; or it may be the pharisaical declaration that war is not a subject that educated persons should consider. The possibility of the return of a weakened sense of personality is something that cannot be contemplated with equanimity, and therefore there is a prompt rejection of every suggestion of struggle, national as well as personal.

In this type of personality the inclination to withdraw from the world of realities often takes the form of a regret not to "have lived in the Victorian period," or in "the good old times"; and many such people, who claim that their personal liberties are restricted by social customs, are only making a public confession of their own inadequacy to deal with present situations. The signs of emotional instability as they are expressed between the lines of the doctrine of pacifism and the fact that our sense of discrimination between right and wrong does not lead to decisive action in the present world crisis are evidences of a defective organization of the affective reactions that form the foundations of true character and give permanence to motives. There is also the danger that although the ideals and trends developing as the result of personal inadequacy may sometimes be preserved to the end of life without giving rise to a spirit of aggressiveness, generally the person possessing these qualities becomes querulous and aggressively annoying, and then conceals these traits by assuming a sanctimonious spirit of resignation frequently made public in a dramatic manner.

If circumstances effect a forced readjustment of the split-up, or dissociated, personality, impulses and emotional reactions of an explosive character break down the artificial defenses, and the advocate of pacifism speedily becomes a belligerent as soon as the correctness of his own personal views is questioned. He may disapprove of war, but two hundred years ago this type of personality was not shocked when heretics or witches were burned at the stake. The members of the immediate family and friends have also reason to fear the effects upon the temperament of the hell which sooner or later comes into the lives of those who have turned their backs upon the realities of existence. These emotionally unstable people, while engaged in preaching sermons about the benefits of a loftly idealism, may often reveal an extreme degree of selfishness in their domestic relations.

When once we have recognized the principle that the contents of our minds are of relatively less importance in the determination of temperament and personality than the character of the processes generally employed in feeling, thinking, and acting, we shall be in a much better position to organize reforms upon a rational basis with hope of success. Meanwhile we must not be misled by the apparent candor and fervor of pronouncement with which the doctrines of pacifism are proclaimed; for often, in a very brief time and under slight provocation, the apparently harmless dreamer becomes an aggressive fanatic, and an exaggerated idealism is quickly superseded by uncharitable attitudes of mind, general suspiciousness of the motives of other people, combined with resentful dispositions and qualities favorable for the development of fixed ideas, hatred, and of mental traits that precipitate not only inner conflicts but strife between persons and war between nations.

May we not hope that one effect of the present war upon democracy will be to increase the desire and strength of every citizen to face the world as it is and to try to make the best of existing circumstances?

STEWART PATON.

MEANING OF GRINGO.

Different Interpretations of a Widely Used Word.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit me to contribute a few words on the subject of the origin of the word gringo? Gringo is an old Spanish word that antedates the Mexican war by seventy years. It was defined by the first edition of the Standard Dictionary, 1891, as "One of English blood or speech; a contemptuous epithet." By the New Standard, 1913, the term was treated as follows: "In Spanish America, a foreigner, particularly an American or one of English blood or speech; a contemptuous epithet. (Spanish gibberish.)"

I have been able to trace the word back to 1787, 129 years, and find it explained in P. Esteban de Terreros y Pando's "Diccionario Castellano," published in Madrid in that year. See Vol. II., p. 240, col. 1: "Gringos—Llaman en Malaga a los estranjeros, que tienen cierta especie de acento, que los priva de una locucion facil y natural Castellana; y en Madrid dan el mismo, y por la misma causa con particularidad a los Irlandeses."

Roughly translated, this means: "Gringos—The name given in Malaga to those foreigners who have a certain accent which prevents them from speaking Spanish fluently and naturally; and in Madrid the same term is used for the same reason, especially with reference to the Irish." The word may be found also in Melchior Emmanuel Nunes de Taboada's "Dictionnaire Espagnol-Francais," published in Paris in 1845: "Gringos, -ga—Adj., (figure et familier.) Grec, hebreu. On le dit d'une chose inintelligible." Translation: "Gringos, -ga—(figuratively and colloquially.) Greek. Hebrew. It is said of a thing that is not intelligible."

FRANK H. VIZETELLY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I did not see the letter of Pierre de Klein on the origin and use of the word "gringo," but at the risk of repeating what perhaps he has already said I would confirm the facts respecting this word. Gringo appears in the last edition, (the fourteenth,) of the Dictionary of the Royal Spanish Academy and I am sure has appeared in all prior edit

MRS. CHAMBERLAIN TO WED A RECTOR

Statesman's Widow Engaged to Canon Wm. H. Carnegie of St. Margaret's, Westminster.

SCOTSMAN AND WIDOWER

Fiancee of Chaplain of House of Commons Is Daughter of Late Secretary of War Endicott.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 12.—It was announced last night that Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, widow of the British statesman, had become engaged to Canon William Hartley Carnegie, rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster. Mr. Carnegie is 56, a man of fine presence and with a good record of social work. The son of a Scotsman, he was born at Terenure, near Dublin. From Magdalen, Oxford, he went to Pudsey, Yorkshire, as a curate, afterward becoming rector of Great Witney, Worcestershire.

In 1892 he married a daughter of Sir Thomas Crawley Bolvey, Bart., of Flaxey Abbey, Gloucester, but was left a widower in 1901. Becoming rector of the Cathedral Church of St. Philip, Birmingham, he not only did a great deal to improve the aesthetic attributes of the edifice, but also did fine educational work among the poor children of the city, and naturally he came much in contace with the Chamberlain family during his nine years at Birmingham.

In 1914 he succeeded Canon Hensley Henson as Rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster, which lately quite obscured the faded glories of St. George's, Hanover Square, as the church for society and fashionable weddings. May last, on the death of Archdeacon Wilberforce, he was appointed to the honored post of Chaplain to the House of Commons.

Before her marriage, Mrs. Chamberlain was Miss Mary Endicott of Massachusetts, daughter of the late William C. Endicott, Secretary of War in President Cleveland's Cabinet.

Mrs. Chamberlain came to America in May of this year after an absence of seventeen years to spend several weeks with her family in Boston. She sailed from New York on June 24 on the steamship St. Paul of the American Line.

She married Joseph Chamberlain when he was Colonial Secretary under the late Marquis of Salisbury. She enjoys the distinction of being the only woman of American birth to receive the office of a British Earldom in her own right, and who declined the honor. It was offered her by King George after her husband's death, both in recognition of his services to England and of the devotion with which she nursed him through his last illness. She declined the peerage, it was said, because her husband had repeatedly refused the offer of it from Queen Victoria.

It is said that no American woman married to an Englishman has succeeded in winning the affection of Great Britain as Mrs. Chamberlain has. It was said also that no woman of the new world ever stood so high with Queen Victoria as did Mrs. Chamberlain, who won the regard of her Majesty soon after she married Mr. Chamberlain. On the occasion of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee in 1897 Mrs. Chamberlain was one of the half dozen women not of royal birth to receive the jubilee medal.

FORMER WAR NURSE WEDS.

Miss Margaret T. Mackay the Bride of Arthur M. Holbrook.

The marriage of Miss Margaret Terras Mackay and Arthur Macy Holbrook of this city, son of the late Francis Newberry Holbrook and grandson of the late Josiah G. Macy, took place yesterday afternoon in St. Agnes's Chapel. The Rev. Edward C. M. Tower officiated.

Owing to mourning in the bride's family, only the immediate relatives were present.

The bride is the daughter of the late Robert Horne Mackay of Edingurgh, Scotland, and has been identified with war relief work in Europe, serving as a nurse at some of the allied hospitals. One of her brothers was killed at the front.

After the ceremony Mr. Holbrook and his bride left for Draper, N. C., where Mr. Holbrook has taken a large acreage of land to develop. He is a graduate of Columbia, Class of '09, and a member of the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity.

Miss Matty to Wed R. J. Butler.

The engagement of Miss Mary Ursula Matty of Denver, Col., to Richard J. Butler, son of John H. Butler of 346 West Seventy-first Street, has been announced. Miss Matty is the daughter of Joseph H. Matty and a sister of Mrs. Alva Adams, both of Denver. The wedding is to take place on Sept. 6, and the couple will reside at the Hotel Majestic.

VISCOUNT HALDANE AGAIN UNDER FIRE

Accused in House of Lords of Misleading England—Says He Courts Judgment on Facts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, July 13.—Viscount Haldane made a speech in the House of Lords yesterday on the need of educational reform in this country. Almost from the moment it was first announced that he was to speak on the subject a strenuous campaign was conducted against him, chiefly by The Daily Mail and The Morning Post, mainly on the ground that on his return from his mission to Berlin in 1912 he failed to inform his colleagues in the Cabinet of the "uneasiness" with which he viewed the situation in Germany.

There was a discordant note in the House of Lords before the peers settled down to listen to Viscount Haldane. The Duke of Buccleuch, rising suggested before Viscount Haldane began to speak, "he should explain his past conduct in misleading Great Britain upon the German danger and in misleading Germany upon the British policy."

Lord Haldane replied:

"There has been an extraordinary stream of misrepresentations, untruths, and inaccuracies, and the sooner these things are brought to the test the better. Nobody desires for a moment the complete judgment of the nation on the full facts more than I do."

The Evening News says: "Lord Haldane then went on with his speech before a very small attendance." On the other hand The Daily News's Parliamentary correspondent says: "Lord Haldane's great speech on education opened with a dignified reply to a ducal insult and ended amid cheering such as is seldom heard."

The Morning Post says: "Many people will feel with the Duke of Buccleuch that Viscount Haldane ought not to take any part in public debate until he has cleared himself as to certain grave matters. The public at present believe Viscount Haldane's influence was used either wittingly or unwittingly to disturb the entente with France with the object of some new balancing arrangement with Germany. Of his visits to Berlin and what happened there we only had a brief and belated account unsupported by the papers, but one thing is certain—Germany, which before had been given no reason to doubt the sincerity of our engagements with France, was filled in 1914 and probably also in 1913, when her preparations for immediate war began, with absolute confidence that we should stand out of the war."

The Daily Mail says: "Lord Haldane's effrontery is extraordinary, but it is really too much that he should seek to obtrude his unsought advice on the House of Lords before he has answered the grave charges which have been brought against him out of his own mouth."

SEE KITTENS RESCUED.

Sailor Saves One Up a Tree and Another Is Brought from a Sewer.

A crowd early yesterday morning watched a sailor from the United States torpedo boat destroyer Armon climb over electric wires to a tree, where he rescued a kitten from a branch fifty feet above the sidewalk at Nineteenth Street and Eleventh Avenue, Whitestone, L. I. At the same time it saw D. D. Dixon, a church sexton of Whitestone, descend into a sewer and rescue another kitten which had fallen in from the street.

Mrs. Dixon, the wife of the sexton, accompanied by a woman friend, was returning home when they heard the cat mewing beneath the catch basin of the sewer. She went home and induced her husband to return with a ladder, which he lowered to the bottom of the sewer and got the cat out. The kitten had fallen into the water, but had scrambled out and found lodgment on projecting masonry.

Then the sailor, Russell Ross, who was on his way to the destroyer anchored off Whitestone, came along and one of the spectators told him there was another kitten up a nearby tree. Ross climbed a telephone pole to reach the lower branches of the tree, keeping his hands clear of the wires, and finally climbed to a high limb on which the kitten was perched. The little animal refused to be coaxed, and Ross had to risk his life on the limb end to get the animal, which he brought down finally.

Married in Temple Emanu-El.

The wedding of Miss Selma Dallet, daughter of Mrs. Symon Dallet of Toledo, Ohio, to Samuel Ungerleider of Bridgeport, Ohio, was celebrated at noon yesterday in Temple Emanu-El. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman performed the ceremony in the presence of a few relatives and friends. Harry Dallet gave his sister away, and there were no bridal attendants. The wedding breakfast was held at the Knickerbocker. Later Mr. and Mrs. Ungerleider left for a motor trip, after which they will make their home in Bridgeport, Ohio.

Miss Florence J. Marsh to Marry.

Mrs. Collins Marsh announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Florence J. Marsh, to E. Leonard Schiller of College Point, L. I. Miss Marsh's father was prominent in finances in this city for years. The wedding is to take place in the Autumn.

"One of the best things the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor can do to co-operate in the efforts to control the epidemic of Infantile Paralysis is to extend its fresh air work at Sea Breeze for the children of the tenements."

HAVEN EMERSON,
Commissioner of Health.

10,000 VACATIONS WANTED

Not merely wanted, but badly needed by tired mothers, undernourished children and sickly babies of the tenements.

Will YOU rescue some of them from their stifling homes amid sun-baked streets and send them to

SEA BREEZE

COOL—RESTFUL—HEALTH-GIVING.

Allow three dollars a week, or fifty cents a day, for each one. Forward the amount to George Blagden, Treasurer, Room 2114, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.
Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., President.

RARE OVERMANTEL ADDED TO MUSEUM

Beautiful Wood Carving by Gibbons Was Taken from Old English Mansion.

MORGAN TAPESTRY REMAINS

A French Gothic, "The Crucifixion," Woven in 1300, Has Been Purchased—A Malbone Portrait.

Most interesting among the exhibitions of the month in the Recent Accessions Room of the Metropolitan Art Museum, which will be on view to the general public today, is an old overmantel by the famous English sculptor and wood carver, Grinling Gibbons. It was purchased upon the dismantling of an old English mansion, Holme Lacy, the seat of the Scudamores, and which passed by marriage into the hands of the Earls of Chesterfield.

The house was a perfect example of the magnificence of decoration of English country houses from the time of Charles II., and was particularly notable for the carved decorations of Grinling Gibbons. Some of the finest of his work in interior decoration was to be seen there.

The delightful work in the beautiful carving which the Museum has purchased is in the form of woven garlands of flowers. They form two deep festoons at the top and hang in a long, straight line on either side, the ends finished with tassels all in carved and gilded oak. In the centre of the top festoon sits and eagle with a sprig of oak in his beak, and in the centre of the second festoon are the entwined letters of the family name, surmounted by the Count's coronet. There is a carved panel at the base between the lower ends of the garlands, and in the space above this, in the old house, framed by the gracetully carved garlands, hung a portrait, one of the famous Van Dycks for which the house was famous.

The room in which the overmantle was placed was of mammoth proportions and the carving measures sixteen feet, five inches in height and is eight feet, ten and one-quarter inches across. For the sake of exactness the accurate thing is "attributed" to the "period" of Grinling Gibbons, but as it is known that he was in charge of the decorations of Holmelacee there is actually little doubt but that the work was designed by him and carved by him, assisted by his pupils.

Another piece of work by the same artist to be seen in one of the cases of the Recent Accessions Room is a panel from a different source, made of unpainted wood, deeply undercut, the royal arms of George I., supported by the lion and the unicorn, with surrounding acanthus leaves.

One of the famous tapestries of the J. Pierpont Morgan collection which was on exhibition at the museum is now to remain there permanently, for the museum has acquired it by purchase. It is a small, but precious, French Gothic tapestry. The "Crucifixion," woven about 1300, belongs to a period when in a series of religious wars the French churches were pillaged, and this is the oldest French tapestry known. There is a well-worn, blue, starred background with five figures, the figure upon the cross, clothed with, represented as bleeding from every pore, the Virgin and St. John, at the right and left, and two other figures of Saints. Characteristics of the earliest tapestry weaving are shown in the delightful effect produced by the few colors in which these early workers were limited.

A charming picture and delightful accession to the museum is the "Portrait of Himself," by Edward Greene Malbone, the American miniaturist. The museum already possesses five miniatures by Malbone and the portrait, which is a little more than eleven inches by nine shows characteristics of the miniaturist and painter on ivory. Malbone was born in 1777, left his home in Newport, R. I., to go to Providence and take up his chosen profession at 17, and died in 1807.

The picture shows a charming face with a piquant expression like a woman; powdered hair and high stock and collar. A red curtain forms the background and a bit of sky is shown. That the portrait is painted by its original gives it its chief value.

There are smaller objects of interest in the Recent Accessions Room, twelve dark blue Staffordshire plates, bequest of Mrs. Mary Leask, and among other things a black Spanish lace mantilla of the late XVIII. century, a gift of Mrs. George Langdon Jewett in memory of Mrs. Henry Adams Blyth.

At the June meeting of the Board of Trustees there were elected one Fellow for Life contributing $1,000; four sustaining members who pay $25 annually, and 614 annual members who pay $10 annually each.

PERMITS GOETHALS TO QUIT.

President Gives Consent and Colonel Harding Will Succeed Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—President Wilson today gave what was said at the White House to be a very reluctant consent to the resignation of Major Gen. George W. Goethals from the Governorship of the Panama Canal Zone and his retirement from active service in the United States Army. General Goethals called on the President to urge that he be permitted to give up the canal, and afterward the statement was authorized by the President that he had left the matter to the determination of General Goethals, which means that he will resign.

The right to retire from active military service was granted to General Goethals in the act of Congress authorizing his promotion to the rank of Major General.

He will be succeeded as Governor of the Canal Zone by Colonel Chester Harding, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, who was sent to the Isthmus with a view to the succession upon the retirement of General Goethals. What line of activity will engage General Goethals after his retirement was not indicated by him today.

'PEGGY' GILLESPIE WEDS.

Bride of Parisian Art Connoisseur Originated Directoire Gown.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 12.—Margaret Gillespie, formerly of Pittsburgh, was married here yesterday to Henri Letellier, until recently proprietor of Le Journal, and one of the richest men in France. M. Letellier is famous as an art connoisseur.

The wedding was arranged hastily, as the bride is dangerously ill.

"Peggy" Gillespie, as she was always called, is one of the best known American women in Europe. She was famous in Paris before the war for her fashion creations, many of which were taken up later by the great couturiers. She was frequently termed the chicest woman in Paris. She was the first exponent of the directoire gown, appearing in that style a year before it was adopted as the mode.

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For Booklet and samples of "LES FRUITS" write ARABIAN FRUITS CO., 1176 Broadway, N. Y.

WAR'S EFFECT ON PRICES.

Sugar and Flour the Chief Food Articles Made Costlier to Us.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The cost of living after rising steadily since 1907, except in 1911, took a downward trend during 1915, according to a report by the Bureau of Labor issued today. Analysis of the retail prices of twenty-nine articles of food shows that relatively during 1915 they averaged one per cent. lower than in 1914. Meats, lard, and eggs averaged from 1 to 9 per cent. lower, while potatoes were 22 per cent. lower. Wheat flour, cornmeal, and granulated sugar were higher than in 1914, flour being 20 per cent. and sugar 11 per cent. higher.

Commenting on statements that the European war is the dominant influence now controlling price changes of all commodities, the report says:

"It is true that retail food prices increased greatly immediately after the outbreak of the war, and it seems probable that they have been maintained at a higher level ever since as a consequence of the increased demand abroad for our foodstuffs. A study of the retail price statistics of the Bureau, however, will convince any one that with the exception of sugar, flour, and possibly cornmeal, the prices of the principal articles of food since Oct., 1914, have been mainly governed by local and seasonal conditions, and not by the extraordinary exigencies brought about by war.

"The price of sugar shot up 52 per cent. from July 15 to Aug. 15, 1914. The elimination of beet sugar coming from Germany, Austria, and Russia, from the American market has kept sugar high during 1915. While flour did not jump in price so spectacularly as sugar, the cutting down of the area devoted to wheat growing in Western Europe and the cutting off of Russian wheat from Western Europe have so increased the demand for American wheat and flour that flour prices have advanced even more than sugar prices.

"Beef prices increased suddenly at the beginning of the war, but soon fell again, since which they have behaved normally."

Obituary Notes.

JOHN DONAHUE, head of the undertaking business of J. Donahue & Son, died on Monday at his home, 1,081 Lexington Avenue.

Mrs. CARL D. PFENDER, widow of Carl Pfender, a merchant of New York, is dead at a sanitarium following an operation.

Miss REBECCA E. MITCHEL, for forty years a teacher in New York's public schools, died on Monday night at her home, 1,129 Madison Avenue.

CHARLES J. McGARRY, for ten years an employe of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, is dead at his home, 809 Greene Street, Brooklyn.

JACOB PERBONER, a San Francisco pioneer, 78 years old, is dead at the home of his nephew, Moe Marx, at Purdy and West End Avenue. He was born in Russia.

JOSEPH SCHNEFF, 29 years old, of 2,049 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, died Monday at the Gates Hospital following an operation for appendicitis. He was known as a boxer under the name of Joe Hollis.

Mrs. LAURA E. SHELLER, for twelve years a public school teacher, died on Monday at the home of her uncle, John J. Wylie, 31 Lenox Road, Rockville Centre, N. Y. She was 34 years old.

PETER LANZ, 81 years old, a retired tailor of Brooklyn, died on Monday at his home, 495 Evergreen Avenue. He was a native of Hamburg, Germany, and was one of the oldest members of the German Lutheran Church of St. John. Two daughters survive him.

Mrs. ANNA HAUENSTEIN, wife of Emil Hauenstein, a master mechanic with a shop in Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn, died in St. Mary's Hospital on Monday from heart disease. She was 40 years old and lived at 282 Lincoln Avenue, Cypress Hills.

JOSEPH ROSENBERG, proprietor of the York Paper Company in Manhattan, died on Tuesday at his home, 525 East Ninth Street, Flatbush. He was a member of the Hungarian Society and of the Young Folks' League of the Temple Beth Emeth of Flatbush.

WILLIAM ALBERT HAMBRECHT, 54 years old, in the silk business, died at his home, 1,223 St. Johns Place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday.

DOMINICO GATTI, a retired paper dealer of Manhattan and long a resident of Long Beach, died on Tuesday at his home, 2,223 Fifty-fifth Street, aged 84 years. He left two sons and a daughter.

CHARLES BAILEY GATES, a dentist in business at 246 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, died at that address on Tuesday from pneumonia. He was 48 years old and a graduate of Yale University and the New York School of Dentistry. His wife, a son and two daughters survive him.

MARTIN SOUTHARD, 90 years old, a descendant of Bob Southworth, who came to America on the Mayflower, died yesterday at his home in Freeport, L. I.

Mrs. FRANCES E. IRWIN, a daughter of the late George W. Nicolls, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Frederick Wack, at 144 Murray Street, Flushing, L. I. She was the widow of Daniel Irwin of Newburg, N. Y.

Mrs. SARAH JUSTISON, 76 years old, died Tuesday night at her home, 107 Madison Avenue, Brooklyn. She was the widow of George Justison, and a daughter of the late Jefferson Cornell.

JOHN H. GIBBS of Brookline, Mass., died at Devereux, Mass., Tuesday. He was Treasurer of Life contributing $1,000; four sustaining members who pay $25 annually, and 614 annual members who pay $10 annually each.

WILLIAM M'DOWELL HALSEY, 76 years old, died in Oswego, N. Y., Tuesday. Born in Ithaca, N. Y., he was graduated from Princeton in 1871.

CHARLES G. CRAWFORD, 70 years old, a member of the firm of Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company, 80 Lafayette Street, printers, died on Tuesday at his home, 164 West Seventy-fourth Street.

HENRY FAIRFAX, a member of the old Virginia family of that name, and known throughout the country as a horse breeder, died in Leesburg, Va., Tuesday night in his sixty-seventh year.

HENRY HOGAN, familiarly known as "Hungry Hogan," the oldest cabman in Chicago, who, in 1912, in the campaign of 1912, was named by some of his friends as candidate for the nomination for Congressman-at-large from Illinois, and lacked only 100 votes of receiving the nomination, died yesterday in Chicago.

JAMES SAMUEL BOLTON, 79 years old, died yesterday at his home, 1,426 Clinton Avenue, the Bronx. He was a former manufacturer, retiring about twenty years ago.

ALEXANDER STERN, 68 years old, a clerk in the Department of Public Works, died Tuesday at his home, 46 Fort Washington Avenue. He is survived by his wife, two daughters, and a son.

RICHARD F. RANKINE died yesterday at his home, 103 Fifth Street, Niagara Falls, N. Y. He is survived by his wife and a brother, De Lancey R. Rankine of Niagara Falls.

NELLIE BUCKLEY, 48 years old, an actress, died of pneumonia yesterday at the German Hospital. She was taken to the hospital Tuesday morning and lived just twenty-four hours after reaching the institution. The funeral will be held tomorrow morning under the direction of the Actors' Fund.

Captain SAMUEL EDMUNDSON MacGUIRE, 73 years old, died Tuesday night at his home in Patchogue, L. I. He was for many years in the Coast Guard Service.

JOHN ANTON LINHERR, who for thirty-five years ran a jewelry store at 110 Sixth Avenue, died of a cerebral hemorrhage last night at his home, 157 West Twelfth Street. A native of Appenzell, Switzerland, Mr. Linherr came to America when a young man. He is survived by his wife and four children, John J. Linherr, Mrs. De Paul Travers, Mrs. Walter J. Masterson, and Miss Caroline Linherr.

WILLIAM R. MOREHEAD, chief clerk in the office of the Recorder of Taxes in Newark, N. J., for the last twenty-one years, died yesterday at his home, 39 Nairn Place. Mr. Morehead was seventy-three years old. He served two years in the civil war as a member of the Ninth New York Infantry (Hawkins Zouaves).

EDWARD L. BERMAN, son of Morris Berman of the firm of Adelberg & Berman, clothiers, died yesterday at the home of his father at Cedarhurst, L. I.

REDMOND CHARGES ANTI-IRISH PLOT

Attacks Lord Lansdowne's Speech Favoring Big Army as Hostile Move.

COMPROMISE IS FAR AWAY

Marquis's Effort at Mediation Estranged Both Tories and Home Rule Element.

LONDON, July 12.—John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists, today issued a statement characterizing the speech of the Marquis of Lansdowne in the House of Lords on Tuesday as a declaration of war on the Irish people. He says also that the speech was a breach of faith apparently made with the intention of wrecking the negotiations for a compromise.

"I regard Lord Lansdowne's speech as a gross insult to Ireland," says Mr. Redmond in his statement. "It amounts to a declaration of war on the Irish people, and is an announcement of a policy of coercion. If this speech be taken as representing the attitude and spirit of the Government toward Ireland, there is an end to all hopes of a settlement. The speech seems to me to have been made with the deliberate object of wrecking the negotiations for a settlement."

As deserving special notice, Mr. Redmond cites the following passage from Lord Lansdowne's speech:

"It is a bill which will make structural alterations in the act of 1914, already on the statute book. Therefore it will be permanent and enduring in character. But it is an act which will contain at other points temporary provisions, such as, for example, those dealing with the House of Commons which it is proposed to set up in the near future."

Sees End to Negotiation.

Mr. Redmond proceeds: "This would be a gross breach of faith, and I desire to state that I adhere strictly to the terms which were submitted to us by Mr. Lloyd George and which were then submitted by us to the Nationalists, and any departure in the direction indicated by Lord Lansdowne's suggestion would, so far as we are concerned, bring the negotiations absolutely to an end.

"The agreement arrived at was that the Home Rule act of 1914 was to be put into operation as soon as possible, subject to such modifications, which were all to be on the same footing. One of these modifications was that the act should not extend to six counties in Ulster, and there was retention of the full representation of Ireland in the imperial Parliament. These and other modifications, which were all to be on the same footing, remain in force during the continuance of the war and for a period of twelve months thereafter.

"But if Parliament has not before the termination of that period made further and permanent provisions for the government of Ireland, the period for which these modifications are to remain in force shall be extended by an Order-in-Council for such term as may be necessary in order to enable Parliament to make such provision."

That the negotiations for national home rule for Ireland have not yet reached smooth water is again strikingly illustrated by Mr. Redmond's outburst. The Nationalists have been angrily discussing Lord Lansdowne's speech, which, however, it must be remembered, was intended to conciliate the wilder spirits of the Tory group and the anti-Home Rulers in the Upper House.

Both Sides Dissatisfied.

The speech was unsatisfactory to the Home Rulers because it seemed to them to outline a Home Rule Government hampered by all sorts of restrictions, while at the same time hinting at the permanence of the Ulster exclusion.

Some of the London newspapers use the familiar word "crisis" in commenting upon Mr. Redmond's statement, but less hysterical editorials regard the use of this word as an exaggeration. In fact, Mr. Redmond's manifesto may prove the means of clearing the way to a better understanding between the two parties.

Premier Asquith had a long conference with Mr. Redmond today, and undoubtedly strong forces are at work for an adjustment of the grelvances. Mr. Redmond's manifesto was issued after a consultation with the Nationalist leaders, who evidently felt it impossible for them to ignore what they regard as Lord Lansdowne's one-sided and unfair statement respecting a basis for a provisional Home Rule arrangement.

In his speech in the House of Lords on Tuesday, Lord Lansdowne outlined a system for the provisional government of Ireland. Among other suggestions he made was for the maintenance of a garrison in Ireland strong enough to enforce order. He thought 40,000 troops under General Maxwell would be sufficient.

ECONOMIC PLANS APPROVED.

LONDON, July 12.—The British Government has approved the resolutions passed by the Paris Economic Conference of representatives of the Entente Allies, according to a statement made in the House of Commons this afternoon by Premier Asquith.

Resolutions were adopted at the Paris Economic Conference governing the economic features of the present European war—first, for the duration of the war; second, during the period of reconstruction and transition from war to peace, and, third, for the period of permanent peace following the war and reconstruction periods. The conference was concluded on June 17.

JAMES SANT DIES AT 96.

LONDON, July 13.—James Sant, late principal Painter-in-Ordinary to Queen Victoria, died in London yesterday.

James Sant, R. A., who was 96 years old in April, was known as "The Grand Old Man" of English painters. He had exhibited almost annually in the Royal Academy from 1840 to the time of his death. He resigned from the Academy two years ago "to make room for younger men," he said. His output ran into many thousands.

In 1871, Mr. Sant was named principal Painter-in-Ordinary for Queen Victoria, for whom he painted many members of the royal family. Both Queen Victoria and King Edward called at his house.

Up to the age of 95, Mr. Sant painted every day from 10 o'clock to 4, and again from 3 to 4:30 o'clock. He did landscapes, although he won his chief fame as a portrait painter.

Dr. B. J. Drake Dies in His Auto.

UTICA, N. Y., July 12.—When Dr. B. J. Drake of Norwich died suddenly in his automobile this evening, the machine ran into the lobby of the Colonial Theatre. Dr. Drake had been busy during the day treating prostrations, for Norwich experienced 90 degrees in the shade. He just started to make another call in his machine at 6 o'clock this evening when stricken. He was 50 years old and had been practicing in Norwich fifteen years. He is survived by his wife and two sons, Roscoe of Norwich and Dr. James Drake of New York.

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JOSEPHINE COHAN DEAD.

Stage Star Was Sister of George M. Cohan and Wife of Fred Niblo.

Mrs. Fred Niblo, who before her marriage was Josephine Cohan, by which name she was known to the stage, died early yesterday in her apartments in the Hotel Belleclaire. She had been in poor health for the last seven years and for several months her condition had been considered critical. When it became apparent at 3 o'clock yesterday morning that she was sinking, Mr. Niblo summoned Dr. Oscar Leiser, who had been attending her, her brother, George M. Cohan, and her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Jere J. Cohan. George Cohan was at his home in Great Neck, L. I., and although he came with all possible speed in an automobile he did not reach his sister's bedside till a few minutes after she was dead.

It is said that over-exertion from dancing undoubtedly weakened her heart. During her earlier career, when, as Josephine Cohan, she was a member of the vaudeville team of Four Cohans, she danced a great deal, both she and her brother George achieving considerable fame as dancers. When her health began to show signs of being affected Mr. and Mrs. Niblo went to Australia in the hope that the change in climate would benefit her. They spent three years in the Antipodes, returning here last Summer. In Australia they presented a repertoire of Mr. Cohan's American comedies and established themselves as great favorites. Since her return Mrs. Niblo has not appeared on the stage.

Mrs. Niblo was born in Providence, R. I., in 1876. Her father and mother had a stock company there and she and her brother George as children virtually grew up in the theatre. They made their first stage appearance about the same time, when Josephine was 7 years old. After that they often acted small parts in the plays that called for juvenile actors.

In the fifteen years that followed 1890 Mrs. Niblo appeared in vaudeville and in many productions with other members of her family. When the success of the sketches George Cohan wrote for the Four Cohans encouraged him to write plays his sister often had prominent roles in them. Mrs. Niblo appeared in "The Yankee Prince," "Running for Office," "The Honeymooners," "The Governor's Son," all plays from her brother's pen.

She was married to Mr. Niblo in June, 1901, and they have one child, Fred, Jr., who is 13 years old. Mr. Niblo appeared throughout last season in Mr. Cohan's play, "Hit-the-Trail Holiday."

The funeral will be held tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Broadway and Seventy-first street.

Dr. Arthur Cleveland Cotton.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Dr. Arthur Cleveland Cotton, 69 years old, specialist in children's diseases and author of several text books on the subject, died of heart disease at his home here today. Dr. Cotton was born in Driggsville, Ill., on July 18, 1847. He was a drummer in Company F, 137th Illinois Infantry, in the civil war. He was graduated from the Illinois State Normal University in 1869 and from Rush Medical College in Chicago in 1878. In 1880 he married Miss Nettie U. MacDonald of Chicago.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

LEVY.—Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Levy of 601 West 140th St., beg to announce the birth of a daughter July 10, 1916.

Engaged.

GEER—DELAMATER.—Sarah L. Delamater to Rathorne W. Geer.

TURNBULL—SMITH.—Alice Smith to E. Carlton Turnbull.

Married.

COOK—KING.—On July 12, 1916, by the Rev. Dr. Jay Chiabe, at Orchard House, Alma, Mich., Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis King, to Robert Howard Cook of Glens Falls, N. Y.

HOLBROOK—MACKAY.—July 12, 1916 at St. Agnes's Chapel, New York, by the Rev. Edward C. M. Tower, Margaret Terras Mackay, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mackay of Edinburgh, Scotland, to Arthur Macy Holbrook, son of Mrs. Francis Newberry Holbrook.

Brooklyn.

KING—SIMMONS.—July 8, Isabel Simmons to Lester H. King.

Died.

ABRAMS.—Wednesday evening, July 12, Sarah Caroline, widow of the late Major James Clark Abrams, at her residence, 146 West 130th St. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BERMAN.—July 11th, Edward L., dearly beloved son of Morris and Anna Berman, Cedarhurst Park, L. I., brother of Mrs. I. Saul and Mrs. J. Goldman. Funeral from his late residence, Friday, July 14, 2 P. M.

BLAKEMAN.—On Tuesday, July 11, at Dixcoudale, N. J., Phylis Neal, daughter of Thomas Greenleaf and Phylis Van Cleve Blakeman, aged 3 years. Funeral Thursday, July 13, at Ware Church, Gloucester County, Va.

BOLTON.—At West Farms, New York City, on Wednesday, July 12, 1916, James Samuel Bolton, husband of the late Mary Louisa Benson. Funeral services at the Beck Memorial Church, 180th St., on Friday at 4 P. M.

BORDOLLO.—Lina, (nee Loechner,) on Tuesday, July 11, beloved wife of Julius Bordollo. Funeral Friday. Interment Woodlawn.

BUCKLEY.—Nellie. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th, Friday, 11 o'clock. Auspices Actors' Fund.

CAMPBELL.—Thomas A., July 10, father of Marion A. and Edith A., age 66 years. Funeral services to be held at his sister's residence, 94 West 90th St., Thursday evening, 8:30 o'clock. Interment private in Woodlawn. Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

COHN.—Rosie, mother of Max and Sol. Funeral from late residence, 67 South 9th Av., Rockaway Park, L. I., Friday at 12 noon.

COLE.—Edmund Cooke, great-grandson of Captain Thomas Cole and member of Rhode Island Branch, Society of the Cincinnati. Members and friends are invited to attend services at 542 2d Av., Astoria, L. I., on Thursday evening, July 13, at 8 o'clock.

COURTNEY.—Tuesday, July 11, 1916, at Ocean Grove, N. J., Robert W. Courtney. Funeral at his late home, 73 Perry St., New York City, Thursday afternoon, July 13, at 2 o'clock.

CRAWFORD.—On Tuesday, July 11, 1916, Charles Gorham Crawford, beloved husband of Vandelia B. Crawford, and son of the late Rev. John Crawford and Margaret Crawford. Funeral services at his late residence, 164 West 74th St., on Friday, July 14, at 10 o'clock. Interment Hillside Cemetery, Plainfield, N. J. Kindly omit flowers.

DORMAN.—Suddenly, July 11, 1916, Benjamin W. Dorman, beloved son of John H. and the late Catherine Dorman. Funeral Saturday, 9:30 A. M., from late residence, 470 West 157th St., thence to St. Catharine's Church, 153d St., near Amsterdam Av. Mass 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery.

FAY.—Suddenly, at Katonah, N. Y., July 11, 1916, Walter Fay, beloved brother of Mrs. William Norris. Funeral service at 3 o'clock P. M. Thursday, July 13, in chapel at Brookside Cemetery, Englewood, N. J. Boston papers please copy.

GARTHE.—On July 11, 1916, Herrick Centre, Penn., Harriet Garthe, wife of Herman Garthe. Funeral services at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Lucy Thorn, 55 East 128th St., Thursday, July 13, at 8 P. M.

GATTI.—At his late residence, 2,223 85th St., Bensonhurst, Damenico Gatti. Funeral will take place Thursday, July 13, from his late home. Thence to St. Mary, Mother of Jesus, Roman Catholic Church, 85th St. and 23d Av., Brooklyn, where a solemn high mass will be said at 10:30 o'clock for the repose of his soul. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

GREER.—July 11, Mary, wife of the late Thomas Greer and beloved mother of William, Sadie, Agnes, and Sister Mary Rita. Funeral Friday, 9:30 A. M., from her late residence, 968 Union Av., Bronx, to St. Anselm's Church, Tinton Av. and 152d St. Interment Holy Cross.

HALSEY.—William McDowell Halsey, Ph. D., formerly of New York City and Mount Vernon, in his 67th year, entered into rest on July 11 at Oswego, N. Y., after twenty years of illness. Funeral service and interment at Ithaca, N. Y.

HAYDEN.—William B., at his Summer residence, Alexandria Bay, N. Y., Monday, July 10, 1916, in his 77th year. Interment Kensico Cemetery, Thursday, 3 P. M.

HERBIG.—On July 11, 1916, Joseph C. Herbig, beloved husband of Ethel Herbig. Funeral Friday, 2:15 A. M., from late residence, 990 West 178th St.; thence to Church of the Incarnation, 175th St., near Audubon Av. Mass 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery.

HERB.—At Deal Beach, N. J., Tuesday, July 11, 1916, Ernest H., beloved husband of Elizabeth Herb, (nee Schwarzwalder,) in his 69th year. Funeral service on Thursday, 13th inst., at 8 P. M., at his residence, 47 West 89th St. Interment private.

JOHNSTON.—At Elizabeth, N. J., July 11, 1916, Susan Woodruff, eldest daughter of the late James R. and Elizabeth C. Johnston of Savannah, Ga. Funeral from her late residence, 356 South Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, July 13, 1916, at 4 P. M. Interment at Savannah, Ga.

LAWTON.—On July 11, Harvey A., son of George W. and Margaret Lawton. Funeral services at 300 West 114th St., Thursday, 8:30 P. M. Interment Rural Cemetery, Albany, N. Y., Friday afternoon. Please omit flowers. Albany papers please copy.

LESSLER.—Monday, July 10, Tillie, (nee Sondheimer,) beloved wife of Montague Lessler. Her home, 416 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I. Services at home, on Thursday, July 13, at 10 A. M. Interment at convenience of family. It is particularly requested that flowers be omitted, with the respectful suggestion that friends desiring to show their love, affection, and esteem will send to the Lakeview Home, at Arrochar, S. I., in which Mrs. Lessler was interested, and to which she gave service for many years.

LINHERR.—John Anton, beloved husband of Mary Antoinette Meinell, July 12th, at his late resid

OUR FOREIGN TRADE NOW 6 1-2 BILLIONS

Exports Leaping, Increase 1 1-2 Billions in the Government's Fiscal Year.

EXPORTS NOW $4,345,000,000

Commerce with Other Nations More Than Six Times as Great as It Was In 1872.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The foreign trade of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, reached the unprecedented amount of $6,525,000,000. This is $2,108,025,000 greater than the foreign trade of the country last year. The increase is greater than the entire foreign trade of the United States in 1900, when we first crossed the two billion mark.

The increase in exports for the year ended June 30 was $1,576,411,000. The increase in imports was $541,025,000. No other year in the history of the country shows such huge totals.

Exports for the fiscal year just ended amounted to $4,345,000,000 and the imports were valued at $2,180,000,000. These figures were announced today by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, with the explanation that the figures included for June are an estimate based on the final May statistics.

It was in 1872 that our foreign trade first exceeded $1,000,000,000. By 1900 it had crossed the $2,000,000,000 mark; by 1907 had exceeded $3,000,000,000, and by 1913 it had risen above $4,000,000,000, remaining around that level until the year just ended, when the $6,000,000,000 mark was exceeded.

Imports first exceeded $1,000,000,000 in 1903 and are now a little more than twice as much as at that time. Exports first rose above $1,000,000,000 value in 1892 and are now four times as much as in that year.

A statement prepared in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce analyzes the trade figures as follows:

Analysis of Exports.

"Thirteen great classes of exported articles yield a total estimated at $3,024,000,000 for 1916, as against $1,321,000,000 for all other articles. The following table shows the remarkable increases which have occurred in exports of this group during the last two years:

(In millions.)

Classes.	*1916.	1915	1914
Iron and steel	$618	$226	$251
Explosives	478	41	6
Raw cotton	370	376	619
Wheat and flour	312	428	142
Meats	270	206	143
Copper mfrs.	170	109	146
Mineral oils	165	134	152
Brass and mfrs.	129	21	7
Autos and parts	123	68	33
Chemicals, &c.	123	46	27
Cotton mfrs.	112	72	51
Refined sugar	80	28	2
Leather	80	63	37

*Estimated upon basis of 11 months.

"Horses exported show an indicated total for 1916 of $73,000,000, against $64,000,000 in 1915, and $5,000,000 in 1914. Like comparisons for other important classes give: Leather manufactures, $66,000,000, $55,000,000, and $21,000,000; coal, $85,000,000, $56,000,000, $60,000,000; wood and manufactures, $61,000,000, $50,000,000, $103,000,000; oats and oatmeal, $53,000,000, $60,000,000, $1,000,000; wool manufactures, $54,000,000, $27,000,000, $5,000,000; tobacco, unmanufactured, $48,000,000, $44,000,000, $54,000,000; zinc manufactures, $44,000,000, $21,000,000, $1,000,000; rubber manufactures, $36,000,000, $15,000,000, $12,000,000; fruits, $36,000,000, $34,000,000, $31,000,000; corn and cornmeal, $32,000,000, $41,000,000, $2,000,000; electrical goods, $30,000,000, $20,000,000, $25,000,000; railway cars, $27,000,000, $3,000,000, $11,000,000; paper and manufactures, $29,000,000, $20,000,000, $21,000,000; vegetable oils, $28,000,000, $26,000,000, $16,000,000; dairy products, $25,000,000, $14,000,000, $3,000,000; mules, $23,000,000, $13,000,000, $1,000,000; fibre manufactures, $22,000,000, $12,000,000, $13,000,000; agricultural implements, $18,000,000, $10,000,000, $32,000,000; photographic goods, $17,000,000, $8,000,000, $5,000,000; rye and rye flour, $16,000,000, $15,000,000, $13,000,000; cottonseed oil, cake and meal, $16,000,000, $20,000,000, $11,000,000; vegetables, $16,000,000, $11,000,000, $7,000,000; spirits, wines, and liquors, $14,000,000, $3,000,000, $4,000,000; lead manufactures, $14,000,000, $9,000,000, $5,000,000; naval stores, $13,000,000, $11,000,000, $10,000,000; paraffin, $13,000,000, $11,000,000, $7,000,000; glass and glassware, $12,000,000, $6,000,000, $4,000,000; flaxseed, oil cake and meal, $12,000,000, $9,000,000, $10,000,000; paints and colors, $11,000,000, $7,000,000, $7,000,000, and nickel oxide, matte, &c., $10,000,000, $11,000,000, and $9,000,000, respectively.

"Articles exported in values ranging downward from $9,000,000 to $5,000,000 each last year included furs and fur skins, $9,000,000; barley, $8,000,000; aeroplanes and tobacco manufactures, each $8,000,000; coffee, eggs, starch, soap, aluminium oods, and scientific instruments, each $6,000,000, and fertilizers, silk manufactures, seeds, hides and skins and glucose each $5,000,000.

Our Chief Importations.

"Seven groups of articles represent about one-half the entire value of our import trade, each of them exceeding $100,000,000 in the fiscal year 1916. Stated in order of magnitude they are: Sugar, estimated at $206,000,000 in 1916, against $174,000,000 and $101,000,000 one and two years earlier; rubber and substitutes therefor, $159,000,000, against $87,000,000 and $76,000,000 respectively; hides and skins, $157,000,000, against $104,000,000 and $120,000,000; raw wool, $145,000,000, against $68,000,000 and $83,000,000; raw silk, $122,000,000, against $81,000,000 and $98,000,000; coffee, $117,000,000, against $107,000,000 and $111,000,000, and chemicals, drugs, &c., $106,000,000, against $84,000,000 and $95,000,000, respectively. Our leading imports are thus factory materials and foodstuffs.

"Imports of manufactured fibres are estimated at $69,000,000 for 1916, against $62,000,000 and $82,000,000 one and two years earlier; raw fibres at $62,000,000, compared with $40,000,000 and $54,000,000; copper in ingots, bars, &c., $52,000,000, as against $20,000,000 and $41,000,000; wood manufactures, $51,000,000, as against $47,000,000 and $44,000,000; tin in bars, blocks, &c., $48,000,000, compared with $31,000,000 and $39,000,000; cotton manufactures, $47,000,000, compared with $46,000,000 and $71,000,000, and raw cotton, $42,000,000, compared with $23,000,000 and $19,000,000 in 1915 and 1914, respectively.

"Taking up the articles of lesser value and stating the 1916, 1915, and 1914 imports, the figures run: Unmanufactured cocoa, $34,000,000, $23,000,000, $21,000,000; vegetable oils, $34,000,000, $30,000,000, $47,000,000; diamonds, $31,000,000, $12,000,000, $25,000,000; silk manufactures, $31,000,000, $25,000,000, $35,000,000; paper manufactures, $26,000,000, $26,000,000, $28,000,000; meat and dairy products, $24,000,000, $43,000,000, $39,000,000; breadstuffs, $24,000,000, $20,000,000, $37,000,000; iron and steel, $23,000,000, $23,000,000, $32,000,000; unmanufactured tobacco, $23,000,000, $27,000,000, $35,000,000; copper ore, $22,000,000, $11,000,000, $14,000,000; fruits, $22,000,000, $27,000,000, $34,000,000; nuts, $21,000,000, $17,000,000, $20,000,000; art works, $21,000,000, $18,000,000, $35,000,000; tea, $20,000,000, $18,000,000, $17,000,000; flaxseed, $20,000,000, $13,000,000, $12,000,000; undressed furs, $17,000,000, $9,000,000, $9,000,000; fish, $17,000,000, $18,000,000, $19,000,000; cattle, $15,000,000, $18,000,000, $19,000,000; wool manufactures, $15,000,000, $30,000,000, $34,000,000; spirits, wines, &c., $16,000,000, $13,000,000, $20,000,000; wood, $13,000,000, $14,000,000, $18,000,000; precious stones other than diamonds, $13,000,000, $3,000,000, $8,000,000; leather and tanned skins, $13,000,000, $11,000,000, $14,000,000; mineral oils, $13,000,000, $10,000,000, $14,000,000, and seeds other than flax, $12,000,000, $10,000,000, $9,000,000.

"The estimated import trade in the minor groups would include vegetables, fine, ore, and hats and hat materials, each $11,000,000; nickel, $10,000,000; spices, $9,000,000; antimony matte, sulphur ore, and fertilizers, each $7,000,000; earthen and china ware, manganese, brass for remanufacture, bituminous coal, iron ore, tobacco manufactures, leather manufactures, each between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000, and lead, dye woods, clocks and watches, asbestos, dressed furs, toys, plants and platinum, each from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000."

The final results respecting the year's foreign trade with certain details as to countries of origin of imports and destination of exports will appear in the June issue of "The Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce."

PASS AGRICULTURAL BILL.

Senate Indorses Measure Carrying $24,000,000 in Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The annual Agricultural bill, carrying approximately $24,000,000, was passed by the Senate today in virtually the same form as it was passed by the House. It contains provisions for Federal grain inspection and licensing of grain warehouses, and levies a tax of 2 cents a pound on cotton sold for future delivery.

Its passage cleared the way for the big Naval bill which was taken up late in the day, and made the unfinished business of the Senate.

TO INVESTIGATE COAL RATE.

Government to Act on Evidence Being Taken as to Differentials.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 12.—The foundation was laid today for a sweeping Government investigation of coal rates in testimony submitted by operators protesting the 15 cents a ton advance in coal differentials for the Central Freight Association territory to Examiner C. R. Marshall of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The thirteen coal corporations of Ohio were overruled in asking permission to intervene in the proceedings brought by the West Virginia Coal Association and a dozen other allied bodies against the action, as were other organizations interested. The edict today made it mandatory for the complainants to enter and file petitions in accordance with the regular formula.

Upon the dismissal of the suit here, the corporations in the coal producing country between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi and Great Lakes followed with tentative plans to ask Federal assistance in what promises to be the greatest rate war ever launched in the country.

Attorneys for the operators say the prospective raise is a retaliatory measure for the slash of an approximate 20 cents per ton on freights by the Ohio commission. Railroads, almost simultaneously with the ruling of the State body, attempted the increase in surrounding districts to place the deficit in receipts, it is alleged.

MONTCLAIR'S COMMISSION.

Louis F. Dodd Gets Leading Vote and Probably Will Be Mayor.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 12.—In the election of five Commissioners to manage the town government in place of the present Mayor and Council, Louis F. Dodd, E. Mortimer Harrison, John Picken, John C. Barclay, and Charles C. Phillips were chosen by the voters. Two thousand eight hundred and eighty-five votes were cast, Dodd being the only man to receive a majority. Second and third choice votes were necessary to give the other four a sufficient number for election. If it had not been for his second and third choice votes Picken would have been defeated, as two other candidates, John L. Cox and George Dodd, had a large number of first choice votes.

It is customary under the Walsh act for the man having the largest number of votes to be named Mayor, and in that case Louis F. Dodd will be chosen. There was some concern previous to the election that one of the two negro candidate might be elected, as there is a large colored population here, but the vote of the colored men was divided, and one received 318 and the other 197. There were thirty candidates on the ballot. Louis F. Dodd is a lawyer; Charles C. Phillips is President of the Dry Goods Economist; John C. Barclay was former manager and engineer of the Western Union, E. Mortimer Harrison is the present Mayor, and John Picken is a builder.

SELF-DEFENSE HER PLEA.

Mrs. Beutinger Says She Killed Husband When He Threatened Her.

Mrs. Margaret Claire Beutinger, who shot and slew her husband at Caldwell, N. J., early on Tuesday morning when he entered her room, and, according to her, threatened to kill her, was seen at the Essex County jail yesterday by her counsel, Walter J. Brandley, of Caldwell. He spent about an hour and a half with her. She expressed no regret for her act. Mrs. Beutinger's whole interest, according to Brandley, is centred in her five children, the eldest being nine years old. She is anxious to see them, but they will not be taken to the jail. They are with servants at the family home, where their father was killed. It is expected that they will be placed in an institution pending the trial of the mother.

Mrs. Beutinger has no relatives in the United States, so far as her attorney could learn. Her aged father is ill in England. Her contention is that she killed her husband in self-defense.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS GOOD.

British Competition in Woolens Negligible, Adds Max Hart.

With conditions throughout the country in the best of shape, Max Hart of Hart Schaffner & Marx of Chicago said yesterday that the clothing trade may expect continued good business. Prices, he added, have been advanced somewhat, owing to the increases which have taken place on materials used in manufacturing. Asked what competition may come from English sources, he said:

"The mills abroad are so tied up with Government business that it is hard to see how they can arrange to do much in the way of exporting goods to this country. In fact, there are a number of mill organizations abroad which have been in the habit of sending representatives here to get orders that have not done so this season. As far as making up great quantities of merchandise to be sent to this country, I think the foreign mill owners and manufacturers will have enough to do to supply the wants of their own countrymen.

"It is a hard thing to decide just what will happen when the war is concluded, and one man's guess is practically as good as another's on the problem."

WINS SUIT AGAINST PIERCE.

St. Louis Bank Gets Verdict for $700,000 in Terminal Suit.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—Judgment for $700,000 was awarded to the National Bank of Commerce against H. Clay Pierce, Chairman of the Board of the Pierce Oil Corporation, in a decision by Judge Kinsey, in the Circuit Court today.

The case involved a controversy over possession of the entire issue of stock of the Nashville Terminal Company of Nashville, Tenn., the par value of which is $1,000,000. The bank sued Pierce for $1,525,000.

Merino Wool Prices Higher.

LONDON, July 12.—There were 8,000 bales offered at the wool auction sales today. The selection was good and the demand was strong. Merinos advanced from 5 to 10 per cent. on Russian buying. New South Wales scoured sold at 3s. 4d. Crossbreds were firm.

Twenty Insane in State Prison.

TRENTON, N. J., July 12.—Twenty prisoners who are declared to be mentally unbalanced will probably be removed from Trenton State Prison to State insane hospitals. One is a life termer, convicted or murder. At the suggestion of Head Keeper Hughes, Judge Marshall, of the Mercer County Court has named Dr. Walter Madden, Dr. James J. McGuire, Dr. Francis McKeesnie and Dr. Charles D. Aaron to make an examination of the prisoners.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

25 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS.—Jobber, settled, placing orders on better numbers. Call all week, eighth floor, 145 West 36th.

COATS.—Jobber looking at pile fabric coats, 166 Madison Av., 5th floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber settled placing stock orders. Fourth floor, 6 West 32d St.

COATS, SUITS.—Contractors wanted; will furnish own goods and style. 12 East 30th.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobber looking all week. Room 604, 27 West 24th St.

CORDUROY.—Medium cord; large quantity wanted, cheap. Tannenbaum-May, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Wanted jobs dresses, skirts, waists. Department D; bring samples, 9-11. Gram, 753 Manufacturers Sales Co., 57 East 10th.

DRESSES, Waists, Suits, Coats, Skirts, better grade; jobs for cash; immediately. Sunsar, 4 Lispenard St. Telephone Franklin 2412.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk street and evening dresses; orders given. 25 West 27th St., 8th floor.

LINENS.—Wanted, striped linens and gabardines; submit sample. 87 5th Av., 7th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silks and serge Fall dresses. 37 W. 32d, 2d floor.

SKIRTS.—The Weisberger Co., Richmond, Va., Mr. H. Weisberger, buyer, open for jobs of wash skirts, wash dresses, cotton and silk waists; quantity no object; spot cash. Ben F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av.

SUITS.—Jobber look at ladies' suits on Thursday. I. Silverman & Son, 1,161 Broadway.

SUITS.—Jobber, settled; placing orders on snappy better grade suits. 31 West 31st St., 7th floor.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Fall suits and coats. Tenth floor, 32 West 27th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobbers looking at Fall suits and coats all week. 12 West 27th St., 14th floor.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber placing orders. Call 147 West 25th St., 7th floor.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS.—Silk jersey; best shades; also corduroy coats, at $1.50; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS.—Peplin, jersey, white chinchilla. Palm Beach suits. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th St.

COATS, SUITS.—To close out at sacrifice price. Greenberg, 141 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Spring 1917 line of children's colored dresses, $1 sellers exclusively. For the jobbing trade. Now ready. Phone Stuyvesant 4391 for appointment to see same. I. Mittelman & Co., 85 5th Av.

DRESSES.—Navy, taffeta and silk jersey sport suits and sport skirts for delivery. Tip-Top Waist and Dress, 134 West 37th St.

DRESSES.—Job of 300 cotton and net to be sold at very low price. Cohen & Polowan, 19 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—1,000 white voile, also net dresses, to close out. B. Geist & Co., 145 West 30th.

DRESSES.—200 TAFFETA DRESSES.—Will close out cheap. International Dress Co., 158 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—300 wash dresses, to close out, cheap. Graber & Wechsler, 164 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Job 300 taffetta and crepe; cheap. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—500 taffeta, 1,000 cotton dresses at sacrifice. Globe Dress, 22 West 26th.

DRESSES.—White and colored; closing out. E. & S., 43 West 24th.

DRESSES at great sacrifice; washable and serges. Prime, 28 West 32d.

GABARDINES.—Awning and blazer stripe, white piques, gabardines, whipcords; for immediate delivery. J. W. Goddard & Sons, Inc., 92-96 Bleecker St. Tel. Spring 2655.

HOUSE DRESSES, &c.—Quitting business. Henry Erlich & Co., 119 West 25d St. Close out large stock. Also piece goods, &c.

LINENS.—Imported linens, pink and blue; also fine wash goods for sale. 11th floor, 9 West 20th. Gramercy 2125.

PLUSH.—10 pieces, quality 50, $3 per yard. R. 1,712, 215 4th Av.

PLUSHES for sale; 5; desirable number. Madison Square 6777.

RACCOON TRIMMING.—Fine natural, $9 dozen; also other bargains. E. Papert, 149 West 27th. Farragut 3538.

SERGE.—Will sell 200 pieces of Botany serge, 11,433, at $1.07½ net. 4787 Gramercy.

SERGE AND TAFFETA dresses for immediate delivery. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16-18 West 32d.

SKIRTS.—Awning striped wash skirts; pique skirts at $6 per dozen. Hirsh, 25 West 27th.

SNAP-FASTENERS, carded or bulk; immediate delivery. 1,328 Broadway, Suite 742. Greeley 2082.

SNAP FASTENERS.—All sizes; immediate delivery. 320 Fifth Av., Suite 704; Mad. Sq. 3358.

SUITS.—For delivery in two weeks, copies latest importations; from $20 to $40. Salus & Co., Inc., Philadelphia. New York office, 45 West 34th St., Room 600.

SUITS.—Palm Beach and silverbloom, to close out; Fall lines ready. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th St.

WAISTS, cotton, with frills and tailor-made; $9 value at $4.50; tub silk, $18 value at $9 and up. La Rose Waist Co., 31 West 21st.

WASH SKIRT bargain; 100 dozen for immediate delivery. Bender Skirt Co., 7 West 22d St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

WAISTS, MILLINERY, &c.—Newly organized resident buyer's office wants female buyer; also male buyer of notions, drug sundries, &c. A 7 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday—4@4¼ per cent. for the best names Tuesday....4

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Still Some Lightweight Business.

Quite a little business for immediate shipment has come to the clothing manufacturers during the past few days. The hot spell is chiefly responsible. The clothing required is principally that made of the so-called Summer cloths, mohair mixtures, crashes and tropical worsteds. Manufacturers state that the Summer clothing sales are quite a bit in excess of those last year, and the increase is laid to the greater popularity such garments are finding here in the East.

Ribbon Buyers Bring Activity.

Quite a few ribbon buyers from the dry goods trade have already put in an appearance. They are visiting the market in quest of goods for the coming Fall. While the manufacturers seen yesterday did not care to venture predicting what the popular makes will be for the next season, it is understood that the style changes will be few. At present quite a demand is being made for black and white grosgrain ribbons in numbers 5, 7, 9, 12 and 16. The dry goods trade is buying quite a few hairbow fancies. Narrow velvets still continue very good.

Raw Cocoa Prices Quite Steady.

Prices in the local market for raw cocoa continue fairly steady, with business with domestic consumers seasonably active. There has been no great change of late in the situation as it affects shipments of this commodity to foreign markets, and there probably will be none to speak of, it is said, as long as the British blockade continues. These were the prices quoted yesterday on leading grades: Bahia, 14@15c; Caracas, 15½@15½c; Arriba, 17@17¾c; Grenada, 14@14½c; Sanches, 13@13½c; Hayti, 12@12½c, and Maracaibo, 16@16c.

Trouble with Express Companies.

The freight congestion covered a multitude of sins, as shippers say, as far as the express companies were concerned. Conditions, however, have become better, and still there are complaints made over the service. In fact, the same complaints were heard when everything was normal. Boiled down, according to one association manager, who is kept constantly busy adjusting disputes with the express companies, the trouble lies along the following lines: It takes four or five weeks to get back an undelivered package, correspondence with the companies is frequently left unanswered for months, and adjustments are made very tardily as a rule.

More Spring Ginghams Priced.

Catlin & Co. yesterday put a price of 9½ cents on Appleweb dress ginghams and Appleton seersuckers for the Spring season of 1917. Southern dress ginghams were priced by the T. Holt Haywood department of Frederick Vietor & Achelis, Auroras being quoted at 8½ cents, regular. The prices made on the following brands were net, and were not given out: Pinafore, Park, Suzanne, Beechwood, Waverly, Diana, El Reno, and Norwich. It was said, however, that the new prices showed an average advance of three-quarters of a cent a yard over the corresponding opening figures of a year ago. Staple ginghams handled by the department were unchanged.

Gray Goods Fairly Active.

There was a fair movement of print cloths in the local gray goods market yesterday, the feature being the sale of 39-inch 68-72s at 6¼ cents for delivery in January, February, and March of next year. Some business was also done on this construction for nearby delivery at the same price. Nearby trading was also done on 27-inch 64-60s at 3¾ cents. Buying was for the most part confined to small lots, in which 38½-inch 64-60s shared, for immediate delivery, at 5¾ cents. There was some inquiry for wide sheetings for bag purposes, but sellers did not tell of much else. Closing print cloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	7½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5½c
39-inch, 76-72s	7c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5½c
39-inch, 68-72s	6¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	5c
39-inch, 56-44s	4½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	6c	27-inch, 64-60s	3½c

Take 10 Instead of 35 Cents.

As an example of the perversity of most creditors in accepting and declining offers from bankrupt concerns, a credit manager cites the following case:

After bringing back an offer of 25 cents on the dollar, with a possible 10 cents additional in cash, from a bankrupt concern out of town, the offer was made to the creditors. Besides this 35 cents in cash, another 10 per cent. was promised in the shape of notes. The creditors, following what appears to be a general practice, turned down the composition offer with the idea that, if they held out, 50 per cent in cash might be theirs. The concern went through bankruptcy, and so far 6 cents has been paid, with hopes of another 4 cents coming shortly. The credit manager's comment was, "If the bankrupt had offered 25 cents, the conventional figure, there would probably have been no kick."

Snapping Up Spring Ginghams.

Reports from various sellers of dress ginghams and other colored cottons that have been priced for Spring, 1917, in the last few days say that the manufacturing and jobbing trades are virtually snapping them up. Quite a good deal of business had been booked on an open price basis, and it was said yesterday that practically without exception these orders had been confirmed. In a great many cases confirmation came by wire. A large handler of Southern ginghams said he had never before seen such active buying by the jobbers. The production of the mills he represents is already three-quarters sold up, the value of the goods now under order being $3,000,000. The great yardage disposed of can be judged from the fact that the cloths which enter that total have a price range of only 4¾ to 8½ cents a yard.

Many Drug Prices Ease Off.

Weekly Drug Markets will say today that the feature of the market for drugs and chemicals during the last week has been the further downward movement of prices on numerous articles, while advances are confined to but few. The downward trend of quotations is attributed to larger production, better accumulation of stocks, and a slow demand from both domestic and export buyers. Among the articles which have suffered losses by more active speculative selling are citric and salicylic acids, while technical and U. S. P. bromine have dropped 50 cents a pound. Keener competition among refiners resulted in lower values for both crude and refined glycerine, owing to the larger production of the former. There has been more interest displayed in refined camphor, owing to the sharp advance in prices of the crude stock. Mercury values rose sharply, the week's net gain being $3 a flask of 75 pounds.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN.—Oscar Hammerstein's petition for a discharge from bankruptcy went over two weeks on creditors' objections under an agreement of attorney's for an examination in the meantime.

JOHN S. PETTIT, furniture salesman, 6 East Thirty-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with $16,350 liabilities and unknown assets.

MEYERS & NATKIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Herbert Meyers and Abe Natkin, installment dealers, 52 East Broadway, by Lester Evedon, $849; Charles Katz, $681, and Irving Kahl, $309. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $4,000.

HARRIET S. MADISON, upholstery, 23 West 100th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,664 and assets of $325.

STEPHEN D. HORTON.—Judge Hand has vacated the bankruptcy proceedings against Stephen D. Horton of Peekskill, the referee having reported that all creditors had been paid in full.

ISAAC KAPLAR, tailor, 1,025 First Avenue and 24 Avenue A, has filed schedules showing liabilities $16,498 and assets $10,000.

RAY MARKS.—Benjamin Lesser of Lesser Brothers has been appointed receiver for Ray Marks, trading as the Marks Boot Shop at 3,844 Broadway. Liabilities are $10,000.

JOHN J. SAXER, JR.—John L. Lyttle has been appointed receiver for John J. Saxer, Jr., restaurant, 1,182 West Fourteenth Street. He assigned on July 6 to S. H. Bergmann, and yesterday creditors with claims of $13,000 protested against the appointment of Mr. Bergmann as receiver.

S. IRVING LUBASH.—George G. Zabriskie has been appointed receiver for S. Irving Lubash, trading as the L. & H. Muslin Underwear Company at 498 Broadway, with power to continue business two weeks. Liabilities are $20,644 and assets $7,211.

KAMEN & FORMAN, composed of Minnie Kamen and Frieda Forman, passamentery trimmings, 533 West Broadway, have assigned to Daniel Drangle.

Bankruptcy Discharges.

Judge Learned Hand yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

SEWARD DREDGING COMPANY, 2,005 Fifth Avenue and Alaska; liabilities, $863,-967.

CHARLES E. ELLIS, life insurance agent, 111 Broadway; liabilities, $23,384.

WILLIAM H. COOK, 128 East Twenty-third Street, formerly Vice President of the Bankers' Building Bureau; liabilities, $68,606.

MARY WAGNER, 2,165 Watson Avenue; liabilities, $74,051.

BERNHARD ZELLER, tailor, 124 West Eighty-fourth Street; liabilities, $56,306.

PHOEBE H. WHITMAN, 104 East Eighty-sixth Street; liabilities, $19,327.

HARRY M. SMITH, Poughkeepsie; liabilities, $1,108.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN, hotel, Tannersville; liabilities, $10,320.

SAMUEL BUCKLEY, cigars, Poughkeepsie.

LEWIS BAER, garments.

ANNIE ELKIND, dry goods, Yonkers.

THOMAS J. WADE, New Rochelle.

JOHN M. OETJEN, salesman, 357 East 169th Street.

ISIDOR BARCAS, jeweler, 45 West 114th Street.

ISIDOR WIENER, cigars, 145 Second Avenue.

HENRY KRAUS, baker, 24 Avenue D.

ALFRED T. MORTON, salesman, 100 Second Street.

EDWARD L. ENGEL, 302 West Ninety-ninth Street.

LEON J. RUBENSTEIN, 2 West 120th Street.

ESTHER LEFKOWITZ, shoes, 314 Second Street.

HERMAN CONRADI, jewelry cases, 35 East Nineteenth Street.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 12.—Albert H. Thompson of Shortsville filed a petition in bankruptcy today. Assets $12,010; liabilities $7,848.36.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 12.—Wallace L. Weller and Hester J. Smith, individually and as copartners, trading as The Good Eats Cafeteria, 53 West Madison Street, involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed in behalf of the B. A. Railton Company and others. Claims, $1,557.

Wallace L. Weller, Ella H. Quinn, and Edward D. Quinn, individually and as copartners, trading as the Thadwa Inn, 34 East Monroe Street, involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed in behalf of B. A. Railton and others. Claims, $514.

Wallace L. Weller and Hester J. Spencer, individually and as copartners, trading as the Wabash Inn, 524 South Wabash Avenue, involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed in behalf of B. A. Railton & Co. Claims, $577.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

Adams, Beatrice F.—Chattel Loan Society of New York, Inc.	$201.07
Alford Transport Co., Inc., and Robert Bloch—R. L. Margalyes	520.63
Aronowitz, Harry—S. Klyman	206.35
Brandow Printing Co. — Gas Appliance Corporation	296.75
Barron, Sarah, guardian—Oscar Daniels Co., costs	111.88
Blumenstock, Sam; Anna Blumenstock, and Reinhold M. F. Ruge — Briner Realty and Construction Co., Inc.	283.56
Barsy, Stefan—A. Dryfoos et al.	106.99
Barnes, Thurlow W.—G. M. Cummings, costs	202.80
Beer, William—H. M. Livingston	78,580.00
Benson, Julius—I. Bender et al.	896.91
Chesterfield Realty Corporation — New York Telephone Co.	107.47
Clothier, John B.—C. W. Luders	2,558.13
Crawford, A. J. Co.—F. M. Gabler, Inc.	152.91
Carbolite Chemical Co., Inc.—R. Patzovitch	1,885.58
Caputo, Vincento—W. I. Gong	145.58
Defense Reports Committee, Inc.—E. A. Paul	226.41
Dorsch, Ella A.—D. Kramer et al.	252.14
Dahlman, Dave—L. Bloch	371.91
Doktor, Esther—Atlantic Fixture Co.	267.66
Flaxman, Nathan—P. Wengen	486.78
Franco-American Chemical Co., Inc.—Gagen & Butler, Inc.	105.41
Gerstle, Daisy—Modern Machine and Tool Co	172.53
Glenn, Daniel—86th Street Amusement Co., costs	111.88
Gordon, Abraham—J. Talcott	511.63
Gordon, Otto, and Otto Gordon, Inc.—M. Elser	163.41
Getz, John—H. Frohman	3,006.63
Goldstain, Morris—Burns Bros.	141.70
Glauckoff, Jacob—P. Gordov	108.56
Haendel, Frederick—L. Burkhardt	290.06
Importers and Traders' Building Co., Inc.—Travelers' Ins. Co.	238.26
Hollenback, Allan W.—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.	432.76
Houle, Ernest—C. Kalmanowits	104.45
Keaveny, Edward—86th St. Amusement Co., costs	111.88
Kirt, Nettie A.; Margaret C. Lavin, and Walter Wiarm—R. Neotlinger	560.29
McMurray, Philip—W. C. Lieber et al.	115.15
Lehman, William—B. Bloch, costs	107.88
McAulay, John—E. S. Dorsett et al.	121.21
McClatchey, Thomas G.—J. Born	1,355.01
Levy, Abraham—H. Cohen et al.	137.80
McDermott Printing Co., Inc.—M. H. Fisher	445.03
Libman, Abram, and Mitch Bernstein—City of N. Y.	255.90
Pisano, Frank—A. Spinelli	1,750.48
Pistone, Frederick and Rose—A. Spinelli	1,750.48
O'Leary, Daniel—F. C. Goode	240.00
Patterson, William Little—J. Ayres	294.28
Pollack, Herman C.—D. R. Almy	142.53
Oak Construction Co. and Julius Stein—Broadway Savings Institution of the City of N. Y.	1,706.17
Rosenberg, Charles—H. Schweitzer, costs	107.88
Rector Gas Lamp Co.—F. Fioro	143.38
Ritaman, Albert M.—Blumenthal & Bickart, Inc.	118.65
R. & S. Dress Mfg. Co., Inc.—E. R. Hopkins	641.08
Rival Furniture Co.—J. W. Ginsberg	283.22
Safety Taxicab Co. of N. Y.—Cecil	150.00
Singer, Israel—G. H. Storm et al.	438.71
Solomon, Estelle G. and Rachel L.—O. Kory	1,299.47
Sussman, William S.—T. R. Thorn	292.63
Stiefel, Frank A.—William Knabe & Co., Mfg. Co.	404.66
Singer, Maurice—E. Celler	244.54
Sterns, Thomas G.—Bennett & White, Inc.	101.67
Schwartz, Harry—J. Silverman	131.65
Sofield S. B. Co., Inc.—Curtis & von Bernuth Mfg. Co.	114.66
Wettig, Carl A.—J. Kennedy	250.33
Woodman, William E.—Superior Contracting Co., Inc.	281.91
Williamsburg Steam Laundry Co., Inc., and McLeish	459.84
Thompson, Albert N.; Victor Frohling, and Harold Saxelbye — Marseillaise French Banking Co.	242.67
Washington Heights Hospital—M. Donovan	105.81
Watson, Thomas—A. Thorn	133.81

In Bronx County.

Bronx Roof Maintenance Co., Inc., and Louis M. Goldwater—23d Ward Bank. $221.75

Cohen, Elias A.—Zurich General Accident and Lia. Ins. Co., Ltd. 81.81

Dodt, John—S. Fischer 32.86

Debrembeimer, Sigmund—L. Philips Co. 318.13

Damsey, Joseph A.; Frank Wilson Const. Co., Frank Wilson, and Max Wilson—C. K. Krakower 578.81

Frank Wilson Const. Co., Frank Wilson, Max Wilson, and Morris Lubetkin—G. M. Krakower 322.26

Grossman, Augustus—N. Y. Tel. Co. 29.31

Greenleaf Piano Co.—Rudolf Piano Co. 987.16

Jacobs, Benjamin E.—H. Levy 226.40

Kobrick, Bertha C.—R. Hudnut 67.02

Kanavoy, Jacob—L. Bender et al. 190.54

Maher, Michael F.—E. Murphy et al. 344.24

Murray, Thomas A.—A. E. Klotz 534.72

Onorato, Angelo, and John Grosso—M. Reiker 298.81

Ryan, George E.—H. M. Hitchings 628.79

Sheehan, Thomas M.—O'Neill-Adams Co. 62.13

Scharaga, Marcus—R. Brunn et al. 25.22

Sullivan, Patrick H., and Lawrence Mulligan as executors—William B. Ellison, as receiver; Financiers Realty Co., and Thomas L. Reynolds—W. Rankin 4,777.70

Same—Same 29,476.16

Same—Same 14,399.50

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Melrose Waist Co., Maurice Friedberg, and Jacob Youdelman—M. Aronson, Oct. 8, 1915 $2,065.65

Rotnschild, Samuel—M. Regan, July 8, 1916, vacated 623.91

Fass, Jacob and Louis Schaffler—F. Feldman, April 29, 1915 114.81

Fink, William B.—Historical Calendar Advertising Co., Oct. 21, 1913 432.15

Henson, William, and Margaret Ott—R. W. Hebberd

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:35|Sun sets..7:28|Moon sets..2:24

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:38	6:06	11:45	12:00
Governors Island	6:01	6:29	12:20	12:18
Hell Gate	8:07	8:35	2:01	1:59

Arrived—Wednesday, July 12.

SS Regina d'Italia, Gibraltar, July 1.
SS Bovic, Manchester, July 2.
SS Mandeville, Jamaica, July 7.
SS Wargemand, San Blass, July 8.
SS Glenpool, Tampico, June 28.
SS Nora, Garston, June 28.
SS Pinar del Rio, Sagua, July 7.
SS Rimfaxe, Port au Prince, July 27.
SS Vadeville, London, June 27.
SS Alliance, Cristobal, July 6.
SS Buenos Aires, Cadiz, June 30.
SS Lampasas, Key West, July 8.
SS St. George, Liverpool, July 1.
SS Portuguese Prince, Brest, June 30.
SS Cuyahoga, London, June 27.
SS Gulfoil, Port Arthur, July 8.
SS Roma, Lisbon, June 26.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, July 11.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Clare	San Juan	June 30
Elizabeth	Rotterdam	June 23
Strathleven	Havre	June 26
Arnoy	Cardiff	June 27
Iroquois	London	June 27
Strathtay	Havre	June 28
Zealandia	Gibraltar	June 27
Kilpatrick	Cristobal	July 5
Borgiun	Puerto Mexico	July 4
Sliedericht	Rotterdam	June 28
Caserta	Genoa	June 20
Ikalis	Port Talbot	June 28
Bermudian	Bermuda	July 11
Guyahoga	London	June 27
El Sigio	New Orleans	July 8
El Rio	Galveston	July 7

DUE TOMORROW.

Virginia	Bordeaux	June 30
Korea	London	July 4
Frixos	Piraeus	June 24
San Jacinto	Galveston	July 8
Mohawk	Jacksonville	July 11
City of Augusta	Savannah	July 11
El Occidente	Galveston	July 8

DUE SATURDAY.

St. George	Liverpool	July 1
Selene	Copenhagen	June 28
Gallia	Rotterdam	June 30
St. Ursula	Gibraltar	June 28
Alberto Trevis	Gibraltar	June 28
Napoli	Naples	June 26
Narcis	Las Palmas	June 26

DUE SUNDAY.

St. Louis	Liverpool	July 8
Mesaba	London	July 4
Bovic	Liverpool	July 2
Finland	Liverpool	July 8
Maartensdyk	Rotterdam	July 11
Merionseth	Gibraltar	July 1
Guiana	St. Thomas	July 5
Apache	Jacksonville	July 13

DUE MONDAY.

†Frederik VIII	Kirkwall	July 9
*Giuseppi Verdi	Naples	July 3
Gallia	Kirkwall	July 8
Foyle	London	July 2
Sao Paulo	Pernambuco	June 30
Manxman	Tereviega	June 29
Ardgowan	Havre	July 1
Vauban	Barbados	July 10
City of St. Louis	Savannah	July 17

DUE TUESDAY.

Saxonia	Liverpool	July 8
Rochester	London	July 4
Boomberg	Kirkwall	July 4
Mexico	Havana	July 15
Managawa Maru	London	July 6
Prednes	Las Palmas	July 4
Lenape	Jacksonville	July 15
Sahara	Cruz	June 29
Alamo	Mobile	July 11

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Celtic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, La Guayra	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Yelling, Progreso	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stephen, Barbados	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Monterey, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Matura, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
El Alba, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Geredyk, Rotterdam	——	12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Santa Barbara, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Minnesotan, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Fagersund, Cayenne	10:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Montara, Trinidad	10:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Rimfaxe, Haiti	10:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Tivives, Santiago	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mariana, Santiago	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kristhaford, Bergen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stampalia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Belgian Prince, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stephano, St. John's	6:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Oranje Nassau, Haiti	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Iroquois, S. Domingo	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Minas Geraes, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	8:00 P.M.
Minnehaha, London	——	12:00 M.
Clare, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
City of Augusta, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Rio, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Roma, Marseilles		8:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Finland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zacapa, Cristobal	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maracaibo, La Guayra	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Pinar del Rio, Havana	——	12:00 M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.

†Carries German mails.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Adriatic, at Liverpool, July 8.
SS Principe di Udine, at Genoa, June 30.
SS Alicante, at Barcelona, July 5.
SS Silverdale, at Shields, July 12.
SS Aros Castle, at Port Elizabeth, July 9.
SS Maartensdyk, at Kirkwall, July 12.
SS Bovic, at Kirkwall, July 8.
SS Oscar II., at Kinkwall, July 8.
SS Ryswyk, at Kirkwall, July 10.
SS Neches, at La Plata, July 9.
SS Howick Hall, at Vladivostok, July 9.
SS Trongate, at Gibraltar, July 11.

Sailed.

SS Guiana, from St. Thomas, July 11.
SS Bermudian, from Bermuda, July 11.
SS Sommeisdyk, from Kirkwall, July 9.
SS Ville de Tamative, from Gandia, June 29.
SS Knut Hamsum, from Shields, July 11.
SS Josefa Reich, from Barcelona, July 5.
SS Nordico, from Calcutta, July 8.
SS Dwinsk, from Glasgow, July 12.
SS Maartensdyk, from Kirkwall, July 12.
SS Mijdrecht, from Amsterdam, July 7.
SS Purus, from Santos, July 12.
SS Madicen, from Barbados, June 11.
SS Mongolia, from London, July 11.
SS Sardegna, from Gibraltar, July 10.

Passed.

SS Barbarico, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.
SS Farana, New York for Cette, passed Gibraltar.
SS Santa Cecilia, New York for Cette, passed Gibraltar.
SS Carlo, New York for Genoa, passed Gibraltar.
SS Dante Alighieri, New York for Genoa, passed Gibraltar.
SS Tronto, New York for Marseilles, passed Gibraltar.

Transatlantic Mails.

Gibraltar, (Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Gibraltar and Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Stampalia.....July 18
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Servia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.) (sea post)—Philadelphia.....July 15
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, via Kristiansand and Bergen, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.)—Kristianiafjord.....July 15
France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Touraine....July 15

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurline..July 18
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and specially addressed mail for Australia (via San Francisco)—Moana.....July 14
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Yokohama Maru.....July 16
Hongkong, Philippine Islands, and Java (via San Francisco)—Tjisondari..July 16
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Titan.....July 20
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Sonoma.....July 20

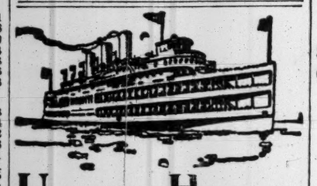
By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., JULY 12.

SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 550 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Brilliant, Beaumont to New York, was 225 miles S. E. of Mississippi Bar at noon.
SS City of Augusta, Savannah to New York, was 20 miles N. E. of Frying Pan at noon.
SS Standard, Tuxpam to New York, passed Diamond Shoals at 4:15 P. M.
SS El Dia, Galveston to New York, was 811 miles W. N. W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 226 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Keene, Brunswick to New York, was 155 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 535 miles S. of Sandy Hook at 7 P. M.
SS Comet, Beaumont to New York, was 226 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 807 miles E. of Galveston at noon.
SS Perfection, Tampico to New York, was 152 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Maracaibo, La Guayra to New York, was 367 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Cherokee, Wilmington to New York, was 400 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 510 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Sud, bound to New York, crossed Galveston Bar at 7:45 P. M.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 230 miles S. at noon.
SS El Siglo, New Orleans to New York, was 123 miles S. at 6 P. M.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 15, SS Philadelphia.
France—Close at 11 A. M. July 15, SS Touraine.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. July 27, SS Themistocles.
Gibraltar—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 15, SS Stampalia, and at 8 A. M. July 27, SS Cretic.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. July 20, SS Hellig Olav.
Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. July 15, SS Kristianiafjord.
Italy—Close at 10 A. M. July 14, SS San Guglielmo, and at 7:30 A. M. July 15, SS Stampalia.



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BY DAYLIGHT

All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.
Steamer "Washington Irving" or "Henderick Hudson" leaves Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.
Also Str. "Robert Fulton" leaves Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and Poughkeepsie and return.
Information at Desbrosses St. Pier, N. Y. Tel. 4141 Spring.
Special Trips Every Saturday to Malden, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany, leaving Desbrosses St., 12:30; W. 42d St., 1:00; W. 129th St., 1:20 P. M. Arriving Albany 10:45 P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT
for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. This steamer affords delightful afternoon outing to BEAR MOUNTAIN or WEST POINT, returning on Str. "Robert Fulton," arriving in New York 8:40 P. M.

Hudson River
Day Line

CATSKILL EVENING LINE
Leaves daily except Sunday, ft. of Christopher St., 6; W. 129th St., 6:30; Yonkers, 7 P. M., for Newburgh, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Tickets interchangeable with those of Day Line. Tel. 1097 Spring.

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Superb Express Steamships
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Lve. Pier 18, No. River, ft. of Murray St., Week Days and Sundays, 6 P. M. Due Boston 7:30 A. M.
Music on Each Steamer.
Tickets & information at Piers, also at Tourist & N. Y. Transfer Co. Offices.
Tickets All Points. Baggage Checked Thru.
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FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily, 5:30 P. M. Music.
Providence Line for Providence, Boston and points East. Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., week days only, at 6 P. M.
New London (Norwich) Line, Str. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.
New Bedford Line—Strs. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M.
New Haven Line, Str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days only, 2:00 P. M.; Pier 70, ft. E. 22d St., 2:15 P. M.
Bridgeport Line, (week days only,) Str. lv. Pier 27, E. R., at 3 P. M.; Pier 70, E. 22d St., at 3:15 P. M.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
BOSTON $2.95
PROVIDENCE Boat $1.90
Direct
COLONIAL LINE
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. From Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

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Via Boat and Trolley, $2.50.
Worcester, $2.85; Providence direct, $1.75
Staterooms, $1.00, $1.50 & $2.00
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, B'way & 23d St.

ROUND TRIP RED BANK LINE 50 CENTS
For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Lv. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m.; Battery, 8:50 a. m., 2:55 p. m.; SUNDAYS, Lv. Franklin St., 8:30, 9:15; Battery, 8:55, 9:35 a. m.

Hartford Line
From New Pier 20, East River, foot Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Fare $1.75.

MONITION.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.
Notice is hereby given that on the — day of April, 1916, the GOODWIN-GALLAGHER SAND & GRAVEL CORPORATION filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the steamtug "C. Gallagher" for any loss or damage arising on or about the 18th day of August, 1915, from a collision between the tow of the tug "C. Gallagher" and the tow of the tug "Spartan"; that petitioner has stipulated to pay into this Court the value of said steamtug and pending freight when appraised, with lawful interest, according to law, and pending said appraisement, has filed an ad interim bond in the sum of eighty-seven hundred dollars, ($8,700.00.)
That all persons claiming damage by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., Commissioner, at his office in the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of August, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, United States Marshal.
FOLEY & MARTIN, Proctors for Petitioner, No. 64 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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500 Miles by "Sail and Rail."
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Leave New York Saturday night at 6 or 7 P. M.; returning, due in New York in time for business Monday morning.
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Round Trip $5.00
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HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY

UNDER THE AMERICAN FLAG
TO LIVERPOOL
American Steamer
580 Feet Long 60 Feet Broad "FINLAND" 22,000 Tons Displ't 12,241 Tons Reg.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, AT 12 NOON
From Pier 61, North River, New York
AMERICAN LINE, 9 Broadway, New York

Largest, Finest and Fastest Vessels to SOUTH & EAST AFRICA BY
UNION-CASTLE LINE
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†COLOMBIA & ECUADOR, †PERU & CHILE } From Panama
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†CENTRAL AMERICA } P. S. N. C.
NEW SERVICE between Panama and Salina Cruz, Mex., and intermediate ports. Excellent passenger accommodation.
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Or Any Steamship Ticket Agent.

EXCURSIONS
Lake Hopatcong $1
NEXT SUNDAY also every Sunday and Holiday
Lv. W. 23d St., 8:50; Liberty St., 9:00 a.m.
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9:17 a.m.
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8:30 a.m.
Mauch Chunk $1.50
NEXT SUNDAY
Lv. W. 23d St., 8:20; Liberty St., 8:30 a.m.
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8:47 a.m.
Lv. Broad St., Newark, 8:15 a.m.
HARD COAL — NO SMOKE — COMFORT
VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

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The Way to Go!—Oceanic S. S. Co.
Splendid Twin-Screw 10,000-ton American Steamers "SIERRA," "SONOMA," "VENTURA."
1st Cl. $65.00; 2nd $50.00. Sailings every 21 days. H. E. Burnett, 17 Battery Pl., N. Y., or 673 Market St., San Francisco (Line to Sydney, Australia. Pac. Tour, $337.50 1st Cl.). July 25, Aug. 15, Sept. 5

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THE PALATIAL PASSENGER STEAMERS
R.M.S. "NIAGARA" (20,000 tons) R.M.S. "MAKURA" (18,500 tons)
Sail from VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 2, Aug. 30, Sept. 27. For rates, etc., apply Canadian Pacific Railway, 1231 Broadway, New York, or to the Canadian Australasian Royal Mail Line, 440 Seymour Street, Vancouver, B. C.

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SOUTH AMERICA
LAMPORT & HOLT LINE.
S. S. VESTRIS.....July 29, 9:00 A. M.
S. S. BYRON.....Aug. 19, 2:00 P. M.
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BUFFALO TO CHICAGO AND RETURN, 7 Days' Cruise—2200 miles on four Lakes, $40. Meals and berth included. STEAMSHIP SOUTH AMERICAN.

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DAY and NIGHT TRIPS
MUSIC. DANCING.
Weekdays & Sundays, weather permitting. Lve. N. Y., Battery Pier, 9:45 A.M.; 1:45, 8 P. M. Returning lve. ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, 11:45 A.M.; 5:30, 9:45 P.M. FARE 25c. EACH WAY. Tels. 179-3263 Broad.

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A DAY ON THE OCEAN. Str. "TAURUS." Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R. ONLY. CONEY ISLAND 9:40 A. M. to 9:30 P. M. Str. GRAND REPUBLIC, Rockaway Beach Full Time Tables are on INSIDE Back Cover of Telephone Directories. Tel. Rector 872.

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GLEN ISLANDS
CHILDREN'S PARADISE.
New Boat Service leaving Battery 10 A. M. and 8 P. M. East 24th St. 30 min. later.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND & SAG HARBOR.
Str. "Shinnecock" of Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line leaves N. Y., Pier ft. 34th St., E. R., Tuesdays and Thursdays, 5:30 P. M. Saturdays 1:00 P. M.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Leave Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3373.
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AROUND MANHATTAN ISLAND
Leave Hudson River Day Line Pier, ft. W. 42d St., 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Tel. 665 Gramercy.

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COMPAGNIE GÉNÉRALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
Express Postal Service
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Twin Screw †S.S. LA TOURAINE July 15, 3:00 P. M.
QUADRUPLE-SCREW, NEW Steamer De Luxe
†S.S. LAFAYETTE
Saturday .....July 29, 3 P. M.
*Rochambeau....Sat., Aug. 5, 3 P. M.
†First and second class. *One class cabin.
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What you need to clear your brain, put vigor in your step, give you an appetite, and make you sleep like a top.
Pleasantest Short Trip Out of New York
Superior service and low fares to Savannah, Macon, Augusta, Jacksonville, Atlanta, Birmingham, Montgomery, and all Southern points.
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NEUTRAL FLAG Outside war zone
No Contraband Carried.
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Hellig Olav ..July 20 | Frederik VIII.....July 26
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Visiting Foreign America
Visiting HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, the land of Evangeline, and ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland, the Norway of America, via the
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New tourist steamships, STEPHANO and FLORIZEL, fitted with every convenience and safety device. Cost of trip includes every essential expense, 7 days at sea and 5 in port. Splendid cuisine, orchestra, sea sports. Ship is your hotel for the entire trip. Reduced Rates for Superior Accommodations, September. Write to-day for illustrated booklet 68.
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CUNARD
NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL
*TUSCANIA.....SAT., JULY 15, NOON
SAXONIA.....SAT., JULY 22, 3 P.M.
CARPATHIA.....SAT., JULY 29, 5 P.M.
*CAMERONIA.....SAT., AUG. 5, NOON
ORDUNA.....SAT., AUG. 12, 5 P.M.
*To Liverpool and Glasgow.
NEW YORK-FALMOUTH-LONDON
PANNONIA.....SAT., AUG. 5, 5 P.M.
ANDANIA.....SAT., AUG. 12, 5 P. M.
ALAUNIA.....SAT., AUG. 19, 5 P.M.
21 State St., New York. Tel. 3300 Broad.

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ALL AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
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Philadelphia..July 15 | Finland..July 19
White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Baltic.....July 26 | Adriatic.....Aug. 2
Office 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector

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Twin-Screw Sailings Carry U. S. Mail.
Noordam..7 Aug. 6, noon | N. Amsterdam....Aug. 22

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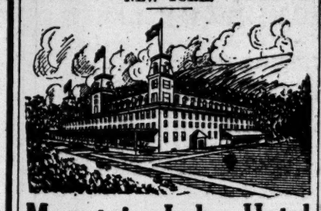
BERMUDA, surprisingly low rates. Booklet. Dellevie's Tours, 1479 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK.

Mountain Lake Hotel
COOK'S FALLS, N. Y.
Beautifully located. Prettiest spot in the Catskills; elevation 1,200 feet; first-class in every detail; large, airy rooms, with hot and cold water and private bath in sixty rooms; single or en suite; superior cuisine and service. Private lake; boats free. Orchestra; every amusement; large illustrated booklet. Rates, $9 to $20 week. Now open.

THE ELEPHANT INN,
One of the most popular, delightful places to stop. The motorist enters this cool, spacious old brick Colonial house in which is combined the charm of the past and the convenience of modern times. In planning a trip to the Berkshires or White Mountains don't fail to stop a night at least, and see this charming old historic place and sample the delicious cooking. To avoid inconvenience and delay please write or telephone in advance for night's lodging, luncheon or dinner. The Inn is 47 miles from New York, on the fork of two trunk line automobile roads.
Telephone Croton Falls 122.
P. O. Somers, Westchester Co., N. Y.

PLAY GOLF!
Camp Whitman
SHORT RIDE TO
DUTCHER HOUSE
PAWLING, N. Y.
L. W. BLANKINSHIP (LESSEE.)

"The Highest Class Hotel in the Catskills."
New GRAND HOTEL
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, Altitude 2,500 ft.
Now Open. Climate Unequaled.
15 to 20 degrees cooler than N. Y. City. Perfect sanitary conditions. Cuisine and service highest standard. Pure spring water. Superior grill. Reasonable prices. Magnificent Ball Room. Symphony orchestra. Knabe Pianos used. Dancing afternoon and evening; instructors; prizes. Golf, tennis, billiards, pool, bowling. Oscar Hauter's superior saddle horses. Special rates for families.
Special attractions and inducements for the younger set.
HARRISON S. DOWNS, Prop., Highmount P. O., New York.

Hotel Marion
LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.
ATTRACTIONS:
The summer playground of the cultured and refined.
Fine motoring roads; delightful air; the regatta and water sports; golf; ninety per cent young people.
Trip by automobile or train is easy; enjoyable and inexpensive; illustrated booklet; itinerary of trip, giving approximate cost, sent free.
JOSEPH H. MARVEL.

Spend the Summer in the Clouds
2,000 Ft. Elevation. 100 miles from city.
CRAGSMOOR INN
High-class mountain inn, 100 miles from city; large private park; ideal for children; suites with private baths and sleeping porches. Guaranteed milk; ABSOLUTELY NO CANNED FOODS; all amusements; references required. Now open. Address ROBIN COMPTON, Cragsmoor, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS
Grand View Hotel
LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
All conveniences to meet the requirements of refined people; orchestra; elevator.
Cottages for Rent. WILL BUILD COTTAGES on approved plans under term lease. All out-of-door diversions. Send for circular.
M. B. MARSHALL, LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

THE REAL COUNTRY
THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.
45 minutes to 42d St. 70 acres, 500 ft. elevation; near station. Rates $9-$25. Suites with private baths. Music, dancing, tennis, horseback riding, boating, fishing—all the advantages of the Catskills within easy commuting distance. Sleeping porches. Bungalows. Booklet. Tel. 1165 White Plains.

THE REXMERE CLUB HOTEL
Stamford-in-the-Catskills, N. Y.
NOW OPEN. Finest Hotel in the Catskills. Golf, Tennis, Boating, Swimming Pool, Garage. 100 rooms, 40 bathrooms. Cottages.
C. W. PECK, Manager.

ISLAND HARBOR HOUSE NOW OPEN.
Quiet, homelike; on very shore Lake George. Offers everything desired in summer pleasures to lovers of woods and waters. In delightful, healthful climate of Adirondacks. Noted for home cooking. Write for Booklet.
B. W. CLIFTON Prop., Hague-on-Lake George, N. Y.

GRANT HOUSE,
Jefferson Heights, Catskill, N. Y.
Outdoor life at this ideal resort is unsurpassed. All sports on grounds. Good things to eat, well served. Boating and bathing. Orchestra and dancing. Fine bath suites. Capacity 300. Now open. Rates moderate.

THE KENMORE,
North White Lake, N.Y. Accommodates 100.
All Improvements. Tennis, Boating. Orchestra and Dancing.
Cuisine Unexcelled. Booklet.
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ADIRONDACK INN Elevation 1500 ft.; capacity 200; all modern conveniences and amusements; boating; golf; no flies or mosquitos. Write for booklet. C. T. Chamberlin, Mgr.
Sacandaga, N. Y.

WALTON LAKE INN,
Monroe, Orange County, New York.
Beautiful lake; 6 other lakes near. Mountain scenery. Boating, bathing, fishing, golf. Booklet. Mrs. J. R. Lynch.

The Glenbrook SHANDAKEN, N. Y. Accommodates 200.
Magnificent situation; large rooms; $12 up week. All sports. Dancing. Hospitality. Christian churches. Booklet.

SUNSET PARK INN HAINES FALLS, N. Y.
Golf. Tennis. Boating. Orchestra. Dancing.
Algonquin Hotel.—Saranac chain of lakes, Adirondack Mts.; opened June 10; booklet. Post Office address, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

$38 PER WEEK FOR 2 ROOM & MEALS.
AT BRIGHTON BEACH, N. Y.
OCEAN PARKWAY STATION.
HOTEL SHELBURNE OPEN ALL YEAR.
American and European Plans.
200 rooms, 75 private baths, running hot and cold water; every convenience and comfort; frequent social diversions; bathing, outdoor sports, dancing.

$7 SPECIAL WEEK-END RATE Sat. Dinner to Mon. Afternoon. ROOM AND MEALS.

SEA VIEW HOUSE
SAG HARBOR, L. I.
Open for the 18th successful season with all modern improvements and homelike. Table bountifully supplied from our own farm. Catering to automobile parties a specialty. Reached by the Long Island Railroad or the New York and New London Boat.
HOTEL WALTON, 70th St. & Col. Ave., Booking Office.

PROSPECT HOUSE
Shelter Island Heights, L. I., N. Y.
Golf, Tennis, Yachting. Bathing. Garage. Dance and Concert daily. Accommodates 300. Booklet B.

HOTEL CLIFTON, GOOD GROUND, L. I.—Superior table; garden vegetables, sea food; tennis, bathing, golf; $12.50 up. A. M. Welty.

Canoe Trips
Through Maine Woods
A Vacation you will never forget.
Paddling, shooting rapids, camping, salmon and trout fishing, exploring, in a
Wonderful Wilderness
Beautiful rivers, remote lakes, rapids, waterfalls. Every day crowded with new experiences.
Trips range from a few days to a full month. White or Indian guides, who furnish

Central Illinois Light Co.
First & Refunding Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds

Authorized by the State Public Utility Commission of Illinois.

Secured by a mortgage on entire property of the Company now owned or hereafter acquired, subject only to $2,566.00 underlying bonds which must be paid at maturity in 1922 and 1923. Earnings 2.77 times all bond interest charges.

Price to yield about 5.25%

For further information send for Circular No. A-83

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"Essentials of a Standard Public Utility Bond"

A simple and interesting discussion

Sent to investors on request for Booklet AG-21

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$150,000 City of Houston, Texas, 5's

Due serially February 15, 1939 to 1954

PRICES TO YIELD 4.50%

Eligible to secure Postal Savings Deposits

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43 Exchange Place, New York
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Toronto
4½% Gold Bonds
Principal and interest payable in New York
Due 1st July, 1921
Toronto is the capital of the province of Ontario, and is one of the most important financial, commercial and educational centres on this continent.

To yield 4.85%

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July Bond Circular

A comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.

Send for circular 90

Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Show More Resistance —Short Covering a Factor—Money Easier.

The stock market yesterday was not entirely free of the same sort of pressure to which it had been subjected for some days and which had resulted in a considerable decline in the general level of prices, but it offered more resistance to this pressure, and despite the continuance of a violent downward movement in United States Industrial Alcohol, the day's record of net changes showed very many advances. To this result recent bears contributed in considerable degree, for short covering played no small part in the course which the market took.

The appearance of what was taken to be banking support had a good deal to do with the decision of the bears to cover some of the sales which they had made earlier in the week. They were also impressed with the degree of resistance which not a few stocks in the list had shown to the downward tendency in the price level as a whole. Just as in former days when prices were rising and predictions were being freely made of still higher prices to come, so yesterday's prices, much under the market, were being suggested for some of the stocks which had suffered most in this week's selling. This was a clear enough indication of the activity of the bearish element, who themselves supplied some evidence of a belief on their part that they had dislodged most of the stock which was likely to be brought into the market through the exertion of the sort of pressure which the bears have put upon the list in the hope of accentuating the effect of the considerable amount of actual liquidation which the market has had to encounter.

In large part technical conditions and considerations were responsible for the greater steadiness of the list as a whole, but betterment in the money situation also had something to do with it. Call money was renewed at 4½ per cent. and loaned as low as 3½ per cent. before the day was over. That was in sharp contrast with the 6 per cent rate of two days ago. Time money was also easier, though fairly high rates were still being bid for special loans. The demand for accommodation on all industrials has, however, been met indirectly to a considerable extent by the liquidation of the last few days and by the accompanying marking down of prices in a number of stocks of the sort which need to be financed through special loans.

The receipt of more gold from Canada came as a reminder of the large contributions to this country's banking reserves which have been made in the shape of gold shipments by the European countries which are borrowing here. The French loan is now being looked for from day to day, though the formal announcement may be allowed to wait the return of the money market to an easier position. Unless the unexpected happens lower rates should come about as a result of the lending here of money attracted to New York by the recent advance in rates and in response to the return to market use of money temporarily withdrawn through the recent payment of Federal taxes. Other classes of money have become firmer in sympathy with the rise in the price of Stock Exchange loans, but the advance has been very slight in the sort of credit which the Federal Reserve banks are in a position to provide. The recent flurry in the money market, if it may be called that, has been accompanied by an advance of not more than a quarter of 1 per cent. in the rate on bank acceptances eligible for rediscount with the Reserve Bank.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
	Days.			
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond		4	4	4½
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4	4	4½
Dallas		4½	4½	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

	Agricul. Over 90.	Trade Acceptances. Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3	3	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	3½
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3	3½	3½
Richmond	5	3½	3½	4
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	3½	3½	3½
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3½
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 60 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2½@2⅜
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....3½@4⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
Call.			
5	3½	3½	4½
Time.			

60 days.....4 @4½ | 5 Months.....4½@4¾
90 days.....4 @4½ | 6 months.....4½@4¾
4 months.....4½@4¾

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days.....3¾
4 to 6 months.....4@4¼

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....4@4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75¼	$4.75⅝	$4.75¼	+ .00⅛
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	+ .00⅛
Francs—				
Demand	5.91	5.91⅛	5.91	+ .00⅛
Cables	5.90⅛	5.90⅝	5.90⅛	+ .00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	74.25	74.25	74.25	— .18⅝
Cables	74.31¼	74.31¼	74.31¼	— .18⅝

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.75⅛	4.76⅞
5.1826	Paris	5.91	5.90⅛
95.28	Berlin	74.25	74.31¼
5.1826	Switzerland	5.29	5.28⅛
19.296	Greece	19.37	19.42
61.45	Russia	30.75	30.85
5.1826	Italy	6.41½	6.40⅝
20.26	Austria	12.70	12.75
26.73	Scandinavia	28.10	28.20
19.29	Spain	20.20	20.30
40.19	Holland	41.43⅝	41.50
	China—		
	Hongkong	49.00	49.12½
	Shanghai	67.00	67.12½
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	33.00	....
32.44	Calcutta	33.00	....
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.50	50.62½
49.84	Yokohama	50.50	50.62½
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	50.25	50.37½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	42.70	42.80
32.44	Rio	24.68	24.83

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅝	$4.69⅝	$4.71¼	$4.69

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $533,890,900; balance, $29,332,883; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $413,343.

Domestic Exchanges.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 20c premium; Montreal, $3.43¾.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 29½d, unchanged; in New York, 61⅛c, up ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 47⅛@50½c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$3,796,992	$3,795,992
Ord. internal revenue	8,634,404	8,634,404
Income tax	4,857,124	4,857,124
Miscellaneous	1,799,323	1,799,323
Total receipts	$18,586,844	$18,586,844
Excess of ord. disbursements over ord. rcts.	6,814,920	6,814,920
Excess of total disbursements over total rcts.	1,228,572	1,228,572
Expenditures	25,401,764	25,401,764

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1916.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	526,556
Same day last year	468,672
Same day two years ago	360,043
Year to date	88,667,489
Same period last year	66,325,362
Same period in 1914	40,415,236

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
17⅞	18	2,300	Alaska Gold Mines	18	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅝
7⅞	8⅛	300	Alaska Juneau	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
21	21½	2,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	20¼	21½	20	21¼	+1
73	77½	1,000	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	71¼	74	71	74	+3
66¼	67¼	300	Am. Agricul. Chem.	66¼	67¼	66¼	67¼	+1
90⅝	91	24,700	Am. Beet Sugar	90¼	91½	89½	91	...
52½	53	3,100	Am. Can	52¾	52¾	51⅝	52⅝	...
108¼	100¼	100	Am. Can pf	100	109	109	109	...
53¼	53½	2,100	Am. Car & Fdry	53¼	53⅞	53¼	53¼	...
136	137	3,000	Am. Coal Products	137	137	133	136½	+ ½
53	53⅝	400	Am. Cotton Oil	53	53	53	53	— ¼
128	130	200	Am. Express	127½	128	127½	128	+1½
9¾	10	700	Am. Ft. & Leather	9½	10	9½	10	...
49¾	50¼	500	Am. H. & Leath. pf	49¾	50½	49¾	50¼	+ ⅛
29	29½	500	Am. Ice Securities	29	29½	29	29½	+ ⅛
18¾	19	400	Am. Linseed	18¾	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
42	43	300	Am. Linseed pf	42	42⅝	42	42⅝	— ⅛
62	63	3,700	Am. Locomotive	62	63	62	62¾	—1
99¾	100¾	200	Am. Locomotive pf	99	99¾	99¾	99¾	...
91¾	92	3,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	92	92⅝	91⅝	92⅛	+ ⅛
110¼	111½	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	111¼	111⅝	111½	111⅝	+ ⅛
92¼	93¼	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	92½	92½	92½	92½	+ ¾
...	...	200	Am. S. S.pf.A.s.30 f	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	...
84½	85½	200	Am. S. S.pf.B.s.30 f	84	84	84	84	...
45½	46	200	Am. Steel Fdries	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ⅛
109¾	110	1,600	Am. Sugar Ref	109½	110	108½	110	+ ½
64	65	100	Am. Tel. & Cable	60½	60¼	60½	60¼	...
129¼	129⅝	400	Am. Teleph. & Tel	129½	129½	129⅛	129⅛	...
205	207	700	Am. Tobacco	207¾	207¾	206	206	— ⅞
43	44	1,200	Am. Woolen	43⅛	43⅝	43	43¼	+ ⅛
93	95	100	Am. Woolen pf	93	95	95	95	+ ½
30½	31	4,700	Am. Zinc L. S	30¼	30⅞	30	30⅝	+1⅛
60	61⅜	500	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	61⅛	61½	61⅛	61⅜	+ ⅛
70¼	70¾	16,100	Anaconda Cop. Co	78	79⅜	77⅞	79¼	+ ⅝
98⅞	99	700	Atch., Top. & S. F	104¼	104⅞	104¼	104⅝	+ ⅛
112½	114	600	Atch. T. & S. F. pf	99	99	99	99	+ ¼
57¾	57½	100	Atlantic Coast Line	112	112	112	112	—1
62	62½	3,900	At., Gulf & W. I	57½	58¼	56	57½	—1¼
70	70½	600	At., Gulf & W. I.pf	61	61½	61	61½	...
104	108	9,200	Baldwin Loco	70¼	73	71	69¼	...
89¼	89½	200	Baldwin Loco. pf	105½	105¾	105¼	105¼	⅛
76½	77	1,500	Baltimore & Ohio	89	89½	88¾	89½	+ ½
1⅝	1¾	100	Balt. & O. pf. cash	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	...
85	86	800	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	...
55	57	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	— ⅛
62¼	62	100	Brown Shoe	54⅜	54⅝	54⅜	54⅝	—1⅞
17⅞	18¾	4,900	Butte & Superior	62	63¼	62	62⅝	+ ⅛
179	180	100	California Petrol	17⅝	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	—1¾
53¼	53½	900	Canadian Pacific	178⅜	179½	178⅜	179¼	+ ⅞
109½	110	1,600	Central Leather Co	53	53⅞	53	53⅞	+ ⅛
107	108	700	Central Leather pf	110¼	110¼	110	110	+ ⅛
61⅜	62¼	1,000	Chandler Motor	107½	107⅞	106¾	107⅞	+ ⅛
36⅜	36⅝	1,500	Chesapeake & Ohio	61¼	62	61	61⅞	+ ⅛
96⅜	97¼	100	Chi. Gt. Western pf	36½	36⅝	36⅛	36⅜	+ ⅛
130¼	130⅝	2,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	97	97¼	96½	96⅞	+ ⅛
128¼	129¼	100	Chi. M. & St. P. pf	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	+ ⅛
20	20¼	1,300	Chi. & Northwest	128¼	128½	128¼	128½	+ ⅛
20	20¼	14,700	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	20¼	20⅝	20	20	— ⅛
46¼	46¾	800	Chile Copper	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
81	82	8,300	Chino Copper	46¼	46½	46¼	46¼	...
42⅜	43	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	82	82	82	82	— ⅛
31	32	1,800	Col. Fuel & Iron	43	43	42⅜	42⅝	+ ⅛
41½	42	100	Col. & Southern	31	31	31	31	—2
182½	134	200	Comput. Tab. Rec	41¾	41¾	41	41	—1
97	100	700	Consolidated Gas	134	134	133	133	—1½
108	111	130	Continental Can	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	— ½
13⅜	14⅜	100	Continental Can pf	108½	108½	108½	108½	— ½
90	90¾	1,100	Corn Products Ref	14	14¼	13¾	13¾	— ¾
103	104	400	Corn Products R.pf	90	90	90	90	...
225	235	18,200	Crucible Steel	71	71⅝	69½	70½	—1
100	100	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	225	225	225	225	...
50	55	50	Do., odd lot	225	225	225	225	...
58¾	58⅝	8,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	229	229	229	229	...
94½	94½	1,650	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	53¼	59	57⅛	58⅝	+ ⅛
220	226½	100	Del., Lack. & West	94¼	94¼	94	94½	+ ⅛
150	151½	100	Del. & Hudson	226¾	228¾	226¼	226¾	—7½
34⅝	35⅜	1,625	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	151	151	151	151	— ⅛
136	137½	25	Detroit Edison Co	34½	35⅜	34⅝	34⅝	+ ¼
116	120	600	Detroit United Ry	136	136	136	136	...
108	111	100	Diamond Match	116	116	116	116	...
41¼	41⅝	4,300	Distillers' Secur	109	109	109	109	—2⅜
35⅜	35⅝	2,750	Erie	42	42	41¾	41⅝	— ¼
53¼	53⅝	700	Erie 1st pf	35⅝	36	35½	35⅝	+ ⅛
44½	45	100	Erie 2d pf	53	53⅝	53	53½	...
..	..	100	General Chemical	45	45	45	45	...
295	295	10	Do., odd lot	296	296	296	296	—3
166	166	400	General Electric	297	297	297	297	...
470	525	400	General Motors	165¾	165¾	165	165	—1
731¼	738	3,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	500	501	500	501	— ⅝
113¼	113⅝	100	Goodrich pf	73	73¼	72⅞	73½	+ ⅝
80	83	300	Granby Consol	113½	113½	113½	113½	...
118¾	119	1,400	Great Northern pf	80	81	80	80	—1
34¼	34¾	700	G. N. certs.ore prop	119	119	118¾	119	...
45	45½	2,000	Greene-Cananea	35	35	34¼	34¼	—1¾
79	100	100	Gulf States Steel	45	45⅝	44¾	45	+1
85	88	100	Gulf States S. 2d pf	78	78	78	78	...
104¼	104⅝	300	Illinois Central	85	85	85	85	—1
50⅜	50⅝	8,700	Inspiration Copper	104½	104⅝	104½	104½	— ⅜
107	107⅛	400	Interboro Consol	50¾	50⅞	50½	50⅝	+ ⅛
43⅛	43⅝	300	Int. Agricultural pf	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	...
113⅜	113⅝	500	Int. Harvester. N.J	45	45	45¼	45¼	—2⅞
22⅜	23	9,200	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	113½	114	113¼	113¼	+ ⅛
82	82½	61,900	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	22½	23¼	21⅞	22⅜	+ ⅝
45⅜	46	1,500	Int. Nickel	80¾	82⅞	79½	82⅝	+1⅞
13½	13½	500	Int. Paper	45⅞	45⅞	45⅝	45⅞	+ ⅛
81⅜	82	300	Int. Paper pf	13¾	13¾	13½	13½	...
80	82	100	Jewel Tea	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	— ⅜
45¼	45½	8,680	Kennecott Copper	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	+ ¼
126½	127¼	63	Kings Co. El.L.& P	45⅝	45⅝	45	45⅝	+ ⅛
68¼	70	700	Lackawanna Steel	126¼	126¾	126½	126½	...
13½	19½	100	Lake Erie & West	69	69	68¾	68¾	+ ¼
41½	42½	100	Lake Erie & W. pf	19	19	19	19	...
44¼	45	1,700	Lee Rubber & Tire	42¾	42¾	42¾	45	+ ⅜
78½	79	1,900	Lehigh Valley	45	45	44½	45	+ ⅜
37	38	100	Long Island	77¾	78⅝	77⅝	78½	+ ⅜
16	17½	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	37⅝	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜	— ¼
53	65	100	Loose-W. Bis.2d pf	17¼	17½	17½	17½	—2⅞
132⅜	133½	300	Louis. & Nash	59½	59½	59½	59½	...
74	74½	12,000	Maxwell Motors	133	133	132¾	132⅞	— ¼
85	87	400	Max. Motors 1st pf	74½	74½	72¾	74½	— ⅞
54½	55	900	Max. Motors 2d pf	85½	85½	85	85½	+1⅝
60	62	200	May Dept. Stores	54½	54⅝	54	54½	+1
98⅜	99¼	21,350	Mexican Petroleum	61¾	61¾	60½	60½	—1⅝
33⅞	33¾	2,000	Miami Copper	98¾	99½	98¾	99	+ ⅞
126	126½	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	33½	33½	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
126	126½	60	Do., odd lot	126½	126½	126½	126½	+1¼
64	64⅞	600	Missouri Pacific	126⅝	126⅝	126¼	126⅝	— ¼
65	65⅜	500	Do. trust rcts	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6½	— ¼
90	91	400	Montana Power	65⅛	65⅝	65⅛	65½	— ¼
80¼	82	18	Morris & Essex	89⅞	90	89⅞	90	—1
119¾	122	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	82	82	82	82	...
109	110	80	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	120	120	120	120	— ¾
22¾	23	700	Nat. Enam. & St. Co	109	109	109	109	...
63¾	64	400	Nat. Lead Co	22¾	23	22⅜	23	— ⅛
5⅝	5¾	100	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	63¾	63¾	63½	63½	— ⅛
16	16¼	200	Nevada Con. Cop	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
128	129	400	N. Y. Air Brake	16½	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
103⅛	104	2,300	N. Y. Central	125½	125½	125¼	125¼	+ ¼
60⅝	61⅜	500	N. Y., N. H. & H	103½	104¼	103½	103½	...
114¾	115	4,000	Norfolk & Western	60¾	61¼	60⅝	61	+ ⅛
112¾	112¾	3,100	Northern Pacific	130¼	130¼	129⅝	130	— ⅛
20	22	200	Pacific Mail	112¼	112¼	112	112	— ⅛
99¼	99½	100	Pac.M. pf. sub. rcts	19½	20⅛	19½	20½	+1
99	99	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	99	99	99	99	— ⅛
35½	35½	100	Penn. R. R.	57½	57⅝	57⅜	57⅝	— ⅛
57½	57⅝	100	People's Gas, Chi	101½	101⅝	101¼	101⅜	+ ⅛
38⅛	38⅜	100	Philadelphia Co	38½	38½	38½	38½	+ ⅜
43¾	43¾	800	Pressed Steel Car	45¾	45¾	44	44	—1
99½	99½	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	...
130	130	100	Public Service N. J	130	130	130	130	— ⅞
161	161	200	Pullman Co	161	161	161	161	—1
42⅜	42⅝	300	Quicksilver	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
21¾	21¾	1,300	Railway Steel Sp	42⅝	42⅝	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅛
21¼	21½	30,100	Ray Con. Copper	21¼	21½	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
96⅜	97¼	100	Reading	96⅜	97¼	96½	96½	+ ⅜
42¼	44	700	Reading 1st pf	42½	42½	42½	42½	...
43¼	44	500	Rep. Iron & Steel	43⅜	43⅝	43⅛	43⅜	— ⅛
16⅝	17	500	St. L. & S. F. w. i	17	17¼	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
32	33	300	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
6½	6⅝	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
136	136	100	Seaboard Air Line	16	16	16	16	— ⅛
37½	38	100	Seab. Air Line pf	38	38	38	38	— ½
187½	188⅜	600	Sears, Roeb. & Co	187¾	187¾	187	187	...
25	25¼	1,200	Shattuck-Arizona	24⅝	25¼	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
43	43	400	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	45	45	44	44	— ⅛
97½	97⅞	1,800	Southern Pacific	97¼	97⅝	97½	97½	...
115	118	100	So. P. R. Sugar pf	116¾	116½	116½	116½	—3½
24	24½	3,500	Southern Railway	23¾	24¼	23⅜	24¼	+ ⅜
68¼	69½	500	Southern Ry. pf	68¼	68¾	68¼	68¼	+ ½
..	..	900	Standard Mill. rgts	1½	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
126½	126¾	20,700	Studebaker Co	127¼	128	125¾	126¾	— ⅞
30¼	30½	1,900	Tennessee Copper	30⅝	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	— ⅞
188	190	100	Texas Co	190	190	190	190	+1¼
66	66	20	Third Avenue	65½	65½	65½	65½	...
95	100	100	Underwood Typew	100	100	100	100	...
5½	5¾	700	Union B. & P. Co	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
35	37	1,000	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	35½	36½	35½	36⅛	+ ⅛
138	138¼	7,400	Union Pacific	137½	138⅜	137½	138⅛	+ ⅝
82½	82⅝	200	Union Pacific pf	82⅝	82⅞	82⅝	82⅝	+ ⅝
152	153	8,900	United Fruit Co	153¼	153½	150	152½	—2¼
9½	10	100	United Rys. Invest	10	10	10	10	+ ½
101	101½	36,400	U. S. C. I. P. & F	18¾	18¾	18½	18½	+ ⅛
52½	53	1,100	U. S. Indus. Alco	112	113½	99½	101	—10½
109¾	110	200	U. S. Rubber	52¾	52¾	52¼	52⅜	+ ⅛
67½	67⅞	1,100	U. S. Sm., R. & M	106¾	110	100¾	110	...
84½	84⅝	86,650	U. S. Steel	67¼	68	67	67½	+ ⅛
117⅝	118	300	U. S. Steel pf	84¾	84⅝	83⅞	84⅜	+ ⅛
75¼	75½	2,100	Utah Copper	117⅝	117⅞	117⅜	117⅝	...
17¼	17⅝	200	Utah Securities	75¼	75½	74¾	75¼	...
13⅝	14	200	Wabash	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	...
50¼	50⅝	2,700	Wabash pf. A	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
27¼	27½	2,300	Wabash pf. B	49¼	50⅜	49¼	50⅜	+ ⅜
126	132	100	Wells Fargo Exp	27½	28	27½	27½	...
28	29	500	Western Maryland	127¼	127½	127¼	127¼	— ⅜
92¼	93½	200	Western Union Tel	28	28½	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
55¾	55⅞	5,400	Westingh. E. & M	93	93	93	93	...
5½	5¾	1,900	Wheeling & L. E	53¼	56¼	54⅞	55⅝	...
15½	16½	200	W. & L. E. 1st pf	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¾	— ⅛
71	71¼	15,600	Willys-Overland	15	15	15	15	—2½
105¾	106	1,100	Willys-Overland pf	73	74¾	71¼	72¼	—2¼
50	51⅝	1,800	Wisconsin Central	106	106¾	106	106	— ¼
				49	51	49	50	+1½

LONDON MARKET YIELDS.

Undertone Good, but Money Stringency Affects Prices.

LONDON, July 12.—The stock market maintained a good undertone today, but fears of a money stringency with talk of an early rise in the bank rate further affected gilt-edged securities, as funds naturally will be employed at higher rates in the money market.

Consols, war loans and Indian stocks declined, but Argentine and home trade attracted attention, the latter on dividend anticipation. Oil and textile shares were firm, while profit-taking depressed Russian mines.

American securities were easy in the forenoon, but closed a shade harder. Money and discount rates were firm on New York advices.

Paris Bourse Is Quiet.

PARIS, July 12.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 64 francs 25 centimes

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COMPANIES' AGENTS ADVISE THE INSURED

No Danger from Dishonest Brokers if Check Is Made Out Direct.

FEW IN THE BUSINESS NOW

Representatives of Largest Concerns Tell How Policy Holders Can Be Sure of Protection.

Representatives of some of the leading fire insurance companies of this country and Europe suggested yesterday several simple ways in which insured persons might prevent dishonest insurance brokers from appropriating premiums and thus causing the cancellation of their policies. They discussed these precautionary measures after reading in THE NEW YORK TIMES the story of an insured person who had been compelled to pay his premium a second time because his broker failed to forward it to the insurance company. The State Insurance Department had informed him that he had no redress against the insurance company inasmuch as the law regarded the insurance broker as the agent of the insured.

It was suggested that checks for the amount of the premium could be made payable to the insurance companies. If the insured had no bank account he could send a money order or otherwise deal direct with the insurance offices. The companies' representatives said they knew the law did not hold them responsible for the actions of the insurance broker, and they therefore recommended that persons desiring insurance take pains to deal through honest brokers.

Large department stores and real estate interests were cited among customers who dealt usually through brokers, but always took the precaution of sending the checks for premiums made payable to the insurance company and not to the broker.

"The article in THE TIMES has described very accurately a situation that is not uncommon in the insurance business," said C. W. Sparks of Fred S. James & Co., 123 William Street, who is metropolitan manager for the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford; National Union Fire Insurance Company, Pittsburgh, and the General Fire Assurance Company and Urbaine Fire Insurance Company, both of Paris. "There are a great many dishonest insurance brokers just as there are dishonest men in every kind of business, and we have had trouble with them. As a rule, however, the brokers are trustworthy, and they can render valuable services to the insured as well as to the companies."

Milton W. Colborn of T. Y. Brown & Co., 77 William Street, metropolitan manager for the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company and the Glens Falls Fire Insurance Company, said that conditions as described in THE TIMES were not so prevalent now as they used to be.

"We are not dealing with that class of brokers now," said Mr. Colborn. "The best safeguard against the swindler who appropriates the premiums paid through him is to draw the check to the company. We have gotten a good deal of direct business through dishonest brokers, because the insured, when once swindled, would not deal through brokers a second time."

Few dishest brokers were known at the offices of the Sun Insurance Company of London, 54 Pine Street. The Atlas Assurance Company of London and the Phoenix Assurance Company, Ltd., of London, both having local offices at 100 William Street, had no ground for complaint against insurance brokers. Customers who are suspicious of brokers could send their checks payable to the insurance company or they could deal directly with them, it was said at these offices.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Many of the prominent stocks recorded sharp declines in the early dealings on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The uncovering of stop loss orders helped to bring additional stock upon the market. At the lower levels short covering was conducted on a large scale, with prices rallying in a somewhat irregular fashion later on.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
60	Alaska Gold	18	18¼	18	18¼
90	Allis-Chalmers	20⅝	21¼	20	21
10	Allis-Chalm's pf	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼
2,780	Am. Beet Sugar	90⅞	91½	88⅝	90½
280	American Can	52	52⅞	52	52⅝
70	Am. Car & F	53¾	53¾	53⅜	53⅜
50	Am. Hide & L.	10	10	10	10
780	Am. Locomotive	62	63	61¾	62¾
670	Am. Smelting	91½	92½	91¼	92⅛
5	Am. Tel. & T.	129⅞	129⅞	129⅝	129⅝
120	American Zinc	30¼	30⅝	30½	30⅜
2,620	Anaconda	78⅞	79⅜	78½	79½
40	At., T. & S. F.	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
870	Baldwin Loco	70⅜	71¼	69⅞	70
75	Balt. & Ohio	88⅞	89⅜	88¼	89⅛
40	Brooklyn R. T.	85½	85½	85¾	85⅞
20	Brunswick Dock	7	7	7	7
240	Butte & Sup	62	63¼	62	62⅜
40	California Pet	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
45	Can Pacific	178⅜	179¼	178⅜	179¼
70	Cent. Leather	53½	53¾	53¼	53⅜
30	Ches. & Ohio	61⅜	62	61⅜	62
90	C., M. & St. P.	97¼	97¼	97	97
40	C., R. I. & P.	20⅛	20¼	20	20
70	Chino Copper	46½	46⅝	46⅜	46⅜
100	Col. Fuel & I.	42	43	42	43
40	Corn Products	14¼	14¼	14	14
1,620	Crucible Steel	70⅛	71⅝	70¼	70⅝
10	Den. & R. G.pf.	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
240	Dist. Securities	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
350	Erie	35½	36⅛	35¼	35⅝
240	Goodrich Co	73¼	73⅝	72⅞	73⅝
70	Gt. North'n Ore	34⅝	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜
140	Inspiration Cop.	50⅜	50⅝	50⅜	50⅜
40	Interboro Con	16⅜	16¾	16⅜	16⅜
210	Int. Mer. Mar.	22⅜	23	22⅜	23
7,470	Int. Mer. M. pf.	81	82⅞	79⅞	82⅛
110	Int. Nickel	45¼	45⅝	45¼	45⅝
650	Kenn. Copper	45⅝	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝
20	Lack. Steel	69½	69½	69½	69⅞
340	Max. Motor	74	74½	72⅝	73½
2,670	Mexican Pet	98½	99½	96⅝	98⅝
270	Miami Copper	33	33⅛	33	33
20	Nat. En. & St.	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝
70	N. Y. Central	103⅞	103⅞	103¼	103⅝
60	Nor. Pacific	112⅝	112⅝	111¾	112¼
40	Ry. St. Spg	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
20	Ray Copper	21¼	21⅜	21¼	21⅜
3,790	Reading	97	97⅜	95⅞	96⅜
70	So. Pacific	97½	97⅝	97¼	97⅝
50	So. Railway	24½	24½	24¼	24¼
1,900	Studebaker	127⅜	127⅞	125½	126½
70	Tenn. Copper	30½	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜
920	Union Pacific	137⅜	138⅛	137½	138⅛
370	United Fruit	153⅜	153⅝	150¼	152⅝
2,810	U. S. Ind. Alc.	111⅝	113⅜	99⅜	102⅝
170	U. S. Rubber	52⅛	52½	52⅛	52⅜
40	U. S. Sm. & R.	66	68¼	66	68¼
5,780	U. S. Steel	84½	84⅞	84	84½
220	Utah Copper	75¾	75⅞	75¾	75⅞
10	Wab. pf., A	49¾	49¾	48¾	49⅛
275	Westing. Elec.	55	56	55	55⅝
	MINING STOCKS.				
500	Atlanta	.11	.11	.11	.11
150	Belmont	4.12½	4.12½	4.12½	4.12½
500	Florence	.43	.43	.43	.43
1,100	Gold'd Merg	.06	.06½	.06	.06½
300	Halifax	.70	.70	.70	.70
500	Kewanas	.10¾	.10¾	.10½	.10½
300	Midway	.18	.18	.18	.18
400	Round Mount.	.45	.45	.45	.45
300	Union Cons	.78	.79	.78	.79

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The New York Stock Exchange Committee on Securities has admitted to the list Worthington Pump and Machine Railway Corporation voting trust certificates for preferred stock "A," preferred stock, and common stock. The Exchange has received notice of the proposed increase in capital stock of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey from $25,000,000 to $50,000,000.

New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company has declared the regular dividend of 3 per cent. and an extra dividend of 2 per cent. on its capital stock, payable July 24 to stock of record July 14.

Fajardo Sugar Company has declared the regular dividend of 2½ per cent., payable Aug. 1, and an extra dividend of 10 per cent., of which 5 per cent. is payable Aug. 1 and 5 per cent payable Sept. 1, to stockholders of record July 15.

Stacy & Braun, in conjunction with Blake Bros. & Co., offer a new issue of $440,000 City of Syracuse 4½ per cent., serially maturing, bonds.

A. A. Housman & Co. are offering 3 per cent. French rentes, 5 per cent. French Victory Loan, and 5½ per cent. Russian Internal Loan of 1916.

The Pennsylvania Traffic Company of Philadelphia declared yesterday a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., an increase of 1 per cent. over the prevailing rate for the last few years. The books do not close.

Despite advances in the cost of labor and raw materials the earnings of National Enamel and Stamping Company, from figures now at hand for the first six months of the current year, were at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the outstanding common stock, as compared with about 3 per cent. carried to surplus for the complete 1915 fiscal year.

STEEL DEMAND KEEPS UP.

Heavy Foreign Orders Likely to Continue for Months.

Foreign orders continue to supply the outstanding features of current demand in the steel trade. Russia has taken a great deal and is looking for much more. Other countries among the Allies are also buying largely. The chief domestic orders of the last week have come from the agricultural implement makers. In its issue of today The Iron Age says:

The buying of the allied countries is heavy, and promises to be so for months. Russia's tonnages are spectacular. Her much-announced rail orders, as now rounded up, represent fully 365,000 tons, and more rails are wanted. In fact, the question is how much our mills can guarantee to deliver by the middle of 1917. Lackawanna, Cambria, and Bethlehem mills share these orders with the Steel Corporation. The Russian rails were high priced, but the $52 widely published includes spikes and splice bars.

The French Government asks for 20,000 tons additional rails. Great Britain, after putting 50,000 tons on the Steel Corporation's books in the last three months, still seeks more, and, with Canadian mills trying to buy rail blooms on this side, it is a question how much they can take of the 30,000-ton inquiry that has just come from the Canadian Pacific.

The other striking feature in export trade is 165,000 tons of barb wire for Russia, just closed by the Steel Corporation. This has long hung over the market. The Allies are still trying to place 100,000 tons of barb wire in addition to a round lot wanted for Italy.

Indications are that the July output of the mills will fall below the June rate, as the Fourth of July shut-down stretched out to forty-eight hours in some cases, and hot weather is now cutting down production. These factors are offsetting some of the new steel capacity scheduled to come in from time to time.

The Iron Trade Review publishes this summary of the trade situation:

Wherever there are any openings through the slowing up of domestic demand, foreign tonnages quickly fill the gaps. There are, however, very few opportunities of this character, for home buyers are taking out steel at a maximum rate. New steel business in July to date has been in excess of that in June. It is impossible to detect any structural weakness in the market from end to end despite the high level of current prices, which demonstrates the wonderful absorptive power of prevailing conditions. Foreign buying of pig iron is going along actively, and this remains the most vigorous side of the market, as domestic consumers are showing little interest.

Among the orders placed by agricultural implement makers was one for 80,000 tons, which went to the Steel Corporation. This was taken at 2.35 cents, Pittsburgh, for bars, and 2.60 cents for small shapes. This price for bars was 0.15 cents under the figure for which most mills have held out.

Willys-Overland on 12% Basis.

The Willys-Overland Company, which recently reduced the par value of its shares to $25 by exchanging four shares of new stock for one of old, declared a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent yesterday, placing the issue on a 12 per cent. basis. The company also declared a stock dividend of 10 per cent. for the common stock. The cash dividend is payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 24. Of the stock dividend, 5 per cent. will be distributed Oct. 2 and 5 per cent April 2, 1917.

Corporation Tax Receipts Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 12.—A report of the Tax Department to the Governor shows that the collections of the Corporation Tax Bureau in the first nine months of the current year show an increase of $800,401 over the same months of last year. The special franchise valuations in the first nine months of the current year show an increase of $50,939,160 over the same period of last year.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	126	128	126	128
American Cigar pf	99	100	99	100
Conley Foil	800	840	800	840
J. S. Young	150	155	150	155
J. S. Young pf	103	110	103	110
Johnson T. F. & M.	120	140	120	140
MacAndrews & F.	174	175	174	175
MacAndrews & F. pf.	100	101	100	101
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	500	510	500	510
R. J. Reynolds Tob. pf.	121	124	121	123

INDORSES RESERVE ACT.

F. I. Schwedtmann of National City Bank Says It Makes for Elasticity.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., July 12.—Speaking to the National Fertilizer Association in convention at Hot Springs today on the need of co-operation between the manufacturer and banker, F. I. Schwedtmann of the National City Bank, New York, said in part:

"Safety, uniformity, and elasticity are the three props upon which a successful currency system must rest. The last of these essentials was acquired when the Federal Reserve act was passed enabling national banks to establish branches in foreign countries.

"The new problems that have risen at home and abroad have opened up new possibilities, but have laid new responsibilities upon American manufacturers and bankers. There must be greater co-operation between bankers and manufacturers and bankers if we are to secure better control of our home markets. At the same time sound national politics in tariff legislation, in merchant marine and railway transportation are needed."

Two hundred and fifty manufacturers are attending the convention.

GAS MERGER PLANNED.

Cities Service Company Makes Offer to Two Smaller Concerns.

Through Henry L. Doherty & Co. the Cities Service Company has offered to buy the stock of the Lincoln Gas and Electric Company and the Electric Bond Deposit Company, issuing its own securities in payment. The offer for the Lincoln Company stock provides for an exchange of 35-100ths of a share of 6 per cent. preferred and 7-100ths of a share of the common stock of the Cities Service Company for each share of Lincoln. For each share of preferred stock of the Bond Deposit Company is offered one share of Cities Service Company 6 per cent. preferred.

The provilege of making these exchanges extends until Aug. 1, and conversion will be made as of that date. Both offers are contingent upon their acceptance by holders of 75 per cent. of the stock of the smaller companies.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1926	97¼	98¼	5.20
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15, '16	100	100⅛	3.95
Argen. Govt. Disc.		Feb. 21, '17	98⅜	98½	5.30
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15, '17	100⅛	100⅜	5.30
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15, '20	100¼	100⅝	5.65
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99½	100½	4.90
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99½	100½	4.65
City of Q'bec	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Q'bec	5	Apr., 1920	99⅜	100⅜	4.80
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100	100⅛	4.80
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅜	101⅛	3.93
Italian Govt.	5	Oct. 15, '16	99⅝	100⅛	5.00
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	98⅜	99⅛	5.10
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	105½	107½	4.75
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct. 15, '16	100⅛	101⅛	1.50
Norweg. Gov.	6	Oct., 1917	101½	103	3.75
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99⅛	100½	...
Prov. of N. B.	5	Dec., 1919	99⅛	100⅛	4.90
G. of N'f'l'd	5	July, 1919	99	99½	5.20
Prov. of Sask.	5	Feb., 1918	99	99⅛	5.00
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1918	100½	101¼	2.65
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1919	99	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.45
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100	101	4.90
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99¼	100⅛	5.75
Am. S. T. Co.	5	Jan. 15, '19	98	98⅝	5.85
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	99⅜	99½	4.54
Am. Thread	4	Jan., 1919	87⅜	88⅜	4.50
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.06
A., T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	101⅛	101⅜	3.45
A. V. R. L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	101⅛	102⅛	5.50
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅞	100⅛	4.95
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	98⅝	99⅛	5.40
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2, '24	101⅛	101⅜	5.80
C. P. R. & L.	5	May, 1918	102⅛	103⅛	3.50
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	97⅛	98⅛	4.40
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99¼	99⅝	5.35
Chicago Elev.	5	July, 1916	90	95	...
Cities Service.	7	May, 1918	102	102⅜	...
Den. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1917	101	101⅜	...
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1, '18	96	98	7.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	100¾	101⅛	3.98
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	99⅞	100⅛	4.90
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	98½	99½	5.35
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1919	100⅛	100⅜	4.50
Inter. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	101⅜	101⅝	3.95
L. Gas & El.		Apr., 1918	100½	101½	5.75
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	101	101½	5.45
Min. Gen. E.	5	June, 1917	101	...	3.00
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1916	97⅛	99	...
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	96	98¼	7.50
Morgan. & W. S.	5	Dec., 1918	99½	100	5.00
N. Y. N. H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	99⅜	100	4.55
N. Y. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99⅜	100	6.00
Nor. S. Pow.	5	Apr. 1, '41	98⅜	99½	5.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15, '21	100¼	100⅜	4.30
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	99⅜	100¼	4.90
Rem. A. Un.					
Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 19, '19	96⅜	97¼	6.20
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅛	100½	4.12
U. Ry. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	98½	99¼	5.30
U. S. F. S. Co.	5	Apr., 1918	98½	100½	5.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100¼	100½	4.70
Whouse El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100¼	101	4.15
W. F. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100¼	101⅛	4.90
Win. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	98⅜	98¾	5.87
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.30
Winn. E. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	100¾	101	5.45

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CANADIAN NORTHERN— 1916. Increase.
1st week of July..... $885,100 $436,700

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—
1st week of July..... 656,640 28,805

CHI., INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—
1st week of July..... 158,822 29,906

DELAWARE & HUDSON for May—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	$2,253,968	$1,879,409	$1,897,438
Net aft. taxes	735,810	643,031	630,704
11 mos. gross	28,691,064	20,787,936	21,124,806
Net aft. taxes	8,231,295	6,672,577	6,438,750

GREAT NORTHERN for May—

Gross	6,917,571	4,801,732	5,987,137
Net aft. taxes	2,086,146	1,000,382	1,858,135
11 mos. gross	74,100,014	51,889,679	70,730,348
Net aft. taxes	29,831,396	24,016,730	22,817,769

RUTLAND RAILROAD for May—

Gross	863,104	806,438	811,144
Net aft. taxes	112,905	78,874	40,472
Gross, 5 mos.	1,629,230	1,398,147	1,362,798
Net aft. taxes	402,765	257,452	131,224

Public Utility.

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER for May—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$408,275	$478,782	$19,543
Net after tax.	312,641	285,594	27,047
Total income	321,777	290,531	31,246
Surp. aft. chg.	191,371	177,798	13,573
5 mos. gross	2,417,062	2,303,206	113,857
Net after tax.	1,483,048	1,380,608	122,440
Total income	1,538,858	1,400,218	138,640
Surp. aft. chg.	912,911	853,646	59,265

Industrial.

LACKAWANNA STEEL CO. for the quarter ended June 30—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Total net earn.	$4,061,038	$1,152,085	$2,898,989
Int. and rent.	470,022	340,334	*35,312
Balance	3,581,012	846,711	2,934,301
Deprec., &c.	513,788	378,327	135,412
Net profit	3,067,274	268,384	2,798,889
Unfill. orders, (gross tons)	932,857	288,979	648,878

Six months ended June 30:

Total net earn.	7,208,627	1,351,888	5,946,738
Int. and rent.	974,043	1,034,051	*59,408
Balance	6,533,084	317,837	6,006,147
Deprec., &c.	1,005,642	615,212	390,430
Net profit	5,318,342	†297,375	5,615,717

*Decrease. †Deficit.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.40 4.20
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4	@4½	4.38 4.23
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5		4.65 4.25
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½		4.55 4.35
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½		4.55 4.35
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½		4.32 4.12
Chi., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½@5		5.30 4.70
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5		4.55 4.30
C. C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5		4.75 4.45
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½		4.30 4.15
Erie	1916-'23	4½@5		4.62 4.40
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4	@5	4.55 4.30
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5		4.35 4.20
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5		4.55 4.15
Mo., K. & Texas	1916-'23	5		5.80 4.80
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5		5.80 4.80
N. Y. C. Lines	1916-'23	4½@5		4.80 4.80
Norfolk & West	1916-'24	4½		4.35 4.15
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6		4.95 4.35
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1916-'28	4	@4½	4.35 4.05
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5		5.80 4.70
Seaboard A. L.	1916-'23	5		4.75 4.35
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½		4.35 4.20
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½@5		4.65 4.35

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	39.00	....	39.00	....
Lead	6.45	....	6.45	....
Spelter	0.12½	....	0.12½	....
Antimony	15.00	....	15.50	....
Quicksilver	$33.00	....	$33.00	....
Aluminum	*58.00	60.00	*58.00	60.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	19.75	20.25	19.75	20.25

*Nominal.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £ s. d.	Tuesday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	93 0 0	88 0 0
Copper, futures	91 0 0	86 0 0
Tin, spot	169 10 0	168 10 0
Tin, futures	170 0 0	169 0 0
Spelter	45 0 0	44 0 0
Lead	28 0 0	28 0 0

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Ahmeek	91⅝	92	91½	92
37	Alaska Gold	18	18	17⅝	18
100	Allouez	50	50	58½	58½
985	Am. Zinc	30	31	30	30⅝
675	Am. Zinc pf	61	61½	60	61½
840	Ariz. Com'l	8¼	8½	8¼	8¼
100	Butte & Bal	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
162	Butte & Sup	61¼	63⅞	61¼	63⅝
268	Cal. & Arizona	98½	99⅛	98	99⅛
15	Cal. & Hecla	520	520	520	520
10	Centennial	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
886	Copper Range	55	55⅝	55	55¼
125	Daly-West	21	21⅜	21	21⅛
50	East Butte	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜
135	Franklin	6⅛	6⅛	6	6
40	Granby	80	81	80	81
25	Greene-Can	45	45¼	45	45¼
40	Hancock	12	12	12	12
10	Island Crk. pf	80½	80½	80½	80½
55	Isle Royale	26	26	26	26
50	Karr Lake	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
300	Keweenaw	4	4	3¾	4
60	Lake	11	11¼	11	11
15	Miami	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
300	Michigan	3	3	2½	2½
155	Mohawk	79	80½	79	80
10	New Arcadian	5	6	5	6
120	New Idria	12	12	12	12
285	North Butte	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝
100	Old Colony	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
20	Old Dominion	61¼	61¼	61	61¼
80	Osceola	80	83	80	83
110	Pond Creek	12½	12½	12½	12½
130	Quincy	81	83	81	83
105	Santa Fe	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
295	Shannon	8¼	8¾	7⅞	7⅞
120	St. Mary's	72	72	72	72
550	Sup. & Boston	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
190	Trinity	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
500	Tuolumne	35c	35c	35c	35c
1,495	U. S. Smelter	67	68¾	66¼	67⅛
830	U. S. Sm. pf.	50½	50½	49¾	50
50	Utah Apex	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	Utah Con	12⅞	12⅞	12	12⅝
5	Utah Copper	75½	75½	75½	75½
1,010	Utah Metal	7¼	7¼	7	7
200	Winona	4¼	5	4¼	5
45	Wolverine	52	52	51½	51½

RAILROADS.

136	Boston Elev	77	77	74	74
931	Boston & Maine	46	46	44	44⅝
20	Fitch. pf	79	79	79	79
30	Mass. Elec. pf	32½	32½	32	32
20	New Haven	61	61	60¾	61
8	West End	58	58	58	58
65	West End pf	70	70	70	70

MISCELLANEOUS.

55	Am. Ag. Ch. pf	99½	99½	99½	99½
5	Amoskeag	70	70	70	70
16	Amoskeag pf	99	99	99	99
96	Am. Pneu

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
50 Am. Lithographic Pfd.
200 Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Pfd.
50 Crex Carpet Common
25 Franklin Insurance
25 Fidelity Phenix Insurance
100 Great Northern Paper
25 German American Insurance
50 H. W. Johns-Manville Com.
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
100 New York Transfer
25 North River Insurance
100 New York Shipbuilding
100 Remington Typewriter Com.
100 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 American Brass
50 American Thermos Bottle
50 Alaska Steamship
100 Buckeye Pipe Line
300 Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Pfd.
25 Chatham & Phenix Bank
100 Great Northern Paper
100 H. W. Johns-Manville Pfd.
20 Home Insurance
20 Hanover Insurance
25 Lawyers Mortgage
50 Midland Securities
100 New York Shipbuilding
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Further Recession in Prices in Many of the Curb Stocks—A Few Record Gains.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 305,198 shares of stocks and $189,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 68,679; oil, 56,944, and mining, 184,575. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
11,050	‡Aetna Explos.	10½	11	9½	10
3	Atlantic Steel.	60	60	60	60
100	‡Butler Chem..	4	4	4	4
300	Can. Nat. Gas.	1½	1½	1½	1½
275	‡Car. L. & P..	4	4¼	4	4¼
300	Charcoal Iron..	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
300	Charcoal I. pf.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
860	Chevrolet Mot.	215	219	*213	215
200	Corp.of R.& H.	4½	4¾	3¾	4½
800	Driggs-Seab'ry.	104	108	100	100
1,100	‡Emerson Mot.	4½	4½	3¾	4
300	Emerson Phon.	11	11¼	11	11¼
200	Essex Motors..	68	70	68	70
100	Gas, W. & W.	43½	43½	43½	43½
1,500	Grant M. Car..	11½	11½	10¾	10¾
100	H. & B. Car..	35½	35½	35½	35½
125	Holly Sugar...	49	49	48	48
5	Holly Sug. pf.	96	96	96	96
500	Hupp Motors..	7¾	7¾	7	7¼
800	Inter. Rubber.	*13½	*13½	12½	12¾
2,006	‡Joplin Ore S..	3	3	2½	2½
1,400	Kapo Mfg. Co.	6	6	5¾	5¾
200	Kath. Br. pf..	23	23	21	21
1,000	‡Lake T. Boat	8½	8½	7¾	8
100	‡L.T.B. 1st pf.	9	9	9	9
500	Manh. Trans..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	Marconi of Am.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
1,000	‡Maxim Mun..	5½	5½	5	5¼
5,600	‡Midvale Steel	60½	61½	59¾	61¼
600	Mitchell M.w.i.	66½	67	66	67
350	Peerless T. & M. Corp....	*25	25	*23	24
100	‡Poole Eng. & Mach. Co....	95	95	90	90
850	‡Pullman V. C.	2¾	2¾	2¼	2¾
180	‡Pull. V. C. pf.	5¾	5½	5¼	5½
500	‡Saxon M. C..	78	78	77	77
230	Sp'gf'ld Body.	75	75	73	74
50	Sp'gf'ld B. pf.	117	117	117	117
500	‡St. Joseph L.	15¾	15¾	15	15
1,800	‡Stut. Motor..	61	61¾	61	61¾
1,200	Subm. Boat, v. t. ctfs.....		34½	33½	33½
500	‡Tobacco Prod.	41	42	41	42
1,000	‡U. S. L. & H.	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜
500	‡U.S.L.& H.pf.	6	6	6	6
600	U. S. SS. Co..	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
1,600	Unicorn Film.	1	1¼	1	1¼
15,000	‡Un. Motors...	68½	69¼	68	68¾
1,200	United Zinc...	6¾	6¾	6	6¾
4,300	White Motors.	58¾	58¾	52½	58¾
1,500	World Film C., v. t. ctfs....	⅞	1	⅞	⅞
800	‡Zinc Con. Co.	4¼	4¼	4	4¼

STANDARD OIL GROUP.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
17	Ill. Pipe Line.	170	169	170	+ 1
22	Prairie Pipe L.	225	222	222	+ 7
20	S. Oil of N. J.	526	525	526	..
15	S. Oil of N. Y.	206	205	205	− 1
20	Vacuum Oil....	270	269	270	+ 5

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	‡‡Alberta Pet., Ltd., (pros.).	56	56	55	55
650	‡Barnet O.&G.	3	3½	3	3
1,000	‡‡Century Pet., (a prospect)..	59	61	59	61
1,500	‡Cosden & Co., (oil ref.).....	24¾	24¾	24¼	24½
4,500	‡Cosden O.& G.	14¾	14¾	13¼	14
1,000	‡Cosden O.& G. pf.	5¼	5¼	5	5
700	‡Federal Oil...	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
700	‡Ind. Petrol'm.	10¾	10¾	10	10¾
5,500	†Kenova Oil, (a prospect)	64	64	58	62
3,800	‡‡Midwest Oil..	46	46	44	45
100	Midwest Ref....	64½	64½	64½	64½
3,000	‡Muskogee Ref.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
1,500	‡‡N. Y.-Okla. Oil.....	85	87	85	86
7,000	‡‡Okla. Prod. & Refining	10	12	10	12
600	Penn. Gasoline	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7¾
9,800	‡Prudential O. & G.....	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Savoy Oil	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
100	‡Sinclair Oil...	44	44	44	44
5,900	‡‡Texas Mex. Petroleum ..	70	71	70	70
6,000	‡Un. West. Oil	1⅝	1⅝	1¼	1¼
1,100	‡Victoria Oil...	1⅝	1⅝	*1⅛	1¼

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
9,000	††Alaska-W ..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	††Atlanta.....	11	11	11	11
12,000	‡Ad. Silver....	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
3,800	‡Ala.-B. C. M. Prospects....	65	65	63	64
5,000	‡‡Ariz. C'p'r ds	50	50	50	50
4,200	B. L. Cop. Co.	2¼	1¾	2¼	2¼
200	Bingham Min..	10½	10½	10¾	10¾
2,300	‡Booth	16	16	16	16
5,000	Boston & M....	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
800	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.....	5½	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
450	‡Calaveras Cop	5	6¼	5	6¼
4,500	Calumet	67	68	66	67
300	Can. Copper...	1½	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
1,000	C. de P. Cop..	33	34½	32½	34
4,000	Con. Ariz. S...	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
2,000	Crystal C. M.	1	1⅛	1	1
2,000	‡D.-H. Silver.	55	55	50	50
350	D.-Ariz. Cop. (a prospect)..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
500	‡Du Pont...	2	2	2	2
4,500	‡‡Emma Cop...	45	48	45	48
1,800	First Nat. C...	3¼	3½	3	3
1,500	‡Goldf'd Con..	85	85	83	84
1,000	‡Gold'n Mer.	9¼	9¼	9	9¼
1,500	‡Hecla Mining.	5¼	*5⅝	5¼	5¼
1,300	‡Hemple C. C.	1	1⅛	1	1
200	Howe Sound..	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
4,800	‡‡Insp. N. C. (a prospect).	50	50	50	50
200	‡Iron Blossom	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
45,000	Jerome Verde (a prospect).	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	‡J. Pitt. Ext. (a prospect).	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
2,500	‡‡Jim Butler.	95	95	93	94
5,700	‡Jumbo Ext..	75	78	76	77
200	‡‡Kewanas	9	9	9	9
1,500	La Ex. M. Co. (a prospect).	50	51	50	50
2,500	‡‡Marsh Min.	13½	14½	13½	14
200	Mines of Am..	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,900	Mol. Tung	5¼	5¼	4¾	4¾
1,100	‡‡Mont. G. M.	74	77	74	74
800	Monitor Silver	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
12,000	‡‡Mother Lode	27	28	27	27½
3,500	Murdock Min. (a prospect).	43	43	43	43
700	N. Y. & H. R. Min. Co....	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¾
1,500	Oatman B. J.	70	72	70	70
500	‡Ontario Sou. (a prospect).	28	28	28	28
1,000	‡‡Peterson L..	25	25	25	25
2,700	‡‡Rex. Con. M.	15½	15½	15¼	15½
2,700	‡‡Rex. Mines.	57	57	56	56
2,700	‡San Toy	14	14½	14	14½
300	St. Sil.-Lead..	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,500	Stewart	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
8,700	‡‡Success Min.	68	70	67	69
700	‡Tono. Bel....	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
700	Tono. Ext....	5½	5½	5¼	5½
350	T. Co. of Am.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
1,600	U. Eastern...	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
2,500	‡U. S. C. M..	7	7	7	7
3,200	‡Un. Verde E.	27¾	27¾	27	27¼
450	Un. G. M. Co.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,200	‡W. End Con.	94	94	91	92
200	‡Wh. K. C. pf.	1¾	2	1¾	2
475	‡White O. M...	5½	6	5½	6
300	‡Yuscaran C..	1	1	1	1

BONDS.

$1,000	C. Ariz. S. 8s.	37	37	37	37
45,000	‡C. of A. w.i.	107	109	107	107
68,000	‡I.M.M.6s,w.i.	97½	97½	97¼	97½
25,000	‡Midv. Steel 5s	96	96	95¾	96
40,000	‡Russian Govt. 5½s, w. i....	100	100¼	100	100¼
10,000	Sinclair Oil 6s	99	99	99	99

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted. x Ex dividend.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Drug Syndicate.	12	13	12	13
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord..	18	18½	18	18½
Br.-Am. Tob., ord. b.	18½	19	18½	19
Flemish Lynn Phono.	4¾	4¾	4½	4¾
Hartman Corp.....	68	70	68	70
Lynn Phonograph...	6	8	6	8
Princess Motors	1	1½	1	1½
Standard Motors.....	5¾	6½	5¾	6½
Todd Shipyards.....	74	76	74	76
United Drug.....	67	71	66	69
United Drug 1st pf...	50	53	50	53
United Drug 2d pf...	89	92	89	91
United Prof. Shar...	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞

OIL GROUP.

Houston	14	17	14	17
Midwest Refining.....	63	65	62	64
Midwest Oil. pr.....	75	78	75	78
Pierce Oil.....	12¾	13¼	12¾	13¼
Tide Water Oil.....	184	188	184	188
Wayland Oil & Gas..	4¾	5	4¾	5

MINING STOCKS.

Cash Boy	4	5	4	5
Comstock Tunnel....	6	10	9	10
Gold Hill.....	16	18	16	18

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	80	82	80	82

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	70	73	70	75
American Brass.....	290	292	290	295
Atlas Powder.....	170	173	170	175
Atlas Powder pf.....	99	101	98	101
Babcock & Wilcox....	115	116	115	120
Bliss (E. W.).....	560	570	560	575
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	75	84	75	85
Can. Fdy. & Forg....	194	202	194	202
Canadian Explosives..	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms.....	820	835	820	840
Du Pont Pow., new..	265	270	265	275
Du Pont Pow., deb...	102	104	102	104
Hercules Powder....	340	350	340	350
Hercules Powder pf...	113½	115	113	117
International Arms...	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond ..	170	171	170	175
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	103	105	100	105
Scovill Mfg. Co.....	570	585	570	580
Wash. Rptg. Arms..	1600	1650	1600	1700

PROFITS IN DU PONT DEAL.

Stock Bought at $200 a Share Paid $183.50 in Fifteen Months.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 12.—In a further cross-examination today of President Pierre S. du Pont of the du Pont Powder Company in an action involving $56,000,000 worth of powder stock John G. Johnson, counsel for the complainants, developed the fact that in fifteen months after President du Pont and his associates had purchased T. C. du Pont's stock at $200 a share they had got back $183.50 in dividends. He also brought out that if the proposed 90 per cent. reduction of the stock of the old powder company materialized it would add $90 more to these shares, making a total of $273.50 on the stock bought for $200 a share.

Mr. Johnson also brought out that at the end of fifteen months, had the reduction project developed, Mr. du Pont and his associates would have made a cash profit of $4,500,000, besides holding the stock. Counsel for the complainants also brought out the admission that President du Pont gave $50,000 worth of du Pont securities company stock to John P. Laffey, counsel for the powder company, who gave the opinion to the powder Directors that they could not buy T. C. du Pont's stock for the company to be redistributed among employes except out of the company's surplus.

Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co., which arranged the loan of $8,500,000 whereby the defendants purchased the stock, admitted during cross-examination that the transaction was unusual. President du Pont denied that he was instrumental in having his relatives, Alfred I. and William du Pont, complainants in the suit, ousted from the powder company Directorate because they opposed his acquisition of the stock. He said he objected to them because they would not co-operate with the other officials of the company.

QUEENS CHAMBER IN FIGHT.

Will Oppose Preferential Freight Rate to Jersey Cities.

The Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens, through its new Traffic Bureau, will co-operate with other commercial organizations in New York City in opposing vigorously the recent complaint made by New Jersey cities to the Interstate Commerce Commission that the big trunk-line railroads with terminals in New Jersey are discriminating in favor of New York City in the matter of through freight rates.

The Jersey interests in their complaint assert that it is not fair to ask cities in New Jersey to pay the same freight rates as New York City, and that an equivalent of the cost of lighterage on shipments across the Hudson River should be deducted from their tariffs.

The Queens Chamber believes that it should uphold the interests of the business men of that borough against any proposal that would put them at a disadvantage with their Jersey neighbors.

With new industries establishing in Queens at an average of more than one each week, the proposed move would work a hardship on the business interests of the borough. Enormous investments have been made in Queens in the establishment of new industries, in the belief that no discriminating rulings would be made to handicap their growth.

It is a matter of general knowledge that free lighterage was designed to put the constituent parts of the Port of New York on an equality, covering the insular disabilities of Long Island, Manhattan and Staten Island and promoting the free movement of the nation's commerce through the port.

For the year ended June 30, 1915, the tonnage handled at the Queensboro terminal alone was 24,310. For the twelve months just ended the figure is 32,819 tons.

GREAT BEET SUGAR GROWTH

United States Now Producing About 2,000,000,000 Pounds a Year.

According to a compilation made yesterday by the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank, the United States will in 1916 hold fourth rank among the beet sugar producing countries of the world. Until a few years ago this country stood last among the world's producers. The bank's statement showed that the beet sugar production of the United States, which amounted to only 5,000,000 pounds in 1890, will this year total 2,000,000,000 pounds if the area planted supplies the usual output.

This would put the United States in fourth place. Germany's annual production is about 6,000,000,000 pounds, Russia's 4,000,000,000 pounds, Austria-Hungary's a little less than 4,000,000,000 pounds, France's about 1,800,000,000, Italy's about 750,000,000 pounds, and that of Belgium and the Netherlands about 500,000,000 pounds each.

The statement points out that the total consumption of sugar, cane and beet, in the United States has grown from 2,000,000,000 pounds in 1880 to 8,500,000,000 pounds last year. The production of sugar in Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines has increased enormously since 1900.

The report notes that the average individual sugar consumption of the United States has grown from 59 pounds per capita in 1900 to 80 pounds per capita in 1910, and 86 pounds per capita in 1915. The value of sugar brought into this country in the fiscal year ended June 30 last was more than $300,000,000. The exports of the year aggregated about $75,000,000, being approximately three times that of any earlier year.

RAILROAD STRIKE IN SPAIN.

Special Cabinet Meeting Considers Walkout in Other Trades.

MADRID, July 12, (via Paris.)—A special meeting of the Cabinet was held today to discuss the strike of employes of the Northern Railroad line and the possibility of a walkout by laborers in various trades. Among the proposals for dealing with the situation, which is regarded as serious, is the suspension of constitutional guarantees.

The strike is now effective on all branches of the Northern system. All precautions have been taken and the tie-up began without incident.

Premier Romanones and the Minister of Public Works conferred with leaders of the employes and railroad directors yesterday without success, and the strike began at midnight.

Meanwhile all the principal railroad stations have been occupied by troops and railroad men liable to military service have been notified that they must continue at work. The railroad company has offered to promote all employes who remain at work.

The National Union of Spanish Workingmen last night discussed the advisability of calling a general strike of all trades.

STREET CAR MEN STRIKE.

Resent Dismissal of Union Organizers in Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., July 12.—Conductors, motormen, and linemen employed by the Cumberland County Power and Light Company, which operates the local street car service, struck today. According to a statement by the company, 300 carmen and about 50 linemen quit work.

The company yesterday discharged eight men because of their alleged activity in attempting to form a union of the 700 employes. A written demand for the reinstatement of the men was sent to the company at 1:30 o'clock this morning with the statement that unless a favorable answer was received by 11 o'clock a strike would be called.

As no reply had been received at noon many of the crews took their cars to the barns. The linemen also stopped work.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
50	Am. S. & E..	143	138	140	143
600	Appalachian..	8	7	7	7½
1,264	Cities Service.	332	324½	328	328
704	Cities Serv. pf.	88¾	87	88	88½
400	Commonw'lth.	65	64½	64½	65½
725	Com'w'lth pf.	86½	86	86	86½
100	Con. Power...	99	99	98	99
100	Empire pf....	93	88½	88½	93
20	S.&E.Sec. pf..	99	96	96	98
18	In'state Elec..	30	30	30	35
15	In'state E. pf.	94	93	90	93
150	Rep. Ry. & L.	38	37¼	37	37½
100	Toledo Trac..	51½	50¾	50¾	51¾

BONDS.

$6,000	Cent. Ill. Lt. 5s. 1943....	96½	96¼	93½	96¾
4,000	Evans. El. Ry. 4s. 1921	95	95	94	96
20,000	Gr. Rap. Ry. 5s	99⅞	99¾	99¾	99¼
8,000	Helena Lt. & Rys. 5s..	82	82	80	83
11,000	Mich. Ry. 6s'19.	101½	101	101	101½

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
American Cities	5	*12
American Cities pf.....	49	51
Adirondack Electric Light pf....	77	80
Adirondack Electric Power.....	23½	26
American Co.	120	123
American G. & E. pf.....	50	52
American Light & Traction.....	380	385
American Light & Traction pf...	111	113
American Power & Light.....	83	70
American Power & Light pf.....	84	86
American Public Utilities.....	40	45
American Public Utilities pf.....	74	77
American W. & E.	7	8
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	14	16
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.....	55	60
Atlantic P. & L. pf.....	92½	95
Baton Rouge El. pf.....	88	91
Baton Rouge notes.....	99½	..
Carolina Power & Light.....	26	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.....	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf....	77	81
Colorado Power.....	24	26
Colorado Power pf.....	99½	101¼
Columbus Electric pf.....	75	95
Connecticut Power pf.....	92	95
Dallas Electric notes.....	98¾	99½
Dayton P. & L.	60	64
†Dayton Power & Light pf.....	95½	98
Eastern Texas Electric.....	81	85
Eastern Texas Electric pf.....	92	94
Eastern Texas Electric notes....	100	101
Elec. Bond Dep. pf.....	73	75
Electric B. & S.	99½	100
Federal Light & Traction.....	11	13
Federal Light & Traction pf.....	45	49
Galveston-Houston Electric	32½	..
Galveston-Houston Electric pf....	..	77½
‡Gas & Electric Securities.....	295	..
International Traction	49	52
International Traction pf.....	90	94
Lincoln G. & E.....	50	..
Louisiana Power & Light.....	14	16
Mississippi River Power pf.....	88	42
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power....	15	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	30	35
Northern States Power pf.....	88	89
Northern Texas Electric.....	57	62
Northern Texas Electric pf.....	85	87
Ozark P. & W.	46	50
Pacific G. & E.	58½	59½
Pacific G. & E. pf.....	87	90
Public S. Inv. Co. pf.....	83	86
Puget Sound Traction.....	16¾	18¾
Puget Sound Traction pf.....	50	55
Pennsylvania Light Co.....	30	35
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.....	78	83
Railway & Light Sec. pf.....	96	..
Republic Ry. & Light pf.....	73	78
Securities Corp. General.....	18	23
Securities Corp. General pf.....	80	85
Southern California Edison.....	93	94
Southern California Edison pf....	105	106
Southern Power & Light pf.....	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric.....	15½	16
Standard Gas & Electric pf.....	40	41
Tampa Electric	132	135
Tenn. Railway & Light pf.....	87	91
Toledo Traction pf.....	87	89
Union Gas & Electric 1st pf.....	70	73
Union Gas & Electric 2d pf.....	15	17
United Light & Railways.....	51	52
United Light & Railways pf.....	75	76
United Gas & Electric.....	14	17
Western Power	19½	21
Western Power pf.....	68	69

*Par value. †Ex dividend.

BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Power 6s, 1921..	99½	100½
Baton Rouge 1st 5s.....	92	97
Central Ill. Lt. 5s.....	95	97
Connecticut Power 1st 5s.....	96	..
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s.....	97	99
Denver Gas & E. ref. 5s.....	100	101½
Eastern Texas E. col. 5s.....	91	94
Empire Gas & F. 6s.....	99½	100
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s.....	90	94
Great Lake Power 5s, 1921-25....	90	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946....	90	91
Great Western Power 6s, 1925....	98	99½
Houston Electric 1st 5s.....	97½	100
Middle West U. 6s, 1925.....	97	99
Mahoning & Shen. Lt. 5s.....	98	99
Mississippi River Power 1st 5s....	77	77½
Northern States Power 5s, 1941...	96	96½
Northern States Power 6s, 1926...	98¾	99¼
North Texas E. col. t. 5s.....	91	94
Pensacola El. 1st 5s.....	85	90
Railway & L. Sec., Ser. 5s.....	86½	87
Seattle El. con. 5s.....	94	97
Tampa El. 1st 5s.....	98	101½
U. S. S. & W. 5s, 1926.....	111	113
W. West. Light 6s, 1925.....	96	98
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s....	91	94

SECRET OF 'COLD' LIGHT.

Heat Rays and Luminous Rays Are Separated Automatically.

LONDON, July 11.—The substitution of paper rolls for celluloid films in moving picture machines, made possible by the new "cold" light discovered by the French engineer Doussaud, is obtained by automatic separation of heat rays from luminous rays which occur together in all sources of light hitherto known to science.

The quest of an absolutely pure light, devoid of all heat, long has been one of the great problems of physics. The electric light is the nearest approach to this ideal but far from it, as it gives off a certain amount of heat.

M. Doussaud has been working on this problem for many years. The light obtained by this method is so intense that it is possible to throw images from newspaper illustrations, picture postcards and photographic prints on a screen even in a lighted room as clearly and sharply as if they were glass lantern slides.

AUSTRALIANS COMING HERE.

Commission to Study American Methods of Manufacture.

LONDON, July 12.—The Government of the Commonwealth of Australia has decided to appoint a commission to go to the United States to investigate methods of manufacture and production and conditions of employment, says a Reuter dispatch from Melbourne.

To make Australia independent of outside sources for cables and metal ropes, the dispatch adds, it is proposed to establish a Government cable works.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction at the Exchange Salesroom yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers:

For Account of Astor Trust Co., Trustee.

25 shares Greenfield Paper Bottle Co. preferred, $100 each, 10.

400 shares American Railway Supply Co., $25 each, $5 per share.

342 shares New York Transfer Co., joint stock association, $100 each, 25-31.

For Account of Executors.

24 shares Bayonne Casting Co., 100.

For Account of Whom It May Concern.

4,500 shares St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Co. preferred trust certificates of Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Co. preferred, $31,000 lot.

$176,000 Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Co. improvement and refunding 4 per cent. bonds, (July, 1914, and subsequent coupons att

SEARCHING RIVER FOR LOST $300,000

Government Dragging the Hudson in Quest of Stolen Stocks and Bonds.

THREE MEN PUT ON TRIAL

One Confesses Mail Robbery in Which $800,000 in Securities and Jewelry Was Taken.

The Government is searching the bottom of the Hudson River off Forty-sixth Street for an oiled silk covered package which it is believed may contain $300,000 worth of securities stolen from the mail. This was brought out yesterday before Judge Howe in the Federal District Court, where Edward J. Quigley pleaded guilty of robbing the mail, and Louis Windler, a former chauffeur in the Postal Service Transportation Company, and Thomas Benson, his brother-in-law, were placed on trial charged with participating in the robbery.

The theft, in which it is charged the defendants had a part, occurred early on the morning of Feb. 26, when four registered mail bags were stolen from an auto mail wagon being brought to this city on the Central Railroad of New Jersey ferryboat Wilkes-Barre. These contained stocks and bonds worth $80,000 and jewelry valued at $8,000. Jewelry and securities to the value of $504,000 have been recovered. Most of these were found in a bag carried by Quigley when he was arrested in Baltimore several months ago.

There is $300,000 worth of securities missing and these, it is said, Benson dropped into the river off Forty-sixth Street. Bernard H. Sandler, counsel for the defendants, was instrumental in having his client tell the Government where it might find the missing securities.

When the trial began yesterday Quigley was brought into court. He said he was an engineer and resided at Ridgefield Park, N. J. He pleaded guilty to the charge against him and was remanded by Judge Howe for sentence at the close of the trial. This action was necessary to permit Assistant United States Attorney Knox Roosa to use him as a Government witness.

In his opening Mr. Roosa said that two days before the robbery Windler, who because of his employment had keys that he could use, obtained a leave of absence from the mail contractor and set out to follow the auto mail wagon in a peddler's wagon.

"It was extremely cold on the morning of the robbery," Mr. Roosa said, "and the conspirators had no trouble in carrying out their plan, for the attendants on the wagon in New York went into the cabin to keep warm and left the wagon deserted in the runway of the ferryboat."

He said that the Government intended to prove that the mail sacks were transferred from the auto wagon to the peddler's wagon on the trip, and the theft was not discovered until two hours after the wagon landed at the foot of Liberty Street.

The theft was discovered, Mr. Roosa said, when detectives found that several uncut diamonds which Benson attempted to pawn were part of the loot obtained by the mail thieves. Then began the investigation that showed that Benson was the brother-in-law of Windler, and the arrests followed.

In pursuance of the conspiracy, Mr. Roosa said, Benson was to have been employed to dispose of a pearl necklace worth $4,000, by the sale of which he realized $557. Quigley was sent to Baltimore to dispose of the securities.

Martin Triano, the chauffeur of the plundered mail wagon, and Hugh J. McCall testified that on the ferry boat trip they went into the cabin to get warm and Louis Triano of 618 West Forty-eighth Street told of renting the horse and the peddler's wagon to Quigler on the nights of Feb. 24 and 25. Triano, in reply to Mr. Sandler, said that the horse cost $7.50, and that he hired it out for $4.

For two nights the conspirators trailed the mail wagon before the opportunity to rob came, according to John Brennan, a ferryman. He noticed the gray horse and wagon on two mornings, he said, but could not identify the defendants as having been in the wagon. The trial will continue today.

OLD FISH HOUSE DOOMED.

Homestead, Built in 1700, to be Razed to Make Way for Boulevard.

Efforts to save the old Fish homestead, built by Jonathan Fish in 1700, at Queens Boulevard and Grand Street, Elmhurst, having failed, workmen yesterday began tearing it down to make room for widening the boulevard, which runs in front of it.

During the revolutionary war, when the British took possession of the old Newtown Creek meeting house, using the horses in the churches, the old Fish homestead was used as a headquarters by the officers. The property passed through different hands and was finally used as an office by the Elmhurst Gas Company.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 12.—Thirty-three corporations chartered today had aggregate capitalization of $889,500. They included:

Silvel Metal Manufacturing Co., Inc., producing, refining, manufacturing metals, Long Island City, 5,000 shares, no par value, carry on business with $120,000; W. H. Davis, M. L. Jacobs, E. E. Sooville, Stamford, Conn.

United Marine Contracting Corp'n, ship scaling, cleaning, stevedoring, warehousing, $200,000; E. W. Nichols, J. H. B. MacKenzie, B. Sommer, Pier A, North River.

Hamilton Operating Corp'n, realty, hotel, restaurant, $100,000; E. D. Miller, P. B. Boden, J. McE. Bowman, Hotel Biltmore.

Toledo Machinery Patents Co., Inc., machinery, tools, merchandise, $100,000; J. B. Kirkman, R. L. Ellery, W. Dierman, 44 Whitehall St.

Interocean Steel Products Corp'n, personal property, stocks, bonds, publishers, promote trade, $100,000; L. R. Rose, I. B. Clarke, T. W. Murray, 20 Broad St.

Clarence P. Howland Co., Inc., transportation, navigation, commerce, $50,000; G. H. Smith, E. Vaughan, C. P. Howland, G. Burchard Smith, attorney, 391 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

The H. R. and C. Co., Inc., mining, producing asphalt, cement, manufacturing, $50,000; C. D. Sanger, J. B. Streeton, E. N. Sweet, 92 Wadsworth Av., Bronx.

Lippman & Adasko, Inc., clothing, $21,000; R. Moss, N. Adasko, M. L. Lippman, 861 Beck St., Bronx.

Medical Associates Realty Co., Inc., Brooklyn, realty, construction, management, development, $10,000; A. J. Powell, A. Lyman, E. Kirby, 292 Carlton Av., Brooklyn.

Phoenix Cloak and Suit Co., Inc., dresses, coats, suits, $10,000; B. Katz, B. Stollmack, M. Cowan, 606 Logan C., Brooklyn.

Community Club Holding Co., Inc., Bayshore, realty, $10,000; C. A. Kittle, C. W. Keith, W. P. Cook, Brightwaters.

Olean Taxi Co., Inc., Olean, taxicab, garage, $10,000; L. B. Mc-thy, A. M. and A. M. Derby, Olean.

Fitrite Waist Co., Inc., Brooklyn, shirtwaists, kindred articles, $5,000; E. Trattner, B. Handler, I. Friedman, 425 Central Av., Brooklyn.

Oxy-Acetylene Equipment Co. of New York, Inc., oxy-acetylene and other gas for electric torches, regulators, accessories, $5,000; A. S. K. and W. E. Shepard, 199 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

Connolly & Co., Inc., Bronx, realty, contracting, construction, $5,000; M. Alpers, H. Kuchinsky, J. Connolly, 464 East 156th St.

M. Good, Inc., Bronx, shirts, shirtwaists, neckwear, wearing apparel, $5,000; I. Unger, M. and A. M. Wood, 365 East 176th St.

Redman Improvement Co., Inc., Bronx, realty, contracting, construction, $5,000; L. S. Harris, T. J. Gillis, W. J. Mellin, 725 Elton Av.

John F. Churlo Corporation, Brooklyn, realty, construction hotels, theatres, recreation places, $5,000; Hamilton McInnes, H. E. Zipkie, J. F. Churlo, 1,908 Avenue I, Brooklyn.

Hartley Homes, Inc., realty, construction, stocks, bonds, $30,000; J. A. and F. L. Zabriskie, R. H. Truax, 27 William St.

J. Souvay, Inc., barber furniture, fixtures, implements, supplies, $20,000; J. Heyer, C. and R. M. Souvay, 421 Charles St., Hoboken, N. J.

The Columbus Buggy Parts Co., Inc., Buffalo, auto parts, accessories, $5,000; C. E. Schoenborn, H. and F. P. Cashmore, 68 Baxter St., Buffalo.

General Store Fixtures Corp., personal property, $5,000; A. Friedland, W. Fenar, W. Deutsch, 724 East 9th St.

Authorization: Stockholders' Service Corp., Massachusetts, mercantile agency, $10,000. Representative, John F. Sherwood, 44 Broad St., Manhattan.

Capital increases: Inter-Nations Commercial Corp., New York, $10,000 to $5,000,000, (tax paid, $2,495); Rensselaer Water Co., Rensselaer, $200,000 to $800,000; Spears, Inc., New York, $10,000 to $15,000.

Capital reduction: Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., Troy, $28,000,000 to $27,000,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: St. Regis Light and Power Co., St. Regis Falls; Dibs Saha Realty Co., Manhattan; The Draper Mfg. Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 12.—Charters filed:

Jannarone Contracting Co., Belleville, construct buildings, bridges, &c., $25,000; Filippo Jannarone, Pietro Jannarone, Raffaele Jannarone, Belleville.

Lawrenceville Lumber Co., Hoboken, deal in lumber, $80,000; John Ratherham, Lamont Gunnaer, Jersey City, May Eurich, Hoboken.

Pearl Grocery Co., Paterson, deal in food products, $5,000; Joseph C. Lenedrim, Jos. C. Lendrim, Isabelle C. Lendrim, Paterson.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 12.—Charters filed:

Commonwealth Lumber Company, acquire standing lumber and timber lands and to sell lumber and pulp products made from the same, $5,000,000; Joseph F. Curtin, L. H. Meade, Howard S. Anderson, all of New York.

Vernon Mining Company, mill, treat, and refine all kinds of mineral ores, &c., $1,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington incorporators.

Birth of Race Photoplay Corporation, conduct film exchanges and deal in moving picture films of all kinds, $1,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington incorporators.

Piers America Plywood, Ltd., acquire timber lands and to manufacture wood and pulp articles, $2,000,000; Abraham Schiff, Arnold C. Hanson, Karr Easton, all of New York.

New England Brass Company, manufacture, sell, and deal in and with brass, iron, and other metals, $500,000; S. A. Anderson, S. B. Howard, L. H. Gunther, all of New York.

V. J. M., Inc., deal in and with investments of all kinds, $400,000; S. B. Howard, S. Anderson, L. H. Gunther, all of New York.

Capital increase: Atlantic and Gulf Petroleum Company, $100,000 to $1,000,000.

ASK WIRETAPPING MINUTES.

Application by Kingsbury and Hotchkiss Argued in Kings County.

Martin W. Littleton, counsel for Charities Commissioner John A. Kingsbury, and William H. Hotchkiss, Strong inquiry attorney, who were indicted by the Kings County Grand Jury on a charge of wiretapping, appeared in the County Court, Brooklyn, yesterday and argued a motion for permission to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury on which the indictments were based. He was opposed by District Attorney Harry E. Lewis. At the conclusion of the argument Judge Robert H. Roy reserved decision.

Mr. Littleton reviewed the circumstances leading up to the tapping of the wires of Father William B. Farrell, Dr. Daniel C. Potter and his son, Dean Potter, and attempted to justify the action of his clients on the ground that they had sincere reasons to believe that various crimes were being committed and that they were immune from prosecution under the exception provided in the code.

"We say that we are entitled to have copies of the minutes of the Grand Jury," said Mr. Littleton, "for the purpose of making motion to test the matter out by every rule of law. If it appears that the evidence before the Grand Jury was insufficient on which to return an indictment, it is the obligation of the court to see that the names of these men shall be relieved of the infamy of these indictments. We are sure the court would be privileged to dismiss the indictments as unwarranted by the facts."

During the argument of District Attorney Lewis against the motion Judge Roy asked, "Did Motchkiss and Kingsbury actually take part in the wire-tapping?"

"No," replied Mr. Lewis, "but they instigated Police Commissioner Woods to order the wires tapped."

"Why didn't they indict Commissioner Woods?" asked the Judge.

"That is a question for the Grand Jury," replied the District Attorney, with a smile, "and I am unable to answer it."

Commissioner Kingsbury was not present during the proceedings, but Mr. Hotchkiss was an interested spectator and frequently consulted with Mr. Littleton.

HOUSE FOR COMPENSATION.

Passes Bill for Benefit of All Injured Federal Employes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—By an almost unanimous vote the House today passed Representative McGillicuddy's bill to provide for the compensation during illness of Federal employes who are injured in the line of duty. A similar bill, offered by Senator Kern, is pending in the Senate.

The House passed the bill by a vote of 256 to 3. Ex-Speaker Cannon, Representative Page of North Carolina, and Representative Dies of Texas voted against the measure.

The maximum compensation payable under the bill is $66.66 a month, covering the period during the illness of the incapacitated employe. It is stipulated, however, that no employe injured while intoxicated shall be entitled to the benefits of the law. Medical attention and hospital bills are provided for in addition to the monthly compensation, which is to be determined according to the wage-earning ability of the injured employe. The minimum allowance proposed is $33.33 per month.

Benefits ranging from $33.33 to $66.66 will accrue to the widow and dependent children of an employe killed, while if he dies as the result of injuries sustained in the Government service.

Mr. Cannon opposed the bill because, he said, it was a pension and not a compensation measure. He contended that employes of the Government should contribute to the benefit fund. Representative McGillicuddy retorted that private employers of Illinois and other States had a compensation system, "and the Federal Government should be just as just to its 400,000 employes."

The bill applies to all employes, whereas existing compensation laws apply to about one-fourth of the number.

WAR MADE HIM A WANDERER.

Briton, Born in Rumania, with German Wife, Seeks Peace Here.

After wandering over Europe for nearly two years Bernardo Braunstein, a naturalized Briton, born in Rumania, with a German born wife, arrived yesterday on the Spanish liner Buenos Aires from Barcelona, to settle down at Sheepshead Bay. He was accompanied by his wife and their two children, Henry, 11, and Marjory, 10 years old.

Mr. Braunstein, who is well built, more than six feet tall, and about fifty years old, said he was weary of wandering from one country to another in Europe and being ordered continually why he did not go to war.

"I told the people," he continued, "that I did not believe in war because it hurts business. On account of my being a Rumanian by birth and my wife a German it was difficult for me to get a passport to go anywhere because the officials of various countries, both belligerent and neutral, are so excited about spies. In Germany the authorities treated my wife all right but looked askance at me. Finally we arrived in Barcelona, where I was detained for some months in my business as a commission merchant until I decided to come over to America and make my home in a land where all men are free and equal."

Another passenger on the Buenos Aires was Captain Americ Pistginkch of the Serbian Army, who comes on a special mission and will return to Salonica in a week or so. He wore the French Legion of Honor with the military cross and was one of seven Serbian officers decorated by the French Government.

Guillermo Patterson, son of the Cuban Secretary of State, who has been Chancellor of the Consulate at Barcelona, arrived on the Buenos Aires on his way to take his new post as Vice Consul at Halifax, N. S.

MRS. M'GRAY LOSES SCHOOL BOARD VOTE

Only Married Woman District Superintendent Fails to Obtain Re-election.

FINE GREEN 2 MONTHS' PAY

History Teacher, Found Guilty of Insubordination, Saved by Elementary School Committee.

Mrs. Ruth G. McGray, the only married woman among the District Superintendents, failed of re-election at the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday, although the Committee on Nominations reported in her favor. When she was first elected District Superintendent she was unmarried.

There were twenty-nine members of the board present yesterday, and it required twenty-four votes to elect. On motion of Arthur S. Somers, a ballot was taken, which resulted in 23 votes for Mrs. McGray, 3 votes against, and 3 blanks. A second ballot was taken. The result was 21 votes for her, 2 against, and 6 blanks.

The matter will now go back to the Board of Superintendents. They are at liberty to renominate Mrs. McGray if they see fit. Her present term of office will expire on Sept. 11, 1916. The only other woman District Superintendent is Miss Grace C. Strachan.

William A. Campbell was elected District Superintendent to succeed himself by a vote of 25 for, 2 against, and 2 blanks. His present term also expires on Sept. 11, 1916. The term is for six years.

James C. Byrnes was elected a member of the Board of Examiners for six years to succeed himself. The Secretary cast one vote for him. His present term expires on Sept. 27, 1916.

There was a heated discussion over the case of Robert P. Green, a teacher of history in Public School 6, Manhattan. He was accused of stealing children of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum to go back to their keeper, and of holding an examination in arithmetic for the Controller's office despite the prohibition of his Principal, Stephen F. Bayne.

He was tried by the Local School Board of District 22, which found him guilty of gross misconduct and insubordination, and reported in favor of his dismissal from the service. He was suspended from duty on June 20.

The Committee on Elementary Schools handed in a report yesterday modifying the findings of the Local School Board, and fining him two months' pay. It also recommended that he be transferred to another school. He has been a teacher for twenty-six years.

Thomas W. Churchill, who is a member of Local School Board 22, said that its action ought to be upheld, and that Green ought to be dropped from the service.

Dr. Ira S. Wile, Dennis J. McDonald, and Joseph Barondess spoke in favor of adopting the report of the Committee on Elementary Schools. This was done.

Hermit is Found Murdered.

MONTICELLO, July 12.—Herman Doetsch, forty years old, a hermit, was found murdered today in his shack a few miles from this town. His throat was slashed and there was a bullet wound in his head. A rifle and a knife lay at his side.

HOTELS IN A LEGAL FIGHT.

Will Appeal to Courts for Right to Give Unlicensed Movies.

Phillip Kohler, proprietor of a hotel and dance hall at Bowery Bay Road and Glenworth Avenue, North Beach, yesterday started a fight in which he will be backed by hundreds of hotel keepers doing business at the Summer resorts within the city limits. Kohler was fined $20 by Magistrate Fitch in the Long Island City Court on each of two summonses which he had received from the police of the Astoria Precinct, charging him with operating a moving picture machine and giving public exhibitions without a license at his hotel.

Kohler asserts that he charged no admission to the exhibition, and that the pictures were shown merely for the entertainment of his patrons. Because of the large number of places that are operated under similar conditions at Coney Island, Far Rockaway, and other resorts, Magistrate Fitch obtained an opinion from Corporation Counsel Hardy. After considering this opinion and one presented by Kohler's counsel, Magistrate Fitch handed down a decision in which he said that the matter of an admission fee is not vital to the question at issue."

Kohler paid the fine under protest, and immediately thereafter his attorney began the preparation of an appeal from the fine, in which he will be assisted by Summer resort hotel keepers from all parts of the city. A victory for Kohler means the saving to them of many thousands of dollars paid to the city for license fees.

HELD FOR JEWELRY THEFT.

Elevator Runner at the Collingwood Said to Have Confessed.

A weakness for wearing jewelry, and an anchor-shaped stickpin in particular, resulted yesterday in the apprehension of John Powell, a negro, for burglary. Among other possessions he confessed to the ownership of a handsome touring car.

He was arrested by Detectives Thomson and Griffin of the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau, charged with the theft of jewelry valued at more than $5,000 from Mrs. D. Charles Macarow of Montreal, wife of the General Manager of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, who was staying at the Hotel Collingwood. He has confessed his guilt, according to the police.

Powell had been employed for three years as an elevator boy in the hotel, and had so enjoyed the confidence of the management that he was entrusted with a master key to all the rooms in the house.

On June 20 Mrs. Macarow found that six valuable pieces of jewelry, valued at $5,000, had been taken from her trunk. The jewelry included two breast pins, a stickpin, and four rings. The detectives found the stickpin on Powell. They arrested him and he confessed that he had stolen all of the jewelry.

Burglars Blow Open Jewel Safe.

ORANGE, N. J., July 12.—After making a room-to-room search of the home of Nicholas Bruning, at 42 Fairview Avenue, burglars, early this morning, moved a quarter-ton safe from the second story to the cellar and there blew it open. From the fact that much jewelry was left scattered about the cellar floor, the police believe that the burglars confined themselves to taking only the best valuables. As the Bruning family is away for the Summer, it has been impossible to ascertain the amount of the loss.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

McWilliams<P R R, (2.)
Grill<Tug Edwin H. Meade.
Bendit<SS Italia.
Re R. B. Forest.
Universal Transp Co<Amie.
U S Industrial Alcohol Co<Sugar Prod Co.
Chadeloid Chem Co<Chalmers.
Scallon<Int High Speed Steel Co.
Emboss Sales Co<Lipsius, (2.)
Peterson<Clarksburg O M Co.
Cowen<Houk.
Cuneo<Am Imptg. &c, Co.
Jamesson<Steam tug C. R. Stone.
Korn<Ship Lansing.
Beach<Tug James McWilliams.
Holland<Lee.
F I A T<Ranney.
Nordtik<Beacon.
U S Hoffman Co<Am Laundry Mach Co.
Scallon<Int High Speed Steel Co.
Friendly Voshardt Co<Stolzer.
Re Sammon.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 9:30 A. M. in Room 823, P. O. Bldg.—Naturalizations.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

People, respt., v. Millstein, applt.—Counsel assigned to represent defendant in this court and time for argument enlarged until Oct. 23, 1916.

People, respt., v. Stielo, applt.—Application for order to show cause whether there should not be a reargument, denied.

Re claim of Stella for compensation, &c., respt., v. Ruppert, employer, and Brewers' Mutual Indemnity Ins. Co., ins. carrier, applt.—Motion to amend remittitur and order denying motion for reargument, denied.

Re election of trustees of Shiloh Baptist Church, petition of Henry Scott et al.—Motion for stay denied.

Court took a recess until July 21, when it will hand down its decision on the constitutionality of the Senate and Assembly apportionment of 1916.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Re Perot, (McQuaide.)
Fay<NY Zeitung P & P Co.
Longe<same.
Hayden<Donovan.
Lingham<S S Kresge.
Alkoff<Schacht, (2.)
Elec Launch<Bidwell.
Rensselaer<Levering.
Masbrouck<Am Temp L I Assn.
Feinstein<Jeffery.
Asche<Asche.
Lewis<W J Rich Dev Co, (2.)
Golden<Lese.
Mack<E M P Prod Co
Terlis<Tarantino.
Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co<Hollerbach.
Alsofrom<Kapian, (5.)
Mack<E M P Prod Co.
Blackman<Bell.
John<Klein.
Burns Bros<Logan Coal Co.
So Bend Chilled Plow<Camden W W Wks.
Lipman<Lipman.
CNY John Bucke Imp
Gabaldo<Bklyn H RR.
Feuerman<Nass El RR, (2.)
Kings Co Lst Co<Woodbury.
Durant<Berger.
Davis<Brenner.
Washlikoff<B, Q Co, &c., RR.
Greenebaum<Greenebaum.
Recon<Wendell Towel Supply Co, (2.)
Garcia<Marques.
Forkas<I R T.

PART II.—Gott, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

PART V.—Recess.

PARTS III., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estate of:
Phoebe Pearsall.
Patrick Toner.
Francis L. Leland.
Wills for probate:
William N St John, Samuel Murtland, Vincenzo Cassino.
Allan M Jenks, Vincenzo Tipaldi, Edgar M Topitts, William Townsend, Nellie Teeter, Martha Breish, Mary Baylie, Mary L Kelly.

TRIAL TERM—(June Term)—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—(May Term)—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Amos F. Eno.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS.—Part I.—Lynch, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Jas McCreery & Co<Zelinka.
Prager<Osterman.
Penn Rubber Co<Smith.
Ward<Greenberg.
Weiner<Harrison.
Kalisch<Shenkman.
Gittler<Spier.
Int Magazine Co<Mann.
Chelsea Exch Bank<Huffman.
Ruttman<Schenkain.
Cohen<Wronker.
Bloom<Chalmowitz.
Slipe<Sklanberg.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—Cropsey, J.—At 9 A. M.—Motions.

Clarke(1,175 De Kalb Av.

PART II.—Benedict, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Ida Bozzo.
Herman F Schnebben.
Pauline Dickinson.
T Leonard Hoover.
Accounting of:
Andrew Henderson.
James J Kelly.
Elizabeth Wetterer.
Johanna Messenger.
Joseph Stistler.
Jacob Weberlovsky.
Morris Berman.
Alois Schaetzle.
Estates of:
William Mass.
Mary Caulfield.
Anna Fundt.
Edward J Casey.
James McVicker.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar to be called Tuesday, July 18.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Meehan< Meehan—Julius D. Tobias.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Joseph Fischer< Stewart Construction Co.—William Sherwood.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Municipal Liens Co< Reinhardt.
Same<Pierce.
Campbell<Garner.
Arena<Arena.
CNY Rubel Bros.
Farmers' L & T Co< McAlea.
People, &c, Cassello, (Gillian.)
Republic Nostrand.
Re Union Bank, (Harrisburg Shoe Co.)
Same, (Ohio Cop Co.)
F Loesar & Co<Gauser
Gandicol<Universal Republican Club.
Blakeslee<Int Mot Co.
Edgemere Bath House Co<Rinaldo.

PART I.—Cropsey, J.—At 9 A. M.—Motions.

Clarke(1,175 De Kalb Av.

PART II.—Benedict, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Ida Bozzo.
Herman F Schnebben.
Pauline Dickinson.
T Leonard Hoover.
Accounting of:
Andrew Henderson.
James J Kelly.
Elizabeth Wetterer.
Johanna Messenger.
Joseph Stistler.
Jacob Weberlovsky.
Morris Berman.
Alois Schaetzle.
Estates of:
William Mass.
Mary Caulfield.
Anna Fundt.
Edward J Casey.
James McVicker.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

South Church Sells Manor Chapel to Reformed Classis—West Seventieth Street Apartment Site Resold—Active Bronx Market —$300,000 Oyster Bay Deal—$375,000 Chelsea Loan.

For a stated consideration of $35,000 the old South Reformed Church has sold to the Classis of the Reformed Church in America the Manor Church property at 848 and 850 West Twenty-sixth Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues. The property was transferred yesterday, subject to a $10,000 mortgage. The transfer of the property, which was the chapel maintained in former years by the South Church congregation, is somewhat unusual, as the Reformed Church Classis, the governing body in the denomination, becomes the owner of an individual church property. Although exempt from taxation, the assessed value of the Manor Church, 50 by 98.7, is $58,000, of which $28,000 is land value.

Since the old South Church virtually disbanded when it sold its new house of worship on the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street to the Presbyterian Board over two years ago, it found itself unable to maintain its chapel work in the Chelsea region. The church still owns its earlier property on the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, which has been in the market for some time.

Resell 70th Street Apartment Site.

A quick resale has been made of the West Seventieth Street parcel reported sold yesterday for an apartment site. The property, including the four houses at 122 to 128 West Seventieth Street, was bought by J. C. and M. G. Mayer, and yesterday the announcement was made of its resale to Edwin S. Brickner, an active apartment house operator. The plot is 74.6 by 100.5, between Broadway and Columbus Avenue. The new owner will erect a nine-story apartment house. Electus T. Backus was the broker in both deals.

Buys to Protect Apartment.

The necessity of protective purchasing to insure the light and air of large apartments was again shown yesterday in the purchase by the buyer of the new thirteen-story apartment building at the southwest corner of West End Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street of the dwelling adjoining at the south, being 787 West End Avenue. It covers a plot 18 feet front by 80 deep, and was purchased from the McMorrow Engineering Company, the builders, and sellers of the apartment. The F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Company, who sold the latter building, were the brokers.

Private Dwelling Buyers.

William H. White has increased his holdings on West Forty-eighth Street by the purchase of No. 54 from Clinton H. Harris. The property consists of a four-story and basement dwelling on a lot 18.3 by 100.5, located near Sixth Avenue. The buyer owns the similar house adjoining, No. 56.

Investors Buying Flats.

Porter & Co. have sold for Maria White to a client, for investment, the four-story single flat located at 63 East 128th Street.

Operator Sells Manhattan and Bronx Flats.

Frederick Brown, operator, has resold three properties acquired during the last four months.

To W. W. Scott he sold 185 Audubon Avenue, a five-story, thirty-family apartment house, on a plot 63 by 100, at the northeast corner of 174th Street, held at $100,000.

Another sale involved 1,313 Clinton Avenue, a five-story, twenty-family house, on a lot 29 by 138, valued at $40,000. It adjoins McKinley Square, and was purchased by Henry Gerken. Mr. Brown also sold to Joseph J. Silver, 2,385 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, a five-story apartment, recently completed, on a plot 68 by 87. It was held at $70,000.

Bronx Sales.

Cahn & Cahn sold to Frank S. Decker 912 Forest Avenue, a three-story, three-family house on a lot 21 by 100.

The Putnam Realty Company sold to a client of Charles S. Kohler 250 East 180th Street, southeast corner of Ryer Avenue, a five-story, new law tenement, on a lot 84 by 104.5 and irregular. Fleming & Zimmerman were associated as brokers.

William Peters & Co. sold, for the Bronxmont Realty Company, to Mary L. Diehl, for occupancy, the private dwelling 2,615 Sedgwick Avenue.

Samuel Cowen has sold for L. Davis the two three-family houses at 1,537 and 1,539 Hoe Avenue, 40 by 100. In part payment he took from the buyer a vacant plot, 40 by 180, on the north side of 156th Street, 100 feet west of Prospect Avenue.

Brooklyn.

O. E. Allard sold a plot on the west side of East Fourteenth Street, 100 feet south of Avenue J, to I. Hassberg, for improvement. Also 1,066 East Thirteenth Street for Lawyers Mortgage Company to Thomas Fetherston, and 1,059 East Eighth Street for G. Girard to Adolph Hanover, who gave 972 East Twelfth Street in part payment.

John Pulimano sold 382 Eleventh Street, on the Park Slope, a three-story double brick flat on a plot 20 by 100, for James S. Corrigan to William M. Burtt for investment.

Frank H. Malone and H. O. Harris have sold the new two-family dwelling on the southwesterly corner of Seventh Avenue and Seventy-four Street for Thomas Williams, the builder, to an investor for occupancy.

The Samuel Galitzka Company has sold for the K. & G. Holding Company to a client for occupancy the two-story house at 545 Seventy-seventh Street, on a lot 18.5 by 100.

H. S. Shonnard Buys Oyster Bay Estate.

Horatio S. Shonnard has purchased Ontare, originally owned by Francis T. Underhill of Santa Barbara. The property, which has an extensive water frontage on Oyster Bay Harbor, L. I., consists of about seventeen acres, large dwelling, stable, trout pond and boathouse, with private yacht landing. The property was held at $300,000. G. L. Gilsey & Co. negotiated the sale.

Long Island.

G. L. Gilsey & Co., Inc., sold a choice piece of high woodland on Mill River Hollow Road, Oyster Bay, to Charles H. Thieriot. Mr. Thieriot intends to improve the property with a dwelling and buildings, suitable for an all-year-round home.

Westchester County.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc., have sold for the estate of Amsi L. Barber three plots on Beldon Avenue, Ardsley Park, Ardsley-on-Hudson, to Robert J. Eidlitz. He is adding this to the parcel recently purchased by him upon which he intends to build a residence for his own occupancy.

Commercial Leases.

Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., & Co. have concluded a lease for C. G. Willoughby, dealer in cameras, who has been located at 814 Broadway for many years, to the store and basement at 110-14 West Thirty-second Street, opposite Gimbels'. The lease is for a long period at an approximate rental of $100,000. Thomas & Eckerson were associated as brokers.

Manning & Trunk have leased for a term of years the store and basement at 30 West Forty-sixth Street, for the estate of Anna J. E. Donald to William Boecklen. The same brokers have also leased for Harry C. Hallenbeck the store and basement 438 Fourth Avenue, to Samuel Kapner, antique furniture dealer now on Lexington Avenue.

Pease & Elliman have leased for the Schulte Realty Company to a client the southerly store at 47 Church Street.

$375,000 Chelsea Loan.

A loan of $375,000 has been secured by the 115-137 West Sixteenth Street from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for the erection of elevator apartment houses on the above mentioned site.

$175,000 Loan for Twelve-Story Duane Street Loft.

S. C. Morton has procured a building and permanent loan of $175,000 for the 76-78 Duane Street Building Corporation, which plans at once to improve this plot with a twelve-story modern loft building.

$56,000 Bronx Loan.

New York Title and Mortgage Company has made a loan of $56,000 to the Ensign Improvement Company (Joseph A. Damsey, President) for the erection of a five-story and basement brick and stone high-class store and apartment on a plot at the northwest corner of 181st Street and Valentine Avenue. The same builder is just completing two houses on Valentine Avenue north of 183d Street.

New Directors Elected.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the New York Title and Mortgage Company of 135 Broadway, Manhattan, the following were elected Directors to serve until the next annual meeting in January, 1917: Albert B. Boardman, Edward M. Burghard, William F. Clare, Lewis L. Clarke, John D. Crimmins, James R. Deering, Lawrence E. Elliman, Charles V. Fones, William E. Harmon, Duncan C. Harris, Harry A. Kahler, Frederick T. Kelsey, George T. Mortimer, Charles J. Obermayer, Morgan J. O'Brien, James A. O'Gorman, Harold T. White, William R. Willcox, and George Zabriskie.

New York Title and Mortgage Company is the name of the corporation into which the New York Title Insurance Company and the New York Mortgage and Security Company were recently merged. The stockholders of the merged company also authorized an increase of capital from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

8d St, 404 and 406 East, s s, 186.1 ft e of Goerck St, 45.4x82.9x irregular, seven-story stable; Metropolitan Savings Bank against Ville Site Realty Corporation, et al.; A. S. & W. Hutchins, attorneys; due on judgment, $26,284.60; taxes, &c., $1,047.19; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

St. Luke's Place, 13, n s, 275.5 ft e of Hudson St, 21.8x100, three-story dwelling; Henrietta Fraser against J. A. Collins et al.; Harrison, E. & B., attorneys; due on judgment, $11,847.87; taxes, &c., $536.29; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

By Henry Brady.

11th Av, 784, e s, 75 ft n of 53d St, 25x125x irregular, three-story frame house and four-story frame stable; Sheriff's sale. Adjourned to July 19.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

Baisley Av, s e corner Whitfax Av, 100x100; J. A. O'Leary, as comm., against Annie Malcolm et al.; T. F. Kennedy, attorney; due on judgment, $2,407.30; taxes, &c., $95.49; to the plaintiff for $500.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

Spring St, 11, n e corner of Elizabeth St, 25.3x89, five-story stable; also
2d Av, 1,901, n w corner of 98

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TODAY

at 12 o'clock noon, at Brooklyn Exchange Salesroom, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Absolute Supreme Court Partition Sale

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Esq., Referee

Estate of James D. Leary, Dec'd.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

PARCEL V-a.

S. S. of Sullivan Street, West of Rogers Av.

A vacant lot 135.10½x5.8¼.

PARCEL XIV.

Entire Block, bounded by Provost, Dupont, Eagle Sts., & Paidge Av.

A vacant plot 200x580.10¾ x irreg.

PARCEL XV.

TRIANGULAR BLOCK BOUNDED BY Provost and Dupont Sts. & Paidge Av.

A vacant plot 45.6⅝ x 91.4 x irreg.

PARCEL XVI.

ENTIRE BLOCK FRONTING ON Newtown Cr'k & Whale Cr'k Canal

(Paidge Av., Duck & Eagle Sts.)

A vacant plot 200 x 476 x irreg.

PARCEL XX.

A LARGE PLOT FRONTING ON Whale Creek Canal, Greenpoint Av. Provost & North Henry Sts.

NOTE:—The offering of these properties was adjourned from July 12th.

'Phone 744—Cort. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

Joseph P. Day Auctioneer

NOTICE OF SALE BY AUCTION OF THE LEASEHOLD OF THE ROYAL

COURT THEATRE,

LONDON, S. W.,

partner in the successes of many of the most distinguished players and dramatists of the past forty years. Seating capacity about 670; money capacity about £185. Unique, advantageous West-end situation, midst the homes of the most wealthy and aristocratic members of society, adjacent to the Underground Railway Station of Sloane-square, with 'bus services traversing the square. Low ground rent; lease over 51 years; vacant possession Messrs.

MARLER & MARLER

will OFFER the above described first-class WEST-END THEATRE for SALE by AUCTION at the Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, E. C., on Monday, 17th July, 1916, at 2 o'clock.

Printed particulars, with conditions of sale, to be obtained from Messrs. Beaumont and Son, Solicitors, of 66, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, E. C., and, together with permits to view, of the above named auctioneers, of 170, Sloane-street, London, S. W.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Just Completed—51 East 92nd Street

Entirely renovated. New hardwood floors throughout. Electric lights; 12 rooms and 3 baths. Decorations to suit. Caretaker on premises or inquire

CHAS. GULDEN, 50 Elizabeth St.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$35.89 a Month

BUYS MODERN BRICK HOME, 7 ROOMS, TILED BATH, IN BEAUTIFUL

Mapleton Park

24 minutes from Park Row, on subway now running; 7 minutes to the ocean, 5c. fare.

$6,000. LITTLE CASH REQUIRED.

Open for Inspection. Come Today.

Alco Building Co.

OPPOSITE 22D AVENUE STATION.

Take Sea Beach Subway at Park Row (in Municipal Building) to 22d Av., Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY SUMMER HOMES.

SUMMER COTTAGES

Some Desirable Cottages Still Left at

Asbury Park, Allenhurst, Deal

and vicinity. Can quote very attractive prices.

MILAN ROSS AGENCY,

Asbury Park, N. J. Allenhurst, N. J.

'Phones 406-407.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

WEST END SECTION.

Modern house with 9 bedrooms, 4 baths, for rent to November 1st, beautifully furnished and ready for occupancy, 50 miles out, 70 trains daily, 2 blocks from ocean, overlooking lake. No reasonable offer refused.

HENRY M. FITCH

Tel. 2582 Cortlandt 200 Broadway, N. Y.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AT RIDGEFIELD, CONN.

Farms, Country Homes, &c., for sale or rent; rentals furnished or unfurnished; prices reasonable.

THADDEUS CRANE,

Ridgefield, Conn. Phone No. 1.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Scarsdale—White Plains.

Furnished and unfurnished rentals—

GRIFFEN-PRINCE & RIPLEY

18 East Forty-First Street, New York City

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,435. —In Bankruptcy.—BARNETT GELLIS and ABRAHAM GELLIS, individually and co-partners doing business as B. GELLIS & SON, Bankrupts.

Barnett Gellis and Abraham Gellis, individually and co-partners doing business as B. Gellis & Son, were duly adjudicated bankrupts on July 11, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on July 27, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,330. —In Bankruptcy.—MAX LIFSHITZ, Bankrupt.

Max Lifshitz was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 15, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on July 27, 1916, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,212. —In Bankruptcy.—SARAH AARON, Bankrupt.

Sarah Aaron was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 6, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on July 25, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 22,410.—In Bankruptcy. —ELKAN DEICHES, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Elkan Deiches are hereby given notice that on July 11th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, July 24th, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, July 12, 1916.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 22,960. Notice is given that CHARLES F. ENDERLY, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on August 16, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., above to show cause why discharge should not be granted. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Read This Novel Method

Adopted

To Obtain Quick Results

We Will Sell the Property Herein Described for Cash to the Responsible Person MAKING THE BEST WRITTEN OFFER OF NOT LESS THAN $105,000.00

Bids to be delivered to the undersigned at the address given below, and no bids received after 12 o'clock noon, July 21st, 1916.

Contracts to be signed and ten per cent (10%) of the bid to be paid within TWENTY-FOUR HOURS after notice of acceptance.

Specimen copies of the proposed contract will be mailed on application.

Title to be taken and balance of purchase price to be paid on TENTH DAY after signing of contract.

Purchaser to receive full covenant and warranty deed conveying title free from all incumbrances except right-of-way over railroad tracks and over Driveway to 141st Street and restrictions against nuisances.

The low minimum price fixed above is due to the fact that the property was purchased for use in executing certain building contracts, now completed, and is of no further use to the owners.

Investigation will show this minimum to be at least 20% below recent sales and asking price for less desirable property in the vicinity.

A Broker's Commission of 3½ per cent will be paid by the seller to any broker certified in writing by the purchaser as having induced and brought about the sale.

This Property Is the Most Advantageous Site in New York City for Any Business Requiring Good Railroad Facilities.

Location: Southern Boulevard and 141st Street, Borough of Bronx, New York City.

Transportation Facilities: New York Central R. R. has a siding on the premises, available also for connection, with New York Connecting Railroad (Penn. R. R. and N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Systems) one-quarter mile from public dock on East River.

Accessibility: New Subway Station (now building) practically opposite the premises. On line of Southern Boulevard Cars. Three blocks from 138th St. Crosstown line.

Plot contains approximately sixty-nine thousand square feet.

The 305-foot frontage on Whitlock Avenue and Southern Boulevard makes this part of the premises desirable for an apartment house.

The Norcross Brothers Co.

103 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SUBSTANTIALLY FURNISHED HOME,

Restricted Neighborhood.

MUST BE SOLD IN 30 DAYS.

House of 8 rooms and sleeping porch, furnished, piano included, at Rye, 8 minutes from Oakland Beach; every city improvement; 45 minutes from Grand Central; an all-year-round home in a community of delightful people and surroundings; tennis, bathing, and boating; price, $9,500; house alone worth price asked. Terms to suit. Owner, 143 Times.

Bargain—For Sale or Rent.

Georgian Colonial, new house planned and built by private gentleman for his own comfort at Colonial Heights, Westchester's exclusive colony, 30 minutes from Grand Central; all improvements; sewers; electric light, gas; high elevation; 9 large rooms, 2 baths; attractive sleeping porch; large open fireplace. Particulars apply H. E. Wilson, Room 200, St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

Villa Alta, Sell or Rent

Most attractive fireproof house in Westchester; 12 rooms; also reception and billiard halls; 3-car concealed garage; every city improvement and advantage, including gas and sewers; 30 minutes from Grand Central; 5 minutes walk from depot; photograph and description on request. George H. Mills, Colonial Heights, Yonkers.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

In Its Entirety,

SOUND—HUDSON—HILLS

Fish & Marvin 527 5TH AV.

AT LESS THAN 1-2 VALUE.

HUDSON RIVER ESTATE.

50 acres; modern dwelling, piano, garage, poultry houses; orchard; splendid views; stream; 50 minutes Grand Central. Further particulars

Fox Realty Company

51 EAST 42D ST.

New Dutch Colonial House.

For sale or rent, 10 rooms, 2 baths; steam heat, gas and electric light; high elevation; fine shade trees; garage; plot 100x100; in restricted residential neighborhood. Particulars on request. A. Reiner, 1,118 Tribune Bldg., New York.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEPONSIT

On Ocean and Bay 40 minutes out Restricted Residential Community Homes and building sites, reasonable prices and convenient terms.

Detailed information upon request.

NEPONSIT REALTY CO.

Suite 530, 1 W. 34th St., N. Y.

HUNTINGTON 10,000 SQUARE FEET

$100 HIGH AND DRY; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD. CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, AND STORES; 10,000 POPULATION; WILL GIVE WARRANTY DEED. FINEST SOIL FOR FARMING.

$5 Down. $2 Monthly

Call or write for free R. R. tickets. B. SEYMAN, 105 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

BUNGALOW—CALIF. STYLE.

Five rooms, full cellar, range, tubs, china dresser, &c., in kitchen; built on slope of hill 100 feet from road; southern exposure; grand old shade trees, cedar, oak and hickory grove; 10,000 square feet of excellent soil just suited for poultry and small farming; 10 minutes' walk to station and trolley to magnificent harbor; all water sports; one hour from city; worth $3,800; will sell for $2,950; $200 cash, balance $16 per month. B. Thomas, 349 E. 14th St.

Investigate; Be Convinced.

All-year home at a sacrifice; 6 rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric; refined neighborhood; sidewalks; big plot; flowers, shrubs, hedges; handy to trolley, school, stores, &c.; 45 minutes out; a big bargain at $3,200; must have $225 cash and $20 monthly; title guaranteed. Owner, 608, 1 West 34th St.

OLD-FASHIONED HOMESTEAD

Hour out; North Shore; 3 acres; pond; large shade trees, fruit; house 11 rooms, bath, large stables and outbuildings. Fine location near water.

INVESTIGATE THIS BARGAIN.

THEO. S. HALL, 47 West 34th St.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HANDSOME HOME WITH GARAGE

at a bargain; business necessitates removal to California; house contains 10 large rooms, 2 baths; every modern convenience; handsome fixtures, &c.; located on large corner plot, nicely laid out; flower and vegetable garden, all well cared for; a big bargain for quick sale; good transportation; 30 minutes out.

T. F. HAYES, Room 516, 47 West 34th St.

WATER WITCH CLUB.

Highlands of Navesink, N. J.

A restricted colony, situated on wooded hill, overlooking New York Bay and ocean; attractively furnished cottages, reduced rentals for season; 1 hour and 20 minutes via Sandy Hook route. C. Poillon, 99 John St. Phone John 564.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$2,500 on Easy Terms

AND FIRST MORTGAGE OF $5,000 BUYS THIS

NEW ENGLISH VILLA

GROUNDS 100 BY 190 FEET. 49 Min. on D., L. & W. R. R. Ex. Sta.

After the $2,500 Is Paid

$34.04 Monthly

Pays Interest, Taxes, Insurance and Water Rate.

A fine, well-built, livable house of 11 rooms and 3 baths, with beamed ceilings and walls paneled in hard wood. Two huge open fireplaces. All city conveniences.

E. A. MANCHESTER, 170 Broadway, Tel. 1833—Cort.

Escape With The Children!! NOW.

Fresh Air and Open Country Means Safety.

Fourteen miles from 42d St., in the New Jersey foothills I have a number of ideal modern homes, ready for immediate occupancy. Some have six rooms and bath, some fourteen. Some sell for Five Thousand Dollars, some for Fifteen; some may be rented.

All in a beautiful little town, mostly woods, golf course and good roads.

WOOLSEY BILL,

Address P. O. Box B-5, Haworth, N. J. Telephone Dumont 148, at home Saturdays and Sundays, other days by appointment.

RENT, then BUY!

New 8-room, All-Year Residence, large plot; big living room, tile bath, 2 open fireplaces, steam heat, gas, electricity; artistic A-1 finish; living condition ideal; unobstructed view for miles; highly restricted; in one of the best residential towns, 32 minutes out; prefer selling outright, but willing to rent to proper party, with purchase privilege; rent to apply. Address OWNER, P. O. Box 1041, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

LOFT 7,500 SQ. FT. TO FLOOR. New Subway Station, 18th St. and 7th Ave.

247-253 WEST 19TH STREET

Fine light; well-kept building; few lofts with all modern improvements; 100 per cent. sprinkler system; suitable any business. Lease, rent reasonable. Apply superintendent, on premises, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., Owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 732—Worth; or your own broker.

Wholesalers—Hotel Supplymen, Etc.

LARGE STORE 634 9th Avenue, between 44th & 45th Sts.

In heart of middle West Side. Especially fine show windows. Abundant trade in neighborhood. Suitable any business. Apply

HENRY WACKER 362 W. 45TH ST. Bryant 446. **$115**

LIGHT STORE

In high-class sprinklered building on East 23d St., near Second Avenue; size, 72x90. Will carry heavy weights. Very low insurance.

E. W. Bliss Bldgs., 312 E. 23d St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

1896 Lexington Ave.

Corner house; 9 rooms, bath, 2 toilets; electric light; American basement; newly decorated; suitable for physician or dentist. Apply to

WM. LUSTGARTEN & CO.,

68 William St. Tel. John 6120.

SUMMER HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

SHIPPAN POINT, Stamford, Conn.

Between Yacht Club and Bathing Beach, fine modern house, completely furnished, 6 master rooms, 3 other rooms and 3 baths; will rent from Aug. 1 at $400 per month. Fred'k Fox & Co., 14 West 40th St., N. Y. C.; phone, Bryant 8240.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

HYGIENIC ENG. CO.

Insanitary Cesspools are a Menace

Install Our HYGIENIC SYSTEM

R-801. 10 E. 43D STREET.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE TERESA

118TH ST., 241-243 WEST,

near 7th Av., 8 rooms, 2 baths; extra large and light; elevator; all improvements; select tenants; rent $75. Superintendent on premises or

HALL & BLOODGOOD, 524 5th Av. Tel. Bryant 7632.

Skylight Studios

5 West 16th Street

Bachelor Apartments

$30 to $60

Apartments of Highest Character

Two New Buildings

Now in Course of Completion

NORTHWEST CORNER OF

103d St. and West End Ave.

And

NORTH CORNER OF

108th St. and Riverside Drive

MODERATE RENTALS

5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths

Sanford & Rexford

Entire Block Opposite Apthorp

Broadway, 78th to 79th St.

Subway Station at Door.

5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.

Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

The Regnor

601 West 115th St.

N. W. Corner Broadway.

One Block from Subway Station.

4-5-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths.

Rents $810 to $1,850.

508 to 520 W. 114th

Three 8-Story Buildings.

Two Blocks from Subway Station.

Overlooking campus and buildings of Columbia University; block entirely residential.

Apartments of 5-6-7 & 8 Rooms, Baths.

Rents $660 to $1,400.

460 and 464 Riverside Drive

Block North of 116th Street.

Two Modern Buildings.

Close to Subway Station.

7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.

$1,300 to $1,700.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION AND SPECIAL TERMS CAN BE HAD ON SOME OF THE ABOVE APARTMENTS.

PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders, JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres.

Office, 601 West 115th St., at Broadway. Open Sunday

TEL. 1114 MORNINGSIDE.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY

offer the following choice high grade Apartments to lease. Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention.

The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up to date features, with modern equipment throughout.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN

FACING SHERMAN SQUARE.

72d St.—Broadway—73d St.

Express Subway Station at 72d St.

6 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths.

Rentals $1,800 to $3,800,

Including Refrigeration.

All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.

There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.

TELEPHONE, 3547—COLUMBUS.

FORREST CHAMBERS

N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.

Convenient to 110th St. Subway.

6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.

Rentals $1,100 to $2,400.

All large, light rooms; abundant closet space; modern, up to date.

TELEPHONE, 6261—MORNINGSIDE.

RESIDENT MANAGER AT EACH HOUSE.

340 TO 350 PARK AVE.

51ST to 52ND STREET

NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION

A FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS OF TEN ROOMS AND THREE BATHS

APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO

DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., 414 MADISON AVE.

Apartments in the fashionable Park Avenue Section.

115 EAST 53rd STREET

One south apartment of 8 rooms and 3 baths, $2700.

Physician's apartment of 3 rooms and bath, $1440.

150 EAST 72nd STREET

One apartment of 5 rooms and 2 baths, $1600.

MOORE & WYCKOFF

Corner 45th St. 546—5th Avenue Phone Bryant 1263

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Just Completed.

Palisades Apartments

N. E. Cor. Haven Av. & 170th St.

A few blocks west of B'way.

These high-class houses command a beautiful view of the Palisades, the Hudson, and surrounding country.

3, 4 and 5 Rooms

AT MODERATE RENTS.

Every up-to-the-minute improvement, electricity, telephone, etc.

Renting man on premises, or

Aud. 9080 **Nehring Brothers,** St. Nicholas Av., Cor. 176th.

THE BRITANNIA

527 West 110th St., Near Broadway.

4 to 8 Rooms

$780 to $1,300

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY, 56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848

667 West 161st—at Riverside Drive

NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths

RENTS $43 TO $125.

Open for inspection day and evening.

Phone—Audubon 7486.

Hudson View Con. Co., 189 Broadway.

LIDO HALL

110th St. at 7th Ave. (N.W.Cor.)

8-9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths,

Rentals $1,200 to $1,700.

Overlooking Central Park. Fireproof. One block to "L," Subway and Cars.

Representative on Premises, or

William F. Fuerst, Inc., 87 Nassau St.

TERRACE COURT

202 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, Southeast corner 93d St.

7, 8, 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Fireproof building and modern in every respect. Renting agent on premises, or

J. AXELROD, 200 West 72d St. Phone Columbus 3987.

The CLEBURNE

924 West End Av.—105th St.

New Apartments ready for occupancy—exclusive neighborhood.

Supt. or L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 B'way.

203 WEST 81ST ST. Next to BROADWAY

New 9-story Fireproof Apartment.

3-4-5-6 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS.

ALSO DOCTOR'S APARTMENTS.

RENTS $720 TO $1,500.

Convenient to "L" and Subway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE DORCHESTER

181 *Riverside Drive, N. W. Cor. 85th.*

6 Rooms $1,300-$1,500

7 Rooms $1,500

9 Rooms $2,500

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY, 56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848

Carlisle Dwellings

450 West End Ave., S. E. Cor. 82d St.

11 ROOMS

$2,600-$2,700

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY, 56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848

THE STRAFFORD

777 West End Ave., S. W. Cor. 98th.

10 Rooms, Duplex, $2,200-$2,650

8 Rooms, $2,200

6 Rooms, $1,700

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY, 56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848

St. Evona,

N. E. Cor. 135th St. & Broadway.

New six-story, fireproof, elevator apartment house; large, sunny rooms; southern exposure.

5, 6 & 7 Rooms & Bath.

Rents $540 to $1,100.

Agent on Premises, or

Fred'k Zittel & Sons, 79TH ST. & B'WAY.

350 WEST 18TH ST. REFINED NEIGHBORHOOD

2 large, light, well-arranged rooms. Beautifully decorated, with bath, kitchenette. All modern improvements. Quiet, well-kept house; moderate rent. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

A—601 WEST 141ST ST., Cor. Broadway—Garnet Hall.

4 to 7 large, outside rooms; all night elevator; large closets; moderate rents; elegant foyer; choice location; possession. Apply Supt.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

GRAMERCY PARK.

Attractive Studios, also two-room and bath Studio Apartments facing the Park.

INNES & CENTER, 30 East 20th.

Apartments of the Highest Type

Absolutely fireproof.—Every modern Improvement.

801 West End Ave.,

N. W. Corner of 99th St.

Absolutely fireproof building conveniently located, close to 96th St. Subway express station and surface lines; large, airy rooms; every modern improvement.

6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.

Rents $1,100 to $2,200.

Representative on premises.

The Prasada,

80 Central Park West.

South corner of 65th Street, overlooking Central Park.

Large rooms and closets.

8, 9 & 10 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.

Rents $2,000 to $3,000.

Representative on premises.

The Dallieu,

101st St. and West End Avenue. Southeast Corner.

Modern 12-story elevator apartment house. Thoroughly up-to-date in every particular. Filtered water, elevator service, etc.

6 Rooms and 3 Baths.

7 Rooms and 3 Baths.

9 Rooms and 3 Baths.

Rents $1,600 and $3,000.

Representative on Premises.

251-55 West 98th Street,

Close to Subway Express Station.

Modern elevator apartment house of the most modern type; all light and airy rooms. Excellent location.

6 Rooms and 2 Baths,

$1,000 to $1,350.

Representative on Premises.

The Arleigh,

620 West 115th St.

Modern elevator apartments. All modern improvements.

6, 7 & 8 Rooms and 2 Baths,

$900 to $1,200.

Representative on premises.

St. Evona,

N. E. Cor. 135th St. & Broadway.

New six-story fireproof, elevator apartment house; large sunny rooms. Southern exposure.

5, 6 & 7 Rooms and Bath.

Rents $540 to $1,100.

Representative on premises.

Rafford Hall,

N. W. Cor. Broadway & 141th St.

The rear apartments afford a splendid view of the Hudson River; all improvements; elevator service, etc.

One apartment suitable for Doctor.

5, 6 & 7 Rooms and Bath.

Rents $600 to $1,000.

Representative on premises.

The Rolyat,

Southwest Corner Broadway & 140th Street.

Large rooms, pantries and closets.

Suites of 8 Rooms and 2 Baths.

Rents $1,000 to $1,200.

Representative on premises.

We will mail you our booklet containing full descriptions of our houses on request.

Fred'k Zittel & Sons

IN THE APTHORP. Broadway and 79th Street TEL., 9700 SCHUYLER

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, REAL ESTATE, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN, Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

LOTON R. SLAWSON COMPANY, 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

CHAS. F. NOYES & CO., Real Estate, 92 William St.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

A Comfortable Home in a Splendid Neighborhood. 20 East 83d St., to let.

WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Telephone 5700 John.

THE FIVE-STORY IRON FRONT

BUILDING, 221 AND 223 WEST BROADWAY AND 5 AND 7 WHITE STREET, FOR SALE ON MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

A. EDWARD WOODRUFF, 120 BROADWAY.

Have home attractive bargains in private houses, west side, north of 72d. Particulars, Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway, at 103d. Tel. Riverside 975.

Valuable booth to let in downtown arcade building; low price. Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St. Telephone Greeley 949.

PEASE & ELLIMAN, Real Estate and Insurance, 340 Madison Av.

Builders—Bargain, closing estate, plot 50x120, near 7th Av. subway; price, $30,000; mortgages, $31,500. Owner, 219 West 14th.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

ADJOINING PROSPECT PARK.

2-family brick, 11 rooms, 2 baths, 2 furnaces, good transit, $5,400; little cash; balance as rent.

Full particulars, Ruckert, 45 Willoughby St.

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes, Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Swell lakeside home; fine location; modern 7-room house with every up-to-date improvement; front and back porch; full cellar; all large, airy, light rooms; ½ block from trolley and few minutes from R. R. station; beautiful lake; only 20 minutes out; perfect title; $300 cash, balance easy. Fisher, Box 226 Times Downtown.

Pretty 7-room cottage, newly decorated, all modern improvements and fine bath; spacious porch overlooking country; elegant lawn, shrubbery, and trees; 30 minutes out, near trolley; $200 cash and balance on easy monthly payments. Jones, Box 194 Downtown.

Must sell nice old-fashioned home of 7 rooms, improvements, flowers, roses, fruit, lots of grapes; big outbuilding for chickens, &c.; vegetable garden; only 20 minutes from city; price $2,500; some cash and $20 monthly. Answer A. B., Room 608, 1 West 34th St.

SEE THE NEW HOMES AT KEW GARDENS,

15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

FOR HOME SITES at Little Neck Hills see Joseph P. Day, Sales Agent, 31 Nassau St.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

ARE YOU LOOKING for a healthy place for your little ones? If so, New Dorp and Oakwood, Staten Island, cannot be equaled; not a single case of infantile paralysis; have several cottages for sale on rental basis. J. W. Hughes, Owner, 45 Broadway, N. Y. C., or 92 Rose Av., New Dorp, S. I.

Building Material.

"SPENCER SELF-FEED HEATER." New York Office, 101 Park Av.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

A SNAP FOR CASH.

CHESTER HILL, MOUNT VERNON.

8-room house; very deep lot. $5,500 for quick action.

Other warm weather bargains.

Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon.

GREENACRES.—Three minutes from station; new stucco house; four master bedrooms, three servants' rooms; garage; four baths; sale or rent; possession at once. Angell & Co., Scarsdale, N. Y.

SCARSDALE.

Bargain at Scarsdale—9 rooms—easy terms. GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY, 18 East Forty-first Street, New York City.

SCARSDALE.—Six-room home, 50x100; ten minutes' walk from station; $4,500; $750 cash; new; possession at once. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Modern house; big plot with garage; flowers, shrubs, garden, everything beautiful; near Tarrytown station. Phone Pelham 3987.

Country Estates—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Owner wishes to dispose of fine little farm with a 6-room house, barn, etc., room for chickens; garage, lawn, paths, shrubs, all fenced in; cannot occupy; will sell for $800 down and balance easy to reliable family; healthy location. B. Owner, 105 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

For Sale, a Bargain.—Splendid seashore residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths; steam heat; all improvements; in cultured restricted community; 50 minutes from business and shopping centres. H. L. Simpson, Room 509, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

MANHATTAN BEACH ESTATES.

LOTS 9, 10, 11, BLOCK 18, EAST SIDE OF DOVER ST., NEAR BAY, FOR SALE, REASONABLE; TERMS TO SUIT. EDWARD MAAG, 48 WEST 23D.

Long Island acreage for sale. Address X. Y., 179 Times Downtown.

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Seven-room house, easy commuting distance New York; must be near station and club, with tennis courts; will buy later if locality suits; all improvements. H. R. Smith, 15 John St., Nutley, N. J.

Bungalow wanted, three bedrooms, near ocean; Long Island preferred; $150 balance Summer. P. Berkson, 33 East 30th.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Pretty 5-room bungalow, 1 block from bathing beach and harbor; large living room, panelled walls, open fireplace, airy, light dining room, beamed ceiling, modern kitchen, 2 beautiful, large bedrooms with connecting bath; steam heat; verandas full width of house; will decorate interior to suit owner's taste; makes ideal year-round home; few blocks from trolley; only $200 cash and $18 monthly. "Water Front Bungalow," Box 123 Downtown.

Beautiful 5-room bungalow; large, airy bedrooms, with connecting bath; artistic living and dining rooms; paneled walls, beamed ceilings; open tapestry brick fireplace; hardwood finish; electric light, heat, and modern kitchen; extra large porch with a fine view of country; large garden plot; near depot and harbor; owner cannot occupy; will sacrifice for $200 cash and $18 monthly to quick buyer. Finch, Box 200 Times Downtown.

Ocean bungalow, 5 rooms and bath; ½ block from private bathing beach; yacht club and boat anchorage; restricted location, with a fine view of ocean and bay; beautiful house with every modern improvement; garden plot; makes ideal year-round home; price $2,850; small amount down, balance like rent. C. Meyer, 243 West 34th St.

Cozy little chicken farm, with 6-room cottage, poultry house, etc., soil all cultivated; ready to move in; near harbor, trolley, and town of 10,000, where there is a demand for poultry, eggs, and farm products; small amount down and $12 monthly to responsible party. Kuch, Box 192 Downtown.

$12 monthly buys my cosy chicken farm, with 6-room house; enough ground for poultry, vegetables, &c.; near large town which afford a ready market for all products; best of soil; will sell for a small amount down to a responsible party. B. Doncourt, 243 West 34th St.

CEDARHURST.

Cedarhurst Park, modern houses, 9 and 11 rooms, 2 and 3 baths, rent $1,000; large grounds, fine location, near bathing. Local agents or D. Feder, Cedarhurst.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND COTTAGES, VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 3 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

Have fine home, right on shore front, everything strictly up-to-date and new; big plot, restricted neighborhood, nothing finer; will sell very cheap; buyer only needs $450 cash. Inquire Mr. Bard, 608, 1 West 34th St.

Want to sell my cosey 6-room house, with a nice, large garden plot, for $100 down and $12 monthly; near city and trolley; right price to good party. B. Welch, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

FREE! Beautiful illustrated map and birds-eye view of Long Island and vicinity; showing best place to live or invest. Auer, Box 132 Downtown.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO., 18 East 34th St. Murray Hill 4030.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO., Phone Greeley 5900. 1 West 34th St.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

ELLENVILLE, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y. For Sale—Five acres, (near Yama Farms Inn.) with old colonial dwelling; modern conveniences; good water supply; can be purchased at attractive price and terms. Photos and further information from HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY, 21 Liberty Street, New York.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Free booklet of new homes mailed; 7-12 rooms, 1, 2, and 3 baths; $6,500 to $12,500. Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

Hill Top all-year bungalow sites; rare views; town water, electric lights; refined section; near station; hour out; big plots, 50x200; only $300 now. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

ALL THE ORANGES Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor, Op. Brick Church Station.

Montclair.—If seeking a home amid refinement and wealth, send for illus. folder of beautiful homes. E. E. Murdoch, Montclair.

BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J. Write for our Vineland Farm Catalogue.

MONTCLAIR, N. J. Sale or rent. Send for illustrated booklet B. Hughes-Taylor Co.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Heron Island, Maine.—Bargain, small amount down, two-story bungalow, 40x70, neatly furnished, splendid views, hotel and other cottages on island, three lines of steamboats daily; near Boothbay Harbor; photos. H. M. McClave, 1 Madison Av., N. Y. C.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For Rent or Sale.—Most attractive cottage in Berkshire Hills; for season or longer. J. O. Hart, West Cornwall, Conn.

Connecticut farms and shore front; especially Westport and Greens Farms. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St.

Out of City.

FARMS—ALL PRICES—EVERYWHERE. BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5TH AV.

Real Estate for Exchange.

For Exchange—Plot, ready for building, excavated; near new subway station, trolley; 2 lots; equity $8,000 to exchange for improved property. H 265 Times Downtown.

Broadway, Mosholu Av.—Five lots, including corner; clear; excavated; $1,600. Biell, 15 West 20th.

Real Estate Wanted.

Apartment house management a specialty. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Have $25,000 for good second mortgages, Manhattan, Bronx property. Investor, 414

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Warm weather continued generally throughout the country except in the Central Rocky Mountain region and the extreme Southwest. Temperatures of 100 degrees or higher were reported in the Valley of California, Northern Nevada, and Southwest Idaho, and a maximum of 94 degrees was reported at Portland, Me.

Thunder showers continued locally in the East Gulf States and extended into the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys. There were also local thunder showers in New England, Eastern New York, and the extreme Southwest. Elsewhere the weather was fair.

Generally fair and continued warm weather may be expected Thursday and Friday east of the Mississippi River, although local thunder showers are probable Thursday in the East Gulf States and in the mountain districts of Tennessee, Kentucky, and the Virginias. There are no present indications of decided relief from the prevailing high temperatures, and they are likely to continue for several days longer at least.

A disturbance apparently over the Eastern Caribbean Sea is noted a short distance west of Dominica, but the direction of movement and intensity is as yet unknown.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate southwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate south and southwest; South Atlantic Coast, moderate and mostly east and southeast.

FORECASTS TODAY AND FRIDAY.

New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania.—Fair Thursday and Friday; little change in temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	68	74	4 P. M.	71	88
6 A. M.	61	72	6 P. M.	70	88
9 A. M.	68	79	9 P. M.	64	83
12 M.	68	86	11 P. M.	68	79

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 80; for the corresponding date last year it was 66; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 76; at 8 P. M. it was 84. Maximum temperature, 89 degrees at 3:35 P. M.; minimum, 72 degrees at 6:20 A. M. Humidity, 54 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 66 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.02 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.95 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A M. Loss.
12:45—46 62 St.: Annie Davis.....Slight
1:45—651 5 St.; Benjamin Gloss.....Slight
3:10—1,482 Way (awning,) Knickerbocker Hotel.....Slight
9:20—7 Manhattan Av.; Eber Lauberman.....Slight
9:35—403 W. 52 St.; Ralph Lovieno.....$30
10:35—384 Br'way, owner not given.....Slight
10:40—3,947 Seton Av.; Mary Neumiller..Slight
11:45—310 E. 91 St.; Morris Blatzner..Slight
M.
12—61-63 Columbia St.; Max Schasel..Slight
P. M.
3:45—252 W. 21 St.; J. Flanagan.....Slight
3:45—299 Water St.; Fulton Market Refrigerating Co.....Slight
3:45—309 W. 145 St.; N. Hormich.....Slight
7:05—45 W. 30 St.; James Sweeney.....Slight
7:45—118 W. 22 St.; M. Weissman.....Slight
8:40—209 Clinton St.; B. Giller.....Slight
9:45—312 W. 79 St.; Nathan Stein.....Slight
11:00—141 W. 60 St.; Agnes Derraby..Slight

ESTATES APPRAISED.

HAMILTON, ERASTUS.—(Nov. 15, 1915;) net estate, $44,402 and an interest of $14,175 from estate of Ida F. P. Brennan, who died April 18, 1915. Leaves husband, R. Hamilton, sole legatee. Assets: Realty, $41,636, being an interest of $37,487 in 211 to 217 Columbus Avenue, appraised at $21,000, and 20 shares American Hide and Leather Company.

JAMES, WILLIAM P.—(March 9, 1915;) net estate, $201,015. Mattie B., widow, sole legatee. Assets: 598 West End Avenue, $35,000; bank, $33,778; personalty and notes, $105,656; a note secured by a mortgage on 70 to 78 Lenox Avenue. Only stock holding was 20 shares of the Bam Shirt Manufacturing Company, New Jersey, declared valueless.

PLACE, MARTHA A.—(Dec. 18, 1915;) net estate, $138,012. Chauncey Marshall, Jr., nephew, received a life estate in $60,000; numerous other bequests to nieces, nephews, and other relatives. Assets: Bank, $2,715; personalty, $4,721, and stocks and bonds, $142,882.

ROSENTHAL, ABRAHAM, (Jan. 17, 1916;) net estate, $29,173; Mary, widow, received one-half, $14,856, and the balance was left in small bequests to charitable organizations. Assets: Equity in 536 to 538 Broome St., appraised at $43,000; equity, $12,943, in 147 Stanton St., appraised at $37,000; equity, $10,941, in 4 Rutgers Place, appraised at $33,500; bank, $11,776.

ORVIS, CHARLES E., (March 8, 1915;) net estate, $677,178; Edwin W. Orvis, brother, received residue, $552,527, after the payment of numerous bequests to other relatives, servants, and employes of the decedent's brokerage firm of Orvis Brothers & Co., 49 Broadway; Sarah M., widow, received $50,000; three stepchildren, Mabel Louisa Simmons, Edna Graham Stuart, and Clarence Storm, $15,000 each, and Henry P., Brother, $500. Assets: Half interest in property of the estate of John S. Ferguson, who died Aug. 1, 1916, valued at $16,762; bank, $5,608; personalty and notes, $207,816, of which $203,000 was in loans on collateral securities; jewelry, $210; stocks and bonds, $461,345, the largest holdings were 300 shares Colonial Bank, $135,000; 845 shares Greenwich Bank, $91,425; 688 shares Pitt. Plate Glass Co., $71,910; 4000 shares Lake Superior Corp., $28,000; 50 shares C. R. R. of N. J., $15,000, and 612 shares Chi., R. I. & Pacific R. R. Co., $14,076. Realty at East Buffalo, $5,500.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

KIMBALL, Mrs. EMILY D., (June 25;) no value stated. To decedent's husband, Charles O. Kimball, is left a specific bequest of $75,000, the family home, 12 E. 29 St., and realty at Dresden, N. Y.; $3,000 goes to the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church.

LYNCH, Mrs. DELIA K.; estate of more than $2,000 goes to five half-sisters. Decedent's husband, Bernard Lynch, received $1.

RUNK, GEORGE S., (June 30;) estate of more than $50,000, the bulk going to the widow, Mrs. Isabel L. Runk. Daughters of the decedent, Mrs. Margaret R. Doll and Mrs. Barbara Hoffman, received considerable property from their father before his death, and trousseaus worth $26,000, and to each he gave a home. The mortgages on these homes are to be paid off. A son, George S. Runk, received $50,000 in trust.

THURBER, Mrs. NANCY; value not given. The Manhattan Congregational Church receives $3,000, and $2,000 is left to the Trustees of Delhi, N. Y., for the care of the decedent's family plot. The remainder of the estate goes to eleven first cousins, the nearest relatives. The testator said in her will that she had a horror to the barter of the jewels and effects of a dead person, and directed the executors to give away her personal property.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The mental test for first grade clerk (office boy) will be held tomorrow. There are 1,475 candidates, 934 will be examined in Terrace Garden, 400 at 54 Lafayette Street, and 141 in the Board of Education's examination hall.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 1 an examination for sawyer and marine gasoline engineer, for men only, to fill a vacancy at $900 per annum in the Indian Service, Leech Lake Agency, Minnesota. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on physical ability, experience as marine gasoline engineer, and experience as sawmiller. The appointee will be required to operate a gasoline launch on Leech Lake, Minnesota, and a sawmill cutting about 150,000 feet of logs a year. Applicants must have had at least one year's experience as a sawyer, and also approximately one year's experience as a marine gasoline engineer. Applicants must have reached their twentieth but not their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Temporary assignment: Inspector J. O'Brien, 1 I. D., to command 2 I. D. in addition to his own, 7 days, 8 A. M., July 15.

Leaves of absence, with full pay: Inspector J. F. Dwyer, 2 I. D., 7 days, 8 A. M. July 15, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay: Sergt. B. McGowan, 25, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. July 14; Patrol. H. King, 5, 8 days, 6 P. M. July 14.

Suspended, without pay: Act. Det. Sergts 2d gr. W. J. Enright and D. J. Foley, D. B. Death: Patrol. J. Reilly, 4 I. D., at 9:35 A. M., July 8.

UP-TO-DATE ILLUSTRATIONS.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial contains pictures from all war fronts. Most illustrated magazine. 10 cents; $5 a year. Bound volumes of ten numbers, by mail, for $1. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Following officers will report to Col. C. G. Treat, F. A., President of an examining board at Washington, for examination to determine their fitness for transfer to the F. A.: 1st Lt. E. M. Watson, 26th Inf., and 2d Lt. P. Hayes, Inf. Upon completion of this duty they will return to their stations.

1st Lt. W. B. Harwood, 1st Inf., Maryland National Guard, now on leave in this city, will proceed to Eagle Pass, Texas, and report to Commanding Officer, 1st Inf., Maryland National Guard, for duty.

Orders of July 7 relating to Capt. F. W. Benteen, retired, amended to direct him to report to Commanding Officer, Presidio of San Francisco, for duty as Assistant to the Quartermaster.

Capt. L. E. Goodier, Jr., retired, is assigned to active duty and will report to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for duty in his office.

Capt. T. M. Spaulding, C. A. C., from duty in office of Judge Advocate General, and report to the Chief, Militia Bureau, for duty in his office.

Lt. Col. H. Kreger, Professor of Law, U. S. Military Academy, will repair to this city and report to the Judge Advocate General of the Army for temporary duty in his office.

Orders of June 29 relating to Col. F. B. McCoy, retired, and Lt. Col. R. C. Williams, Inf., revoked.

Capt. R. C. Godfrey, Corps of Engineers, to this city and report to the Chief of Engineers for temporary duty during suspension of academic work at U. S. Military Academy. Upon completion of his duty here Capt. Godfrey will return to his station, West Point, N. Y.

Following 1st Lts. of the Ordnance Dept. will proceed to station specified and report to commanding officer thereof for duty: S. P. Spalding, Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J.; C. G. Young, Benecia Arsenal, Benicia, Cal., and A. R. Rockwood, Sandy Hook, N. J.

Capt. C. G. Hall, Cav., is assigned to 10th Cav., and upon arrival in United States will join that regiment.

2d Lt. H. H. McGee, 2d Cav., having accepted a commission as Lt. Col. 1st Inf., Minnesota National Guard, will join that regiment.

1st Lt. G. V. Strong, 6th Cav., from duty at Headquarters, Central Dept., and from further duty in the Judge Advocate General's Dept., and will join his regiment.

Capt. J. C. Minus, retired, is relieved from duty as Assistant to the Quartermaster, Southern Dept., and will proceed to his home and stand relieved from active duty.

Navy.

Rear Admirals W. B. Caperton, Commander, Cruiser Force, Atlantic Fleet, to temporary duty Navy Dept., and C. F. Pond, Commander, Train, July 9 to Commander, Cruiser Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Lts. C. W. Chauldin, Aid on Staff, Commander, the Train, to Aid on Staff, Commander, Cruiser Force, Atlantic Fleet, and E. Oberlin, the Washington, to temporary duty, Washington, D. C.

Jr. Grade Lts. R. E. Thornton, to retired list, C. M. Elder, New London Ship and Engine Building Co., to temporary duty on the Washington; and following Jr. Grade Lts. commissioned from June 7: G. M. Tisdale, W. J. Ruble, A. G. Robinson, S. W. Dillingham, W. P. Meek, P. F. Powell, J. A. Brownell, F. L. Johnston, L. H. Thebaud, C. Wither, P. Cassard, G. Hutchins, E. H. Quinlan, C. C. Todd, Jr., G. W. Wolf, and W. D. LaMont.

Ens. R. B. Wills, the Arkansas, to the Nashville; H. J. Nelson, the Delaware, to the Nashville, and E. L. Ericson, commissioned.

P. A. Surg. C. P. Lynch, commissioned.

Asst. Surg. O. C. Foote, the Tallahassee to the Delaware.

Act. Asst. Dent. Surg. L. C. Williams, the Florida, to the New York.

Civ. Engr. G. S. Burrell, commissioned.

Chief Bosn. W. P. Simmons, to retired list.

Chief Mach. M. M. Schreiber, to retired list.

Chaplain Adam A. McAllister, retired, died at Mare Island, Cal., June 8.

Marine Corps.

Major G. C. Thorpe, to duty at Marine Barracks, Washington.

Midshipmen W. H. Sitz, W. G. Hawthorne, O. R. Caudwell, E. O. Fuller, E. H. Jenkins, and A. W. Jacobsen, all to Marine Officers' School, Norfolk Barracks, for duty and instruction.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Aberenda, at Nagasaki: Cæsar, at Norfolk; Celtic, at Guantanamo; Dolphin, Flusser, Lamson, and Reid, at Key West; Nanshan and Ozark, at Boston; Salem, at Vera Cruz, and the Tonopah, at Newport.

Sailed—Arethusa, Newport for Block Island Sound; Eagle, New York for Portsmouth; Kentucky, Philadelphia for New York; New Jersey, Newport for New York; Paducah, Key West for New York; Saturn, Dutch Harbor for Kodiak; Standish, Annapolis for Norfolk, and the Celtic, Guantanamo for Port au Prince.

The Connecticut has relieved the Illinois as the receiving ship at Philadelphia.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The following were elected yesterday as the Executive Committee of the Board of Education for the ensuing school year: Leo Arnstein, Frank D. Wilsey, Miss Olivia Lewentritt, Robert L. Harrison, Walter H. Gilpatric, Dr. Ira S. Wile, John Whalen, Miss Martha Lincoln Draper, John Martin, Frank lin H. Giddings, Fred W. Atkinson, Isadora Montefiore Levy, George W. Wingate, Cornelius J. Sullivan, and Thomas W. Churchill.

Lilla P. Frick was appointed yesterday director of cooking, to take effect Aug. 1.

The following were yesterday appointed teachers of special branches for the elementary schools, to take effect Sept. 8:

GERMAN—Henry B. Fried, Charles B. Wilson, Eberhard Dallmer, Lilla J. Winter.

COOKING—Elizabeth Macdougal, Marjorie Dowson, Fannie L. Goldsmith, Marian W. Miner, Bessie Griscom, Edna S. Shack, Rose Elizabeth Osborne, Helen Chamberlain, Frances A. Best, Jessie A. McKenzie, Matilda Cecelia Smith, Rebecca Sheldon Sackett, Evangeline Horwitz, Susie Adams Huff, Ethel May Davidson, Frances O'Driscoll, Therese M. Farrell, Ada J. Feehan, Anna R. Armstrong, Henrietta Mercedes de Gore, Nina L. Chamberlain, Nellie C. Kelly, Susan M. Cagwin, Helen Carter, Mary E. Lanney, Margaret Sweet, Anna MacGregor Payne, Cornelia French, Emilie Judd Crocker, Lanetta Moake, Mary A. McKenzie, Ada F. Malone, Emma E. Burke, Julia L. Cannon, Matilda J. McKeown, Mildred Bennett, Mary A. Faber, Elizabeth C. Walker, Margaret McCabe, Eleanor F. Malone, Jane C. Barrett, Ruth E. Carmer, Minnie H. Jones, Esther W. Payne, Agnes C. Murray, Marian A. Armstrong, Florence A. Flannery, Mary C. Telesligh, Florence A. Turnbull, Evelyn C. Burchan, Grace H. Lyons.

The following teachers were transferred, to take effect Sept. 1:

SCHEDULE B1.—MANHATTAN — William Shapiro, from School 158, to School 2; Abigail O'Halloran, 12, to 8; Frances Cox, 19, to 31; Rose Marie Houel, 15, to 61; Gisella Berger, 192, to 64; Caroline Cohn, 108, to 92; Margaret M. McKeon, 97, to 97; Katherine McManus, 92, to 108; Carrie G. Bunzl, 51, to 159, and Louise A. Pfluger, 87, to 172.

THE BRONX—Gladys M. Dering, 45, to 55, and Adele Haas, 109, to 55.

BROOKLYN—Emma R. Day, 66, to 76, and Morris Horowitz, 58, to 166.

QUEENS—Margaret J. Brown, 29, to 82; Josephine C. Sweeney, 77, to 95, and Jennie L. Wallace, 147 G., to 95.

SCHEDULE B2.—RICHMOND—Gertrude M. Heaphy, 8, to 23.

SCHEDULE 7.—BROOKLYN—Joseph Winyk, 118, to 80.

The following assistant teachers in high schools were transferred, to take effect Sept. 1:

Margaret B. Warner, biology, Girls', to Eastern District; Helen W. Cooley, mathematics, Curtis, to Manual Training, and Elizabeth M. Bryan, English, Eastern District, to Washington Irving.

The following were assigned as teachers in charge of the several high school annexes indicated, from Sept. 1, 1916, to Aug. 31, 1917, (unless sooner terminated:)

MANHATTAN.

	Location of Annex.
High School.	P. S.
Forest Grant, Commerce	58
John D. Minnick, Commerce	5
Walter H. Eddy, Commerce	65, 7
David L. Arnold, Julia Richman	9, 48
Idellette Carpenter Julia Richman	117, 66
Hanna Wehle, Julia Richman	87
Katherine Speir, Wadleigh	54, 179

THE BRONX.

	Borough Hall
Henry W. Kelgwin, Evander Childs	
Henry R. Pyne, Evander Childs	16
Clayton G. Durfee, Evander Childs	46, 8
Irving A. Haikes, Morris	31

BROOKLYN.

William T. Morrey, Bushwick	75
Lewis B. Semple, Bushwick	129
Robert P. St. John, Commercial	3
Charles H. Teeter, Commercial	69
Anna L. Phillips, Eastern District	143
Alice Higgins, Girls	42

The following were appointed, to take effect Sept. 5:

NEW YORK TRAINING SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS—Emmet E. Giltner, first assistant, history.

BROOKLYN TRAINING SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS—Mary E. Soden, model teacher; Josephine T. McCabe, model teacher.

Margaret E. Johnson was appointed as assistant teacher in mathematics in the Eastern District High School.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

SPANISH LADY (36) wants board and room in refined private family with daughters of same age; state prices and full particulars; references. A 122 Times.

BOARD on University Heights; young man. A 121 Times.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

YOUNG MAN wishes room at Brighton Beach with or without board. F 50 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

218T ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

8 EAST 45TH.
Table board; room with bath; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 342, (39th.)—Handy 5th Av., teachers' residence, $8.50-$12. Murray Hill 9768.

MADISON AV., 218.—Rooms, with or without bath; excellent table; Summer rates; references.

West Side.

49TH, 60 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; exceptional table; Summer rates.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; references; table guests; Summer rates.

72D, 268-265 WEST.—Unusually attractive rooms, with, without private bath; single room; board optional; $10 week up.

72D, 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Room with or without board; attractive; bath; cool; Summer rates.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with private baths; table guests; references.

76TH, 237-239-241-243 WEST.—Large and small rooms; fine location; excellent table.

77TH, 301 WEST (344 West End Av.)—Elegant suite, cool double, single rooms, private bath; best home table; electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES, Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard. 20 min. delightful sail, Manhattan.
Lovely rooms, all comforts; excellent chef. Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

New York State.

Few adults in well-appointed, beautiful home; excellent table; special diet if required; bright, airy rooms; fine lawn and shade trees; suburb of Middletown, N. Y. Phone Riverside 1778.

Glynn House, Warrensburg, N. Y.—Adirondack Mts., village suburbs; near P. O. and church; fine table; cream, milk, fresh vegetables; clean, airy rooms. B. F. Glynn, Prop.

Ellswood.—Board, Ulster County farm; arrange. White, 309 West 46th. Telephone 34 Bryant.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, New Jersey.
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."
Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $26 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet.
W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

Adults accommodated; commuting distance; beautiful lawns; modern improvements; telephone; boating, bathing, fishing; 8 minutes' walk from depot; $8-$10 weekly. Box 372, Westwood, N. J.

Invalids, chronic, and nervous cases; home atmosphere; beautiful surroundings; ideal conditions; near New York; booklet. Dr. T. Ellis, Metuchen, N. J.

West Side.

80TH, 108-106-110 WEST.—Delightfully located; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; special rates July-August; references.

80TH, 128 WEST.—Delightfully cool, large and small rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; hot and cold water; private bath.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Choice rooms, en suite, single; superior table; homelike surroundings.

86TH, 22 WEST.—Large front rooms, bath; meals; those accustomed to best home living.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Cool, modern house, excellent service and table; delightful Summer location.

102D, 253 WEST.—Elegant suite, with private bath; also single room; references; Aarons.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, Near Broadway.)—Modern private residence with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; two spacious rooms, bath; also smaller room; table of liberal excellence.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with, without private bath; excellent table board.

117TH AND AMSTERDAM AV.—Hotel La Verte, opposite Columbia University grounds; two blocks subway express station; delightfully cool outside rooms, with or without bath; full hotel service at boarding rates.

THE HOME OF WELL-TO-DO.
734, 742 West.—Where people of refinement will find exquisite rooms, single, double, en suite; private baths; most excellent French cooking.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

THE STAFFORD, ARVERNE, N. Y., 10¢ Beach 66th St., Gaston Av. Station.
On ocean, 30 minutes from Broadway (Penn Station,) 25 Brooklyn, (Flatbush Av. Station;) commutation, $7.50 month; mile ocean boardwalk; always cool; no mosquitos; glorious bathing, fishing, tennis; exclusive house, (100 guests,) luxuriously furnished; bountiful table; room and board, $10, $20. Phone 415 Hammels.

Private family offers splendid, commodious accommodations in their beautiful seashore home, directly on ocean; private beach; home cooking; tennis; moderate terms; references. Particulars address Bayview Villa, foot Bay 10th St., Bath Beach. Phone 3236 Bath Beach.

Forest Hills, L. I.—14 minutes out; accommodations for three selected people in elegant private house; $12 per week; perfect food and sanitation. Z 229 Times Annex.

Freeport, L. I.—Large, airy rooms; excellent table; convenient to trains, fishing, bathing; terms moderate. Bell, 212 Randall Av.

AMITYVILLE.—Water front; few adults accommodated; garage; bathing; fishing. Box 487. Telephone 245.

SEA GATE.—Large rooms; exceptional table; opposite ferry landing and Atlantic Yacht Club. Phone Carroll, 2534 Coney Island.

Manhattan Beach—Delightful room, 2 ladies; block from ocean; reasonable. H 270 Times Downtown.

Connecticut.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; own farm products. For particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST. & B'way, (Estate of Renwick.) ST. DENIS Hotel. Facing Grace Church. REVISED RATES. $4, $5, $6 Weekly and Up. Monthly rates to Teachers and Students.

28D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suites, two rooms and bath.

40TH, 5 EAST—275 MADISON AVE. Elegant double, single rooms, private baths, electricity; $8, $4, $7, $10 weekly. Phone.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without bath; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Suites; parlor, bedroom, bath; room with piano; single room.

56TH, 153 EAST.—Y. M. C. A. rooms, $2 up; home cooking; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Large, small, furnished, unfurnished rooms, baths; with bath or running water; music allowed to be taught in rooms.

West Side.

22D, 427 WEST.—Comfortable large, cool room; hot water; well-kept house; references.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; high-class references; electricity.

46TH, 19 WEST.—Two rooms; bath; near 5th Av.; $48.

47TH, 31 AND 41 WEST.—Superior rooms; large, small; private baths; reasonable.

48TH, 10 WEST.—607 FIFTH AVE. Handsomely furnished suites; single, double rooms, private baths, electricity, telephone; $5-$15 weekly, or $20 to $60 monthly.

49TH, 50 WEST.—Furnished room; distinctive home; running water; private bath.

52D, 109 WEST.—Nicely furnished parlor, bedroom; suitable two; all conveniences. Koenig.

56TH, 314 WEST.—Small and large rooms; newly decorated; Summer rates and phone.

57TH, 256 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private lavatory; refined surroundings; Summer rates. Tappan.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Elegant rooms, large, small, cool; elevator; Summer rates. Sewell.

71ST, 318 WEST.—Nicely furnished, airy rooms; electric light; parquet floor.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large and small rooms; board optional; near Riverside Drive.

74TH, 106 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 2d floor, private bath; also small room.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Private family; large and small room; high class; references.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Airy, clean rooms; also front basement, conveniences; $4-$9.

75TH, 3 WEST, (near Park.)—Front parlor, with bedroom, $8; single rooms, $4.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms; board optional; references.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ASSISTANT MANAGER CLOAK DEPARTMENT by high-class 5th Av. establishment; woman assistant to manager of cloak department; must be thoroughly experienced; write, stating experience, salary expected, references; all communications treated confidentially. Address E. X., 42 Times.

BILLING CLERK; state experience and training. A 13 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, over 21 years of age, with several years' experience, and accustomed to keeping a full set of books; salary $12 to start and a good chance for advancement. Apply after 9 o'clock, Moe Levy & Son, 119 Walker St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, good penman and typist; address in own handwriting to A 14 Times.

BUYER.—Capable buyer wanted for our muslin underwear and children's departments; give particulars as to your past experience. Julius Gutman & Co., Lexington St., corner Park Av., Baltimore, Md.

DESIGNER. — MISSES' DRESSES; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ONE WITH TALENT IN ABILITY. INTERVIEWS CONFIDENTIAL. FLORSHEIMER CO., ROOM 1010, 2 WEST 33D ST.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED CORSET GIRLS.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, FIFTH FLOOR, 32D STREET SIDE.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Here is a splendid opportunity for a young woman of intelligence, high school education, pleasing appearance, courteous, good telephone voice, prompt, neat, accurate, loyal American about 26 years old. Answer in your own handwriting. Opportunity. A 117 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced in steel company; state age, experience, and salary desired. Z 230 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—First class, good knowledge of English; publishing house; salary $15; reference. A 16 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted for clerical work; moderate salary; high school graduate preferred; state age, education, and salary expected. Z 245 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Wanted, neat, accurate girls; no registration. Fulton Agency, 98 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted; no registration fee. Diehl Agency, 29 Vesey St.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER.—First class man for large international corporation; commencing salary, $100 per month, with bright prospects for ambitious, intelligent man; no other wanted; letters only. A. W. N., 3 East 44th St., fifth floor.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER wanted in downtown bank; a young man about 23 years old as assistant bookkeeper; must come well recommended and write a good hand. Apply E 369 Times Downtown.

BANK CLERKS.—Young men, 18 to 20 years, with or without experience; state salary expected. F 201 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, 18-20 years; must operate typewriter; salary to start $12; state experience, references. H 260 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted in garage; permanent positon; salary $18. Call after 11 A. M., 155 East 53d St.

Boy, clean-cut, 17 or 18 years, wanted for beginner's position in high-grade bank; must be capable of advancing. F 221 Times Downtown.

BRONZE FEEDERS wanted. Apply Sackett & Wilhelm, Grand St. and Morgan Av., Brooklyn.

BUYER.—YOUNG, AGGRESSIVE HOSIERY AND GLOVE BUYER, SOME ONE WHO KNOWS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC MARKETS IN GLOVES, AND WHO HAS SUCCESSFULLY MERCHANDISED THESE DEPARTMENTS; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS IN FIRST LETTER. A 106 TIMES.

CLERK for auto shop; man not under 25 years of age, experienced as production clerk or stock chaser; excellent opportunity for man experienced in this line. Apply at once to General Vehicle Co., Long Island City.

COLLECTOR, experienced, for installment publishing business; salary, $2 per day and expenses; exceptional opportunity for producer. Apply after 10, Room 801, 3 West 29th St.

ENTRY CLERK.—Young man, experienced; familiar with Flather machine, preferred; reference required. Apply after 10 A. M., F. R. Arnold & Co., 7 W. 22d.

EXAMINING ACCOUNTANT WANTED READING AND SPEAKING FRENCH. F 228 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER wanted; must be competent; state salary expected and experience and references. Z 250 Times Annex.

EXPERIENCED TOWERMEN and TELEGRAPH OPERATORS wanted for station work on N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Apply W. H. Foster, 132d St. and Willis Av., Bronx.

EXPERT MECHANIC; MUST HAVE GOOD REFERENCES; GOOD DRIVER AS WELL. CALL BETWEEN 9 AND 12, FLATBUSH 9600, APT. 2A, BROOKLYN. ONLY A GOOD MAN WANTED.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED FURNITURE SALESMEN. GOOD SALARIES TO THOSE WHO QUALIFY.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, FIFTH FLOOR, 32ND STREET SIDE.

GOOD DIE SINKER AND GENERAL ENGRAVER WANTED; GOOD ON EMBOSSING DIES AND FLAT PLATE WORK. Z 248 TIMES ANNEX.

LITHOGRAPH FEEDERS for rotary and stone presses; regular hours, good pay, and ideal conditions. Apply Sackett & Wilhelms, Grand St. and Morgan Av., Brooklyn.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN by a large manufacturing company, several first-class designers; state experience and salary expected. Y 318 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN wanted with experience in factory layout work; state age, experience, and salary expected. F 206 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL OR CHEMICAL ENGINEER, Class of 1916, for engineering sales work in water purification plant equipment. Phone Barclay 6042.

MEN with good education to sell lots on liberal commission; exceptional opportunity. A 108 Times.

NIGHT PORTER wanted; thoroughly experienced and sober. E 370 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT storage warehouse; $18 to begin; good future for right man; only those mentioning former employers will receive attention. A 125 Times.

OFFICE BOY wanted, 16 to 18 years of age. Apply J. H. Lane & Co., 334 4th Av., between 9 and 10 o'clock Thursday or Friday.

OFFICE BOY.—Bright, active; wholesale woolen house; good opportunity. F 222 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, American, familiar with duplicating machine. Apply own hand writing. A 19 Times.

OFFICE CLERK—(20), must be of good appearance, accurate at figures, and good penman; state experience and salary expected. Accurate, 187 Times.

PORTER.—One who can handle heavy cases; state age, references, and salary expected. F 203 Times Downtown.

PAINTER'S FOREMAN.—Union man, who would live a short distance from New York; good opportunity for right man; no one need apply who does not understand the business or does not want to work. Z 234 Times Annex.

SALESMEN. — Two more high-class men wanted immediately by a concern of $31,000,000 of assets, supervised by Governments of 41 States; our men making from $250 to $800 per month; brokerage or renewal commissions; permanent employment. Apply Mr. Wadsworth, 111 Broadway.

SALESMEN WANTED. — By investment banking house specializing in public utility bonds and preferred stocks, salesmen who have had experience in this line, and have clientele, or salesmen in other lines, who have made good; salary and commission to men who can point to past performances, and who are willing to work. H 269 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN WANTED—STOCK, BOND, OR SPECIALTY MEN WITH CLEAN RECORDS. EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR LARGE EARNINGS; COMMISSION, WITH ADVANCES. A 86 TIMES.

SALESMAN.—Special representative to sell best people in response to inquiries; book insurance or stock man capable earning $50 to $100 weekly on commission. 589, 200 5th Av.

SALESMEN for strong line of ladies' belts, as side line, covering Middle West and Southern States; liberal commission. Belts, 210 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, acquainted delicatessen and grocery trade, New York and vicinity, for canned goods and specialties; commission. H 268 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN (2), of ability, earn splendid income on Al proposition commission basis. Legal Record Service, 116 West 32d.

SALESMAN.—Man acquainted in the cloak trade to sell fur trimmings on commission basis. F 163 Times.

SALESMAN, to sell electrical specialty to stores, factories; commission basis. A 115 Times.

SALESMAN.—By electric sign mfr.; liberal commission. Alfred Tahl, 2 State St.

SPANISH-ENGLISH STENOGRAPHER to go abroad; employment by important corporation; good chance for right man; must be thoroughly efficient taking and transcribing dictation both languages; use typewriter; South America; competent man required; no beginners need apply. Answer typewritten letter, stating experience, nationality, salary expected. Address E 351 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Young man, about 20 years age, in sales department machinery house; salary $12 week. In answering, state age and qualifications. Address F 224 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thorough, full charge; must have sales managing and advertising ability; wholesale clothing experience preferred. H. Kamber & Co., 708 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Large corporation requires two industrious, ambitious proficient stenographers; age 25; state experience and minimum salary. A 126 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — High school graduate; good opportunity for industrious young man. 149 Jewell St., Brooklyn.

STOCK CLERKS, (2,) with wholesale shoe experience; reply, stating age and experience. H 267 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMEN.—Big commissions; no advances. H. P. Fry, 738 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

STRONG young man to carry salesman's samples; state age, references and salary expected. Address E 377 Times Downtown.

TOOLMAKERS WANTED.
This company can employ several additional first-class workmen

PARKER WANTS NEW MOOSE CONVENTION

Tells Colby Victor Murdock Should Have Been Put in T. R.'s Place.

CONFERENCE WILL BE HELD

May Not Run Third Ticket Because Dissatisfied Ones Have Already Turned to Wilson.

John M. Parker of Louisiana, who has stood firm against much persuasive eloquence brought to bear in an endeavor to have him withdraw as Progressive nominee for Vice President, is of the opinion that a new Bull Moose National Convention should be called for the purpose of placing a complete third ticket in the field. In a letter to Bainbridge Colby Mr. Parker urged Aug. 5 as a suitable date and Chicago as a suitable place for the second Progressive National Convention in a year.

The date suggested by Mr. Parker will mark the fourth anniversary of the 1912 Bull Moose convention at which the Progressive Party was launched amid scenes of enthusiasm never paralleled in a national convention, and never to be forgotten by those who witnessed them. The convention that saw the birth of the National Progressive Party was held in Chicago, too.

Here is Mr. Parker's letter:

My Dear Colby:

From the letters received by me from nearly every State in the Union, I am satisfied the revolt against the star chamber proceedings and steam roller is greater than even the most optimistic of us ever felt it would be. There is an undercurrent of extreme bitterness at the deliberate manner in which the Progressive Party was sacrificed by men who were anxious to again turn the nation over to that same Republican machine which had control for years, and brought about overwhelming defeat in 1912.

Parker Wants New Convention.

An enormous number of voters will never submit to such treatment, and I believe that when we consider the millions of women who will vote this year for the first time, and the millions of wage-earners who are deeply interested in and believe in the reforms and betterment for the people, for which we have steadfastly stood, that if we can succeed in calling a new convention, preferably on Aug. 5, the anniversary of the birth of the Progressive Party, to demonstrate to the political bosses our distrust, and to the people of the nation our determination to continue the fight for those principles which we have so strongly advocated, will so stir public sentiment that we may see an overwhelming wave of protest against throttling anything pertaining to an independent move for the next generation.

I am confident we could have an immense and representative gathering meet in Chicago, and believe that an earnest appeal to the Progressives all over the country would result in State conventions, which would send delegates to put up a complete ticket.

I make this suggestion free from any personality, for the reason I believe now, as I believed at the time, that my nomination was a mistake, and if we had put, immediately upon receipt of Colonel Roosevelt's letter, a man like Victor Murdock as President, and then some strong figure from the Central States, or Eastern States, for Vice President, that the sacredness of our cause, and our fight for humanity, would have stirred the nation to its very depths.

It is a hard, hard thing to say, but it strikes me that just as soon as the Republican politicians found they would be unable to control the Progressive Party they deliberately set about to wreck it. While undoubtedly badly managed and weather-beaten, I do not think it beyond repair, and ask you to, at your convenience and at your leisure, after giving the matter careful consideration, please advise me fully as to what in your judgment will be the proper course to pursue.

Yours very truly,
JOHN M. PARKER.

In making the letter public Mr. Colby said that plans were already under way for a national conference of Progressives, who had decided to rebel against the method by which the Progressive Party was committed to the candidacy of Charles E. Hughes, as much as against the indorsement itself. The date for this conference has not yet been fixed, nor has the place been selected, but Mr. Colby expressed the opinion that it certainly would be held, possibly on what some Progressives fondly refer to as the "birthday" of their party, certainly not later.

"Mr. Parker by this time undoubtedly has received word from me regarding a conference of Progressives which is to be held shortly," said Mr. Colby. "His letter is a rather eloquent comment upon the pitiful abasement of the Progressive Party which Bill Flinn staged yesterday in Pennsylvania. I cannot see the object of these pantomimic indorsements of Hughes and Fairbanks by the little hop-o'-my-thumb committeemen of Mr. Perkins and Senator Flinn. Every day it becomes more manifest that the Perkins-Flinn program does not represent the thought or feeling of the rank and file of the party.

"I do not want to see my friend Billy Willcox fall too hard for this Perkins-Flinn shadow dancing. Willcox is an able, straightforward man, and I, in common with all his friends, rejoice in the honor and responsibility that have come to him as the director of the Republican campaign. His candidate will receive a considerable measure of support among the Progressives of the country, but on the record and personality of the candidate, not as the result of the serio-comic activities of a group of repudiated Progressives."

Probably No Third Ticket.

Mr. Colby expressed the opinion that the Progressives probably would find it impracticable to put a third ticket in the field this year and that the conference in all likelihood, as the most important of its actions, would adopt a resolution leaving it to the conscience and judgment of Progressives throughout the country for whom to vote in November. In addition, Mr. Colby thought it would develop some feasible plan for keeping the party alive.

"In my opinion," said Mr. Colby, "the majority of the Progressives, unable to support a candidate of their own, will turn to President Wilson on his record of achievement, and nothing can prevent them from doing this."

Mr. Colby said he was receiving letters every day from Progressives in all parts of the country which clearly indicated that the revolt was widespread and the aggrieved feeling among Colonel Roosevelt's former followers most profound.

Court of Appeals Recess.

ALBANY, July 12.—The Court of Appeals today took a recess until July 21 at which time it is expected a decision will be rendered on the constitutionality of the Reapportionment act.

HELP CLEAN UP

and prevent the spread of disease. Destroy all germs by thorough disinfection daily. Use the reliable

Platt's Chlorides

The Odorless Disinfectant

Sold everywhere in Two Sizes, Quarts and Pints.

McCORMICK VISITS CHICAGO.

Democratic Chairman to Open Branch Headquarters There.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Vance McCormick, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, came here today to confer with party leaders and to arrange for opening branch headquarters here for the campaign. Much of Mr. McCormick's day was taken up with the Progressive Independents. The first man he asked for was Charles R. Crane, who was a leading supporter of Mr. Wilson in 1912, although in politics he had been listed as a Republican. Mr. Crane is an intimate friend of Congressman William Kent, who is reported to have indicated to the Wilson managers his willingness to become head of the Woodrow Wilson Independent League. Mr. McCormick was in conference with Mr. Crane and leaders of the independent movement.

The Independent League's efforts will be to organize the Wilson Republicans and Wilson Progressives, carrying out the keynote of the St. Louis convention that party labels are to count for less than ever before in November.

During the afternoon Mr. McCormick had conferences with William L. O'Connell of the Dunne faction of the democracy and with Roger C. Sullivan. Later he dropped into a gathering of the Sullivan leaders. The Sullivan men told Mr. McCormick that if Governor Dunne was renominated the Republicans would carry Illinois by 100,000, and Cook County by 80,000.

Mr. McCormick said Illinois would line up in the Wilson column again next November. "The Illinois situation is satisfactory and what I have heard today simply strengthens my belief that President Wilson is rolling up such a wave of confidence and trust among the people that he will sweep the field next November," said Mr. McCormick. "It will leave him victorious next November over the Penrose-Smoot-Wall Street combination which is fighting him."

O'BRIEN FOR HUGHES'S SEAT

A. B. Parker Says Entire State Wants to See Appointment.

Alton B. Parker had this to say yesterday about the presentation of Morgan J. O'Brien's name as a candidate for the vacancy on the United States Supreme Court bench:

"It is not extravagant to say that New York State has among its lawyers and Judges men quite as well equipped from every angle to grace the Supreme Court of the United States as can be found.

"The existing vacancy is due to the resignation of a New York member of the court. The population and varied interests of the State make it most appropriate that New York should have representation in that court.

"The bench and bar, acting in behalf of the people of the State, have presented Judge Morgan J. O'Brien's name to the President. The men who vouch for his fitness know all about it. Some of them have been judicial associates. Most of the others have either argued cases before him while on the bench or as his opponents while at the bar.

"They include all the living ex-Presidents of our State Bar Association—Flero, Whitaker, Rosendale, Milburn, Choate, Stetson, Moot, Root, Nottingham, Parker, and Clearwater; all the Vice Presidents of our State Bar Association—Byrne, Cullen, Ainsworth, Spratt, Mackenzie, Kellogg, Raines, Norton, and Easton, representing the nine judicial districts of the State; all the leaders of the bar of the State, without regard to party, and such an array of the judiciary of the State as never before undertook to vouch for the fitness of a man for judicial station. They voice not only the judgment but the wish of the people of the State."

CLARK TO SUCCEED HUGHES?

Ohio Jurist Is Leading Candidate for Place on Supreme Bench.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—Judge John H. Clark, of the United States Court for the Northern Judicial District of Ohio, is the leading candidate under consideration by President Wilson for appointment as an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court to succeed Charles E. Hughes. Judge Clark lives in Cleveland. He was appointed to the Federal bench about two years ago by President Wilson, and is a Democrat.

BURIED IN COAL POCKET.

Two Men Killed and Four Hurt When Concrete Gives Way.

A two-story concrete coal pocket in course of construction at Thirtieth Street and the East River, collapsed, burying six men, shortly before 3 o'clock this morning, when a massive concrete mixer fell through to the ground.

Volunteer workers succeeded in rescuing four of the men, all of whom were taken to Bellevue Hospital, seriously injured.

The other two men are buried under tons of wet concrete and are believed to be dead.

Four surgeons and two ambulances from Bellevue and the men of Hook and Ladder No. 7 labored to release the imprisoned men, but owing to the fact that the walls of the structure were still wet, they offered no resistance to the falling floors and caved in. The pocket is being erected by the Scranton and Wyoming Coal Company, and laborers were working night and day to complete the job. When finished the pocket is to be three stories high.

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HUGHES HAS MANY CALLERS

Mayor Thompson of Chicago Accepts Ickes—In Maine Campaign with Roosevelt.

Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago came to the Hotel Astor yesterday to talk with Charles E. Hughes about the Campaign Committee of Seventeen, on which Illinois is represented only by Harold L. Ickes, National Committeeman of the Progressives. It has been said that Mr. Thompson, the Republican National Committeeman from Illinois, wanted a place on the Campaign Committee. He spent an hour with Mr. Hughes, and the interview which he gave to the reporters afterward indicated that, as usual, the nominee had proven the master of the situation. Mr. Thompson said that he had had a "very pleasant interview" with the nominee.

While Mayor Thompson wouldn't admit that he had come here to talk over with Mr. Hughes the appointment of Mr. Ickes, he didn't deny it.

He was asked if he was satisfied with the selection of Ickes as the representative of his State.

"I am for any one who will work for the election of Mr. Hughes," he replied.

"How about Ickes?" he was asked; "Will he work for Mr. Hughes, in your opinion?"

"He wouldn't have been placed there otherwise, would he?" the Mayor said. "You see, it is this way. Ickes, as I understand it, was appointed as a Progressive. I am the Republican National Committeeman, you know."

Thompson Accepts Ickes.

"Well, is Illinois satisfied with Ickes?" he was asked. Mr. Thompson hesitated.

"We are ready to do anything to elect Mr. Hughes," he said with a smile. "The Campaign Committee was named to conduct the campaign in the entire country and there was no geographical selection of men as a result of this plan. We are for anything that will bring about harmony and a reunited party."

That was all Mr. Thompson would say, except that he expected Illinois to give Mr. Hughes a big majority. He was accompanied by Eugene R. Pike, Controller of Chicago, who managed the Thompson Mayoralty fight, and Harry Ward, another leader. Neither would discuss the interview.

Senator Boise Penrose of Pennsylvania and W. Murray Crane of Massachusetts, two of the Old Guard Republicans who fought to defeat the nomination of Roosevelt in 1912 and who were left off the Campaign Committee, also called at the Hughes headquarters. Mr. Crane was silent but openly cheerful and apparently satisfied. Senator Penrose was enthusiastic in his talk about the election.

"I am ready to work night and day for the ticket," he said. "I am ready to do anything I can to get Mr. Hughes into office."

The Senator told Mr. Hughes that he would carry Pennsylvania by a large majority, and that the party in the Keystone State would work in harmony in his behalf. There was nothing in his manner to indicate that he was not thoroughly satisfied with the way things were going. It has been intimated strongly of late that Mr. Penrose was by no means as antagonistic to Colonel Roosevelt as he was in 1912.

The announcement that Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., whose father, the late Cornelius N. Bliss, was Treasurer in the Roosevelt campaign in 1904 and in many previous campaigns, had been selected as National Treasurer was made by Chairman Willcox shortly after Mr. Hughes reached this city yesterday morning from Bridgehampton. Frederick W. Upham of Chicago was chosen Assistant Treasurer, and will have offices in Chicago. Mr. Bliss will be in New York, at the Republican headquarters. He succeeds George R. Sheldon. A definite announcement of the details of the notification ceremonies probably will be made today.

With Roosevelt in Maine.

Some of the details of the Western trip were talked over. Mr. Hughes will remain away until about Sept. 5, when he will go into Maine and campaign there with Col. Roosevelt. On his trip to the coast Mr. Hughes may stop at Kansas City, Chicago and other cities. Mayor Thompson, of Chicago, extended an invitation yesterday.

There was an unusually long list of visitors, among them R. K. Otis, President of the Chicago Hughes Alliance, and W. J. Norton, its Secretary. Their appearance strengthened the report that Republican leaders of Illinois were not wildly enthusiastic over the Ickes appointment to the Campaign Committee.

Others who called were William Miller Collier, former Minister to Spain; E. A. Thurston, Chairman of the Massachusetts State Committee; A. P. Langtry, Secretary of State of Massachusetts; State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner, Judge William H. Wadhams of General Sessions; John D. Everett, banker, of Orange, N. J.; R. Ross Appleton, Frank W. Stevens, and Gist Blair of Maryland.

TO ENROLL 100,000 WOMEN.

Hughes Alliance Branch Adopts Simple Constitution.

The Executive Committee of the Women's National Committee of the Hughes Alliance met in the Hotel Astor yesterday afternoon and adopted a constitution which stated that the organization's sole object was to elect Charles E. Hughes. For this purpose an effort will be made to unite the women throughout the country of all parties and in both suffrage and non-suffrage States. In the shortest time possible a central committee of 1,000 will be gathered, and an enrollment of 100,000, with a preliminary budget of $100,000, is desired.

Any woman in the country may become a member upon the acceptance of her signed enrollment blank by the Executive Committee. There are no dues or membership fees, but contributions are invited. The national membership plan has been formulated to avoid difficulties that might arise through lack of diversity of purpose of local organizations. Local organizations in cities and States will be encouraged and individual members will be notified when there are twenty-five in a community so that they may be brought together.

"The immediate work of the National Committee for the next four months will be in getting votes for Mr. Hughes," said Frances A. Kellor, Chairman of the Woman's National Committee, yesterday, "but it will also be interested in seeing that the things the women work for in the campaign are legislated into action in the years that will follow."

An interesting provision of the constitution is that no local branch or auxiliary organization shall be known or designated as representing citizens of any foreign extraction. This is to emphasize the strictly American policy which will be a dominant issue in the campaign.

It does not debar citizens of foreign birth, extraction, or descent, as the work is expected to be made more forceful by the membership of some of these.

There were present yesterday, among others, Mrs. Charles C. Rumsey, Treasurer; Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Secretary; Mrs. William Curtis Demorest, Mary Antin, and Mrs. Bernard H. Ridder.

GOV. BEECKMAN TO SEE HUGHES

Rhode Island Executive Announces Candidacy for Governor.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 12.—Governor R. Livingston Beeckman entertained the Republican State Central Committee at his residence today, and while speaking announced his candidacy for the nomination this Fall at the Republican State Convention. Governor Beeckman is serving his second term as Governor.

The Governor started for New York tonight for a conference with Charles E. Hughes at the Hotel Astor tomorrow.

WANT T. R. IN CABINET.

Women's Roosevelt League Will Work for Hughes's Election.

Organization was completed of the Women's Roosevelt League yesterday at the residence of Mrs. James J. Higginson, 16 East Forty-first Street, which will be temporary headquarters. The league will work for Hughes and for the appointment of Roosevelt as Secretary of State.

More than $1,000 was raised to begin the work, and the active campaign will begin the Saturday after Labor Day, with a big automobile parade, to which every one owning an auto is invited. The meeting sent a cablegram to Miss Anne Morgan at Versailles, France, asking her to hurry back to New York to take charge of the Membership Committee, and possibly of the Campaign Committee. Permanent headquarters will be in the Guaranty Building, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. Circulars telling the members how to work were issued. These instructions were, briefly, to enroll members, set all the women of one's district at work, offer co-operation at Republican and Progressive headquarters, get up meetings, give out literature and instruct workers to reach voters by individual effort; get buttons and campaign paraphernalia at headquarters, and above all to raise money. The instructions closed with: "Decide upon what service you can give, and then get busy."

Officers elected were: Honorary President, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.; President, Alice Carpenter; Vice Presidents, Mrs. Evans R. Dick, Mrs. E. Tiffany Dyer, Mrs. Elon H. Hooker, Mrs. Leonard Thomas, Mrs. Michael M. Van Bruen, Mrs. Antoinette Eno Wood; Secretary, Mrs. Joseph Griswald Deane; Treasurer, Belle da Costa Greene.

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COURT FREES CONEY BEACH.

Appeals Tribunal Holds Occupants Have No Right to the Land.

There was excitement in Coney Island last night when it became known that the Court of Appeals at Albany had handed down a decision holding that most of the devices erected by amusement men between high and low water marks on the shore at Coney Island must be removed, to leave the beach open for general use by the public. There was one exception made, that of the property of Joseph Huber, for which the State specifically granted the land between high and low water marks in 1897. This property is now part of Steeplechase Park, having been leased by George C. Tilyou.

The decision is likely to have a far-reaching effect on the resort, although last night there was no one who appeared to know specifically what would happen. The probable procedure will be that, as soon as the city officials receive a certified copy of the decision from Albany, an investigation will be made and the concessionaires who are considered to be infringing will be notified.

Bathing beaches will be most affected. In several instances individuals and corporations have fenced off portions of the beach, to which they charge admission, or otherwise restrict free public use. The bathing beach men say they will not know where they stand until they have seen the decision and consulted their lawyers.

Steeplechase Park, which is now being managed by Edward Tilyou, a son of its originator, faces the peculiar situation of having part of its fenced-in beach come under the ban of the decision, and another part, the Huber property exempted. It seems likely now that this leased portion of Steeplechase Park will be the only restricted beach.

DODGE'S AUTO KILLS A BOY.

Motorist Will Bury Lad Who Was Crushed by His Car.

Philip T. Dodge, Vice President of the New York Club, 20 West Fortieth Street, where he makes his home, and a Director in many corporations, was riding in his automobile to the Larchmont Yacht Club yesterday afternoon, intending to spend the night on his yacht, which is anchored off the club. Edward Fox of 572 Amsterdam Avenue, the chauffeur, was driving through Tiebout Avenue, the Bronx, and at 188th Street turned out to pass a waste paper cart of the Street Cleaning Department.

Just as the automobile came abreast of the cart eleven-year-old Joseph McMahon, Jr., whose father is janitor of 2,463 Tiebout Avenue, dropped from the back of the cart where he had been "hooking a ride." The youngster fell directly in front of the motor car and the wheels passed over him before Fox could stop the motor. Mr. Dodge jumped out and picked the boy up. He carried him to a nearby drug store and telephoned for Dr. McGovern, from Fordham Hospital. The surgeon found the boy was dead. He was identified by other children, and Mr. Dodge carried the small body to the boy's home.

Mrs. McMahon was overcome with grief. Mr. Dodge explained the accident and offered to defray all expenses of the boy's burial. Then he waited until Coroner Jerome Healy arrived. Coroner Healy held a preliminary hearing, and then paroled Fox in the custody of his employer until today, when an inquest will be held.

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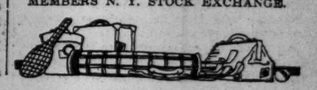

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